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THE TIMES

New and expanded guide to the day's broadcasting, page 23

Election date is likely to be announced within week

The Prime Minister is expected to announce the date of the general election within a week, perhaps after the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, Our Political Editor writes. It is unlikely that he will give clear notice of his intentions when he addresses the TUC at Brighton tomorrow.

Prime Minister will address TUC first

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

The Prime Minister is believed to have made up his mind when to call a general election and his decision is expected to be announced within a week, possibly after Thursday's Cabinet meeting.

No decision is final until the announcement, and no one close to Mr Callaghan is claiming to know the date decided. But the many ministers favouring an autumn election would be taken aback if Mr Callaghan decided to risk trying to persist through the winter, abandoning, as they see it, the political initiative they possess now.

Mr Callaghan has taken note of those senior ministers opposing an early election, but it is being said confidently that only some entirely new piece of unforward information could affect his present serenity.

An opinion poll due to be published tomorrow will be a pointer, coming as it does only a few hours before Mr Callaghan addresses the TUC at Brighton. But authoritative advice at the weekend was against any expectation that the Prime Minister would be so crude as to give any firm signal at the supposedly non-political TUC.

Instead, it was suggested that his speech might seem straight electioneering, but the announcement would be later.

The Prime Minister and Mrs Callaghan travel to Balmoral next weekend as guests of the Queen, and it is possible that the announcement may follow that visit. But to go beyond next Monday or Tuesday without some announcement would, it is conceded authoritatively, be stretching acceptable tensions beyond the point of tedium to irritation.

Mr Callaghan yesterday worked on his TUC speech in the seclusion of his Sussex farm, while Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, dispensed good cheer on the BBC phone-in programme *One Man, One Voice*.

"This year our wealth will be increasing faster than that of Germany, and that *is not bad*, you know", he said, without other references. Of course, he was not satisfied. He wanted it to be increasing faster.

Provided the Government's 5 per cent guidelines were kept, the rate of inflation would "stay in single figures right through 1979", the Chancellor predicted.

There might in the next few months be "a slight edging up" of the inflation rate from the present figure of just under 8 per cent, which, Mr Healey said was lower than France's and might over the year turn out to be lower than the United States figure.

The lowering of inflation was one of the "rewards the British people have had from their sacrifices", Mr Healey said, adding: "I do not think people want to throw it away".

Unemployment, he added, was expected to "fall slowly". When he was asked whether there would not be a rise in the jobless total this winter, he responded that he could not be certain. No one in the world understood properly "how the relationship between employment and output has changed".

Mr Healey emphasized repeatedly that he hoped employers and unions would in the coming year make far more flexible use of the "kitty principle" so that pay settlements would help to iron out anomalies. He commented favourably on the Ford pay agreement last year, which gave rises of between 8 and 14 per cent, though he did not bother to recall that the overall settlement was in breach of the Government's 10 per cent guideline.

Mr Healey defended his refusal to disclose forecasts of unemployment beyond the next 12 months, for which he was criticized by a Commons select committee last week.

He said he refused because the forecasts were not sufficiently reliable, and promptly attacked the Tories for suggesting they would cut government spending on temporary employment and training subsidies.

Such moves, he said, could "put up unemployment by 400,000" and lose the country very valuable training.

Mr Healey confirmed that the Government was considering committing itself to introducing a wealth tax if it won the election. The recent TUC-Labour Party document, *Into the 80s*, proposed an increased threshold of £150,000 at which the tax would begin. Mr Healey said yesterday that the wealth tax would help to reduce tax on income.

In a scathing speech prepared for her Gloucester constituency association, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, opposition spokeswoman on prices and consumer affairs, said:

If ever there was an example of cold-blooded, cynical duplicity it has been the way in which this Government have pretended they wanted their pay guidelines to be observed when they never had any intention that they should be. Far from hearing with gloom that average earnings had risen by over 15 per cent in the past year and had badly breached their so-called 10 per cent pay limit, they could hardly disguise their glee. All their agonizing during the past year about the need to keep pay within their guideline at any cost was as phoney as the guideline itself.

Precisely what they intended to happen has happened, ensuring that, together with other factors, the boomlet they needed for short-term electoral advantage would occur—and damn the longer-term consequences.

Britain's UN envoy 'ignorant of oil sanction evasions'

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The revelations about British oil companies evading sanctions to supply oil to Rhodesia have shocked Lord Caradon, British representative at the United Nations from 1964 to 1970, who was charged with the task of mobilizing international support. He regards the latest disclosures as disgraceful.

In his long advocacy of the British case at the United Nations he recalls maintaining on several occasions that Britain was acting correctly in its operation of sanctions, and alleging that other countries were breaking the rules. Such was his ignorance of the true facts that he made the same case again in the Lords recently.

His comments indicate that he was not told of the "swop" arrangements made by BP and Shell, which came to the notice of Mr George Thomson (now Lord Thomson of Monifieth), as Commonwealth Secretary, in 1968. Lord Thomson declared recently that Rhodesian oil supplies has been a "matter of high collective policy".

It is clear that if Lord Caradon had known of British oil companies involved he would certainly have resigned his United Nations post or caused immediate action to be taken by the Government.

It seems extraordinary, looking back, if through the crucial period, he was kept in the dark about what the oil companies were doing.

A main question that would seem to require clarification is who was informed in the Government of the oil companies' activities, which they maintain they disclosed in their contacts with Whitehall.

Lord Caradon realized that there were big gaps in the sanctions operation. But he did not imagine that Britain was responsible for them.

The British Government faces new embarrassment at the United Nations when the sanctions committee meets later this month.

The British representative on the committee, which includes all the members of the Security Council, faces the unenviable task, or so it seems, of explaining that Britain has been a prime culprit in evading sanctions.

Our Political Editor writes: The Government is reluctant to set up a tribunal or any further public inquiry into the emerging scandal. The position of Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary, who set up the private official inquiry by Mr Thomas Bingham, QC, has been that publication of his report, together with possible prosecutions, ought to be enough.

However, Sir Harold Wilson's position that his government and possibly that of Mr Edward Heath were unknowing and hoodwinked over the years since UDI has intensified public pressure for full accounting from ministers, not merely oilmen and officials.

Yesterday in Whitehall it was conceded that the door was not closed on the possibility of some future inquiry. That marks a notable shift from Dr Owen's position.

Yesterday two former ministers in the first Wilson government said on BBC radio that they had known nothing of the contacts in 1968 between the Government and the British oil companies, at which the sanctions evasion was purportedly explained. (Details page 2.)

It is learnt that Sir Harold Wilson and Lord George-Brown declined to be interviewed by the BBC.

As Foreign Secretary in January, 1967, Mr George Brown attended a meeting discussing BP and Shell supply arrangements in Mozambique with Sir David Barran and Sir Maurice Bridgeman, chairmen of Shell and BP, respectively.

That occurred five weeks after the Smith government rejected the provisional "Tiger" agreement with Mr Wilson.

"Swop" agreements, page 2

Spelling slips by some teachers of spelling

Two teachers, angrily denying claims that spelling is a neglected discipline in primary schools, managed to misspell part of their answers to a survey, it is disclosed today.

One of them regarded the accusation as "definitely to be treated with contempt" and the other found it "exasparating to be criticized" on this score by secondary school colleagues.

The school-boy howlers turned up in answers from 15 teachers of English, surveyed for their attitudes to spelling by Mrs Elizabeth Picard, a teacher in a London comprehensive school.

In an article in *Report*, the new journal of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, being published for the first time today, Mrs Picard said that the two teachers were at pains to describe the methods they were using to persuade children to spell accurately.

Those letters indicated their "concern and even frequent frustration". She added: "The frustration was such that in the heat of the moment no doubt it crept into their own orthography".

Mrs Picard said yesterday that the answers to her questionnaires were required in a hurry. "But there were no spelling mistakes in the other letters." The other letters were from specialist teachers of English in secondary schools and one other primary school teacher.

Many of the letters from teachers of English in secondary schools complained that the spelling of their colleagues in other departments was not all that could be desired, she said.

"It is not that primary teachers cannot spell", Mrs Picard said. "The answer is that many people cannot spell and perhaps graduates in English can spell marginally better."

The main point the survey brought out, was that the teachers did care about spelling and saw it as equally as important as creativity. If anything, it was the children who showed a lack of concern for spelling.

There was also a strong implication from the teachers that many of them had never been taught how to teach children to spell. "I was never taught how to teach how to spell and I would not say I have perfected it yet", Mrs Picard said. She has taught for 18 years.

In her article, Mrs Picard quotes the answers of a sixth-form college teacher who was confronted with an A level student who was an appalling speller. He gave her one month to "eradicate all errors". She improved out of all recognition and has recently won a national prize for essay writing.

That suggests, Mrs Picard said, that some children may be "short changed" on spelling because their teachers do not think the children have the ability to spell accurately.

Among some of the suggested causes of misspelling put forward by the surveyed teachers was the declining level of accuracy in books and even quality newspapers.

Another idea was the visual nature of our culture in which "the written or printed word is at a discount and the shape of words has often never been seen".

Union expels toolmakers but offers a last chance

By Donald Macintyre

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' executive last night confirmed the expulsion of 32 striking toolmakers at SU Fuel Systems, Leyland's Birmingham carburettor plant, while offering the men one last chance to accept official instructions and return to work.

The executive, after 90 minutes of debate in Brighton, confirmed the decision of August 24 by the Birmingham East district committee of the union, that the toolmen should be expelled if the deadline of last Monday passed without a return.

Mr George Regan, the SU toolmakers' leader, whose members have already refused to appear before the district committee, said last night he did not think the executive decision would change their minds.

If the instruction is ignored this week for a final time, it could precipitate the most damaging strike in Leyland since the toolmakers dispute last spring which cost the company £150m.

The call to strike could be as early as Wednesday.

The resolution passed last night said, in part: "This executive council endorses the decision of the Birmingham East district committee. We are prepared to delay the operation of this decision in order that all the membership will recognize the desire to find a solution to this difficult problem."

The executive would tell the district committee to summon the 32 toolmakers immediately and obtain an assurance that their ruling would be obeyed. In the event of refusal the

Continued on page 15, col 1

Patient's father in hospital as smallpox suspect

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Mr Frederick Whitcomb, aged 77, father of Mrs Janet Parker, the Birmingham smallpox patient, joined his daughter yesterday in the Catherine de Barnes isolation hospital, Solihull, after he had complained of feeling unwell.

Mr Whitcomb nursed Mrs Parker in the early stages of her illness.

Also taken into isolation yesterday was Mr Reginald Wickett, aged 53, an engineer at East Birmingham Hospital.

A further 250 people are in domestic quarantine.

Professor Henry Bedson, aged 49, head of the medical microbiology laboratory at Birmingham Medical School, was last night still in a critical condition in hospital.



The new Pope being installed yesterday. The wool collar symbolizes his position as shepherd of his flock. Report, page 4.

British Aerospace may seek new US links

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Farnborough

British Aerospace, the nationalized aircraft industry, are seriously considering going back to the Americans to seek collaboration on a new 200-seat airliner project if the French refuse them entry to the European airbus consortium.

They would ask Boeing for a place in the project to develop the 757, 19 of which were ordered by British Airways last week at a cost of £400m. Earlier this year Boeing offered British Aerospace the chance to design and build the wings for the 757, but the offer was rejected in favour of a chance of a place in Europe.

A further option would be to ask McDonnell Douglas for a place in their advanced technology medium-range (ATMR) airliner project.

The new direction which British Aerospace are considering became clear on the opening day of the Farnborough Air Show yesterday when the chairman, Lord Beswick, said that they had initialled an agreement with the French and the West Germans covering British reentry into the airbus consortium.

"It was subsequent so that agreement that the French Government expressed their concern that the proposed entry into Airbus Industrie of one nationally owned corporation (British Aerospace) should coincide with the announcement that another nationally owned corporation (British Airways) would help to launch a potential competitor aircraft.

"We understand the French concern. Nevertheless, we hope that on the basis of assurances given about further purchases, the French Government will do what the UK Government has already done and now approve the industrial agreement.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Floods bring havoc to north India

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Sept 3

The closing stages of the monsoon have struck with unusual fury in northern India, requiring the Army to turn out today to help with evacuating *more than 200,000 villagers on* the northern outskirts of Delhi. In West Bengal a combined Army and Air Force rescue operation was under way with the fate of some 15,000 people still uncertain after flash floods submerged villages over a large area.

In Delhi, the chief executive gave public warnings that villagers in low-lying regions near the Yamuna river must leave their homes because more flood waters were expected.

The 200,000 population of the Mindapore region, south of Calcutta, has been overwhelmed. Marooned villages have had no power for 36 hours, and aircraft pilots today reported seeing people clinging to tree branches.

Nkomo plan for more talks with Mr Smith

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the joint leader of the Patriotic Front, evidently contemplates a further session with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, after the next meeting of the "front-line" Presidents in a few days' times. British policy, meanwhile, is to continue to urge a round table conference of all the parties.

The object of the front-line Presidents' second meeting, according to an interview with Mr Nkomo in yesterday's *Zambian Times*, would be to reach "a final approach to the transfer of power to the Patriotic Front". Mr Nkomo implies *that he would afterwards again* meet Mr Smith.

Explaining that he was convinced that the internal regime had crumbled, he said that Mr Smith was desperately looking for a way to hand over power. A number of delegations, according to Mr Nkomo, had been sent to woo him, but he would only consider going back after the front-line Presidents had reached a conclusion on the matter.

The latest developments can be argued to cut both ways, insofar as British attempts to convene a conference go. On the face of it, an all-party conference looks even more difficult to arrange, with all the participants slanging each other so hard.

On the other hand, they are now engaged in a fierce debate which has broken their previous immobility.

Talks admitted, page 5
Leading article, page 13

Airliner missing after taking off from Kariba

Salisbury, Sept 3.—An Air Rhodesia Viscount airliner with 52 passengers and a crew of four is missing after sending a distress signal today 10 minutes after takeoff from the Kariba resort on the Zambian border.

Captain Pat Travers, general manager of the airline, said the pilot of the four-engined aircraft indicated that the two starboard engines had failed.

The airliner was carrying mainly white tourists. It was not known if any foreign nationals were on board.—AP.

TUC is set to reject 5% rise

The TUC conference starting in Brighton today seems certain to reject another year of pay restraint. The Transport and General Workers' Union, the TUC's largest affiliate, has said it will not be bound by a 5 per cent limit on pay increases this winter. A motion to be moved by the National Union of Mineworkers and to be debated on Wednesday recognizes the need to limit inflation but considers that after three years of restraint the unions must now negotiate freely

Page 2

German earthquake

At least 19 people were injured when an earthquake shook south-west Germany. The tremors —which were also felt in parts of France, Switzerland, Austria and East Germany— registered 6 on the Richter scale in the state of Baden-Wurtemberg

Page 4

Crop farmers still cautious

Farmers are still cautious about the result of the late harvest, although some high wheat yields are reported from the South. Potatoes are reported to be generally in exceptional condition, but there is still widespread apprehension about the likely prices

Page 14

Korchnoi foils Karpov

Viktor Korchnoi held Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, to a draw after a tense struggle in their eighteenth game in the Philippines to keep alive his slender hopes of winning the title. Karpov still leads 4—1

Page 5

Ovett gives Britain only gold medal

Britain's athletes finally won the gold medal which had eluded them in the European athletics championships when Steve Ovett won the 1,500 metres in a record time. Eamonn Coghlan, of Ireland, was second and David Moorcroft, another Briton, third. Britain also won a silver medal in the women's 4 x 100 metres relay

Page 6

Somerset lose twice

Somerset have lost two one-day cricket titles in two days. After their defeat on Saturday in the final of the Gillette Cup by Sussex, they lost to Essex yesterday in their crucial last match in the John Player League. The title went to Hampshire

Page 6

Tories 'will help families'

A Conservative government would help families and voluntary organizations caring for the elderly, a policy statement says. "Substantial" rises in tax allowances, income tax reductions and maintenance of inflation-proof pensions are also promised

Page 4

Postal delays: Millions of letters are being delayed by a shortage of postmen 4

Space flight: The first East German cosmonaut returns to earth with his Russian colleague after mission to space station 5

Ethiopia: Government forces are making slow progress against Eritrean rebels in drive to take Keren 5

Farnborough: An eight-page Special Report to mark the 1978 Air Show

Middle East nervous over prospect of failure of Camp David peace talks

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, Sept 3

It was, perhaps, inevitable that President Sadat of Egypt should refer to the Camp David Middle East peace conference this week as the "last chance" for a settlement between Israel and the Arabs.

Already, it seems, the prospects of failure or renewed fighting are beginning to haunt more than just the Arab states. There were signs that the United Nations were also preparing for the worst.

In the Sinai desert, United Nations troops have been studying plans for a hurried withdrawal from their positions between the Israeli and Egyptian front lines. While plans for this have existed for well over a year, several United Nations officers have spent the last four weeks practising such a manoeuvre with troop transports and other vehicles.

The United Nations is unlikely to publicize such operations but at least one unit in the Sinai has been told to prepare for a tactical withdrawal 10 miles behind the Israeli lines should hostilities break out.

In Syria, on the other hand, the sense of isolation which Mr Sadat's continuing initiative and the Camp David summit have created, has engendered serious military concern. The Syrian Army, deeply committed to a role in the Lebanon that is almost daily turning from peace-keeping to occupation in the Christian areas of the country, is also in need of more weapons.



President Sadat relaxing in the waters of the Suez Canal at Ismailia.

On Friday the Kuwait newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that a high-ranking Syrian military delegation would visit Moscow soon to discuss further military supplies "during the next stage of developments".

The visit of the Syrian Foreign Minister to Moscow has also provoked reports in Beirut that President Assad will travel to the Soviet Union for talks with President Brezhnev if the Camp David talks produce dramatic results. The Syrians take an almost totally pessimistic view of any results.

One Syrian minister has predicted that a meeting of Arab and Palestinian leaders opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations will meet in Damascus in just over two weeks' time.

Even King Husain of Jordan has confined his criticism of the talks to the mild assertion that Israel has not given any "clear commitments" prior to the conference.

Lebanon continues, meanwhile, along its now familiar path of wild optimism and near anarchy. The Muslim inhabitants of Beirut last night celebrated the start of the Bairam festival by firing rifles and machine guns in streets across the west of the city.

Religious leaders had appealed earlier for peaceful festivities but inevitably the joy-shooting turned into a gun battle when bullets began striking the walls of Christian homes in the Chiyan district.

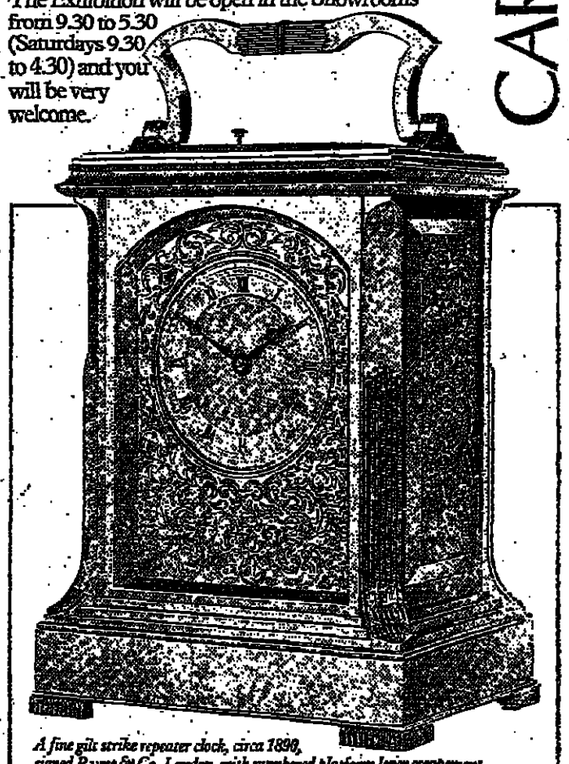
In the centre of the city, two country boys from the Sidon area wandered lost and aimless into the ruined dockland. According to the local papers, they were chased and captured by unknown gunmen for unknown reasons, put up against a wall and shot in the back at point blank range.

Israel doubts, page 5

Leader, page 13
Letters: On organizing full employment, from Lord Eccles and others; on working for the disabled from Brigadier Lord Ballantrae
Leading articles: Rhodesia, Industrial tribunals
Arts, page 9
Richard Osborne talks to Elisabeth Söderström; William Mann and Joan Chissell at the Proms; Stanley Sadie at the Edinburgh Festival; the Monday Book
Features pages 8 and 12
Paul Routledge previews the TUC conference; Lord Chalfont on the threat of complacency; Another word from Philip Howard
Sport, pages 6-8
Tennis: Virginia Wade loses in US Open; Racing: English horse sets record at Longchamp; Horse trials: Lorna Clarke has second success at Burghley; Golf: Severiano Ballesteros wins Swiss Open
Business News, pages 15-20
Financial Editor: The arguments for following Laing; a tentative upturn in chemicals
Business features: Michael Meacher looks at Britain's recent trade performance; Patricia Tisdall on the future for Neddy under the Tories
Management: Another look at the role of non-executive directors; development lessons at Spillers
Business Diary in Europe: Has the TUC learnt to to live with the EEC?

Home News	2, 4	Arts	9	Crossword	24	Obituary	14
European News	4	Bridge	14	Engagements	14	Premium Bonds	14
Overseas News	5	Business	15-20	Features	8, 12	Property	22
Agriculture	14	Chess	2, 5	Letters	13, 16	Science	14
Appointments	14, 16	Court	14	*Monday Book*	9	Sport	6-8
						TV & Radio	23
						Theatres, etc	9
						25 Years Ago	14
						Weather	2
						Wills	14

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HOME NEWS

TUC is set to reject further pay restraint after biggest union refuses to accept 5% limit

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Brighton

The TUC is poised to go on record as flatly opposed to any form of restrictive government incomes policy, and its largest affiliate, the two million-member Transport and General Workers' Union, has declared that it will not be bound by the Cabinet's 5 per cent limit on wage increases this winter.

Those developments are the outcome of a weekend of horse trading aimed at producing a compromise on wages that would convey the trade unions' discontent over pay curbs while minimizing political embarrassment to the Government in the critical weeks leading up to the general election that most union leaders expect next month.

As it has turned out, the formula going to the TUC General Council for approval this morning before being debated on Wednesday offers scant comfort to ministers intent on seeing wage controls continue for another year.

The composite motion to be moved by the National Union of Mineworkers and seconded by the militant Technical and Supervisory Section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, recognizes the need to limit inflation but considers that after three years of restraint, the unions must now negotiate freely.

A rival motion tabled by the moderate National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) concedes that the Government is responsible for the economy and will always have an incomes policy for its own employees. It calls on the TUC to agree flexible pay guidelines with the Government and the employers in return for increased public expenditure and expansion of the economy.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, would not be drawn yesterday on the likelihood of the 1,170 delegates representing 11,865,390 trade unionists being recommended by the general council to adopt the composite motion.

But judging from its impressive list of sponsors, which includes transport workers, the general and municipal workers, Civil Service unions, printing workers, pit managers, air line pilots, health service employees and bank workers, it will become TUC policy. The engineering workers last night voted to back it, and to oppose the Nalgo formula.

The motion opposes government policies of intervention and restraint on wage bargaining, including sanctions against companies, and "any form of restrictive government incomes policy". The general council is instructed to oppose any arbitrary pay limits and insist that there must now be a return to "normal and responsible collective bargaining".

But is also goes on to recommend "bargaining priorities" for the next wage round, including a 35-hour working week, a reduction in overtime working, restoration of differentials, longer holidays, and other improvements in working conditions.

"Instead of pay restraint the Government should concentrate on developing agreement with the trade union movement on the economic strategy and social priorities", it says.

Mr Murray also said that the 12-month rule permitting only one wage rise a year was "history now", although in practice most trade unionists still observed it. The list of bargaining priorities would be commended to unions as worthy of consideration.

He added: "It is in no sense an instruction but we would ask unions to think carefully and put these points high up in their negotiations with employers".

One possible inference is that those priorities might be a backdoor route to voluntary restraint on wage claims, and Mr Murray did go on to say that the recollection of the high levels of inflation in 1974-75 was still very strong in the minds of trade unionists. "Do not underestimate that", he said.

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans general secretary of the TGWU, said after assuring his delegation that the new formula was a genuine commitment to unfettered collective bargaining: "The TGWU will not be bound by the 5 per cent either in the public sector or the private. There is no ambiguity at all, and no qualification. The TGWU does not support pay restraint."

Furthermore, his union would "not be backward in coming forward" in putting that interpretation of the resolution to the TUC General Council when the bargaining season got under way.

Anti-racist campaign: The TUC has told unions that they should seek written assurances from employers that there will be no racial discrimination in the recruitment, training and promotion of workers (Christopher Thomas writes).

The move is part of a concerted drive by the TUC General Council to combat racialism and what it calls "the mischievous falsehoods of the National Front". It issued a strongly worded statement yesterday for this week's conference which seeks to extend the anti-discrimination campaign.

It will be presented from the platform tomorrow by Mr William Keys, chairman of the TUC equal rights committee. It expresses grave concern at the activities of racialist organizations, which it says are able to create fear and despair among ethnic minorities.

It states: "Demonstrations in the streets of major towns in recent months have been designed to foment hostility towards the minority communities. Leaflets with the same offensive purpose have been distributed in schools and work places.

The general council wants unions to include the TUC's equal opportunities clause in agreements with employers. It has circulated information to all unions about language training services and has translated into five languages its leaflet *Introduction for Newcomers to This Country*, to help ethnic minorities

Collective bargaining, page 12



A Royal Navy Sea Harrier taking off from a "ski jump" at Farnborough Air Show yesterday.

'Time short' for new US contracts

Continued from page 1

"Should our expectations in that direction not be fulfilled, the financial strength and technical resources of British Aerospace will be placed behind alternative possibilities."

That was a reference to a new approach to Boeing, but Boeing executives at the show were sceptical whether, at this late stage, there was much left in their 757 project for the British.

One of their directors told me: "Our minds would be open to a British approach, but time is short. Wing forgings have to be in our factories by the end of the year."

Boeing are, in fact, deep in negotiations with four big United States manufacturers towards placing contracts to build large sections of the 757 under sub-contract. It seems clear that only relatively minor parts of the airframe would be left for British Aerospace should they want to return.

Opinion among French aircraft industry executives yesterday was that the French are unlikely to allow British Aerospace into the European airbus project unless there is a firm commitment from British Airways to order the 200-seat B10 version.

President Giscard d'Estaing is known to be affronted at the British Government decision to allow British Airways to buy Boeings.

Rolls-Royce executives are, however, delighted at the British Airways order, for it is the new 535 version of their RB211 engine that will power the 757.

HMS Eagle scrapped

Britain's last aircraft carrier but one, HMS Eagle, which was withdrawn from service six years ago, has been sold for scrap.

Protesters want M25 work halted

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Protest groups in and around London are today to mount a new attack on the capital's orbital motorway, the M25. Twenty of the 118 miles of the £500m road has been built, and the protestors want all further construction stopped until a single public inquiry has examined the entire project.

The M25 coordinating committee of a dozen action groups describes the road, which is due for completion in 1985, as a "£500m shot in the dark" and says in a statement to MPs and ministers that no comprehensive assessment has been made of its probable effect on London traffic or on commerce and industry.

Mr John Denham, of the Friends of the Earth, secretary of the committee, said yesterday: "It is scandalous that an investment of this size, which will affect so many people, has never been the subject of an adequate public inquiry".

In fact the road is being subjected to a series of inquiries, one or more for each of its 26 sections and the protest has been timed significantly to coincide with the opening tomorrow of one of the most contentious, that into the section through the beautiful "Samuel Palmer" country between Swanley and Sevenoaks, in Kent.

More than 1,000 people, including Mr John Tyrne, the redoubtable objector, are expected. A marquee has been set up to hold the overflow at the community centre at Swanley.

The inquiry will be chaired, intriguingly, by Mr George Dobry, QC, who effectively represented objectors three years ago at the inquiry into a section of the M25 through Epping Forest. It is the first trunk road inquiry since more open procedures were adopted by the Government in the spring, and Mr Dobry is the first inspector appointed under those procedures by the Lord Chancellor's Office, rather than by the departments of transport and the environment, who have a direct interest.

The M25 committee welcomes the new procedure, but Mr Denham said yesterday that it remained to be seen how far the inquiry would be permitted to examine the wider case of the road.

At a pre-inquiry meeting in June, which was also part of the new procedure, more information had been provided to objectors than in any previous case, but important gaps remained.

The probable effect of the road on traffic flows in London and to ports and airports was not known, Mr Denham said. The Department of Transport was not deliberately withholding information; they did not appear to know.

"Exactly what benefits will arise from the road, and who will share them, has never been systematically analysed, and there is an almost complete lack of information on the possible adverse effects of the road", he said.

M25: The Case for a Public Review (M25 coordinating committee, 9 Poland Street, London, W1V 3DG, 30p).

Ulster death song is advertised in 'Soldier'

By a Staff Reporter

A controversial record describing the violent death of a British soldier in Northern Ireland and banned by the BBC when it was first issued in 1966 is advertised in the latest issue of the official Ministry of Defence journal, *The Soldier*.

The song tells the story of a young soldier who joins the Army to escape unemployment and sacrifices his life to save a group of Ulster children from a bomb blast. After his death local people sing rebel songs and rejoice in the elimination of one more unwanted soldier.

A spokesman for the BBC said it had been decided not to play the record on general entertainment programmes "because of its political content". Stanzas include:

Come join the British Army and
the posters in the town,
See the world and leave your home
come serve before the Crown.
The jobs were hard to come by
and he couldn't face the dole,
So he took his country's shilling
and enlisted in the roll.

After describing his death in the bomb incident, the song goes on:

The crowd they clapped and
cheered and they sang their
rebel song,
One soldier less to interfere when
he did not belong.
And will the children growing up
learn at their mother's knee,
The story of the soldier who
bought their liberty,
Who used his youthful body as
the means towards the end,
Who gave his life to those who
called him murderer not
friend.

Mr Harvey Andrews, the song's author and singer, said that he had asked for the record to be advertised in *The Soldier* because it had proved very popular among the troops in Northern Ireland. He denied that its content was political: "I reckon it is just the story of Christ retold.

"I am very upset by the attitude of the BBC", he said. "I have tried to say something about Northern Ireland, and the people who hear it like it. Very few have ever objected, but the BBC has denied me an audience."

Despite its banning by the BBC, Mr Andrews said, 50,000 copies of the record had been sold when it was first issued. It had now been reissued by Pye Records and he hoped the BBC would reconsider its attitude.

A Ministry of Defence official said the inclusion of the advertisement in *The Soldier* was a decision by the editor. He could not confirm claims by the author that the song was based on a true incident, or that it was popular among troops in Northern Ireland.

Big potato yield and low prices forecast

By Hugh Clayton

Farmers are heading for a second abundant potato harvest with low prices, the ICI chemicals and fertilizer group believes. Mr Patrick Rose, an economist in the agricultural division of the group, said: "It is a bit of a sorry situation. There certainly will not be any dramatic rise in margins."

He was commenting on a report issued by ICI today which shows that the slump in potato prices last year made a large contribution to reducing farm profitability by 18 per cent between 1976 and 1977.

The National Farmers' Union said: "After allowing for inflation, this is equivalent to a fall of nearly 30 per cent in real terms." The survey covers 209 farms with a total area of more than 60,000 hectares.

Although potato yields and quality were high last year, prices fell sharply after the drought of 1976 and farmers were left early this year with an income from the crop which did not cover the high cost of seed grown in the drought.

Seed costs early this year were much lower, but uncertainty in the market has grown because of persistent attempts elsewhere in the EEC to dismantle the traditional British system of banning imports and compensating growers for low prices.

ICI Recorded Farms 1977 (ICI Farm Advisory Service, PO Box 1, Billingham, Cleveland).

Agricultural column, page 14

Dispute over demolition at station

From Our Correspondent
Worcester

British Rail is facing legal action because it has authorized the demolition of a listed station building without the permission of the Department of the Environment.

The building, which has already been partly pulled down, is an office and waiting room on the platform of Shrub Hill station, Worcester, and is considered to be a fine example of Victorian railway architecture.

Worcester City Council has complained to Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, and is planning to serve an enforcement notice on British Rail to bring the work to a halt.

Mr Frederick Lewis, chairman of the council's planning committee, said yesterday that the demolition work had continued even after officials from the council architects department had warned British Rail that the destruction of the building was illegal.

"Railway officials said that the building was unsafe, but we have no proof of this now that it has been demolished", he said. "They think they are a law unto themselves, but nobody can demolish a listed building without permission, no matter who they are. We want to see the building retained and we shall take whatever action is necessary."

British Rail said yesterday: "We are always most anxious to comply with local authority planning directives. At the same time, however, buildings like this one are a great problem to us. We have hundreds of them up and down the country where we have to try to draw the line between safety and preservation."

Retired college tutor wins crossword championship

By a Staff Reporter

A retired college tutor who began doing *The Times* crossword puzzle when he was a schoolboy in Liverpool in the 1930s became the Cutty Sark/*Times* national crossword champion after a tough contest yesterday.

Mr Eric Rodick, aged 63, from Arnside, in Cumbria, romped home with no mistakes after an arduous afternoon of puzzling at the Piccadilly Hotel, London.

He took 14 minutes less than his nearest rival to complete a series of four puzzles. The runner-up was Mrs Nancy Wilkinson, a language teacher and grandmother, from Cambridgeshire, who is the highest scoring woman in the competition's nine-year history. In 1972 she was the BBC's first Mastermind and in 1975 she became Supermind.

The championship twisted and turned throughout, with early leaders dropping back after making errors. An exciting finish was guaranteed when seven of the nine competitors who made no errors in the first three puzzles fell at the final fence of the fourth puzzle.

Mr Rodick, however, was not kicking himself. Runner-up in 1974 and a finalist last year, he



Mr Eric Rodick

does *The Times* crossword every day after breakfast, with his wife timing him. He usually takes 10 to 15 minutes. "I do it because it is fun", he said.

Results:

1, Mr Rodick (124 puzzle points, no errors, 60 time bonus points); 2, Mrs Wilkinson (124 puzzle points, 46 time bonus points); 3, Mr J. Brightley (123 puzzle points, one error, 58 time bonus points); 4, Mr P. Brock; 5, Mr H. Hodgson; 6, Mr D. Vine; 7, Mr J. Atkins; 8, Mr J. Sparrow.

Nine injured in coach

Nine people were slightly injured while travelling from Victoria to Hastings yesterday when their coach hit a hedge on the Sevenoaks Road between Green Street Green and Pratt's Bottom, Kent.

Gracie Fields arrives

Gracie Fields, aged 80, has arrived in Britain from Capri to prepare for a charity concert, billed as her "farewell" performance, at her home town of Rochdale, Lancashire, on September 16.

BP tells of 'swop' deals over oil to Rhodesia

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum has told the Bingham inquiry that its management in London consistently cooperated in the enforcement of sanctions against Rhodesia whenever its assistance was requested by the Government. Whenever it was not able to help the enforcement of sanctions its position was fully explained to the Government.

The Times has a copy of the confidential submission made by BP to Bingham. Its case is that BP did all in its power in a difficult situation, which had been made virtually impossible by the attitude of South Africa.

An occasion when BP was not able to help with sanctions enforcement was the decision to implement complex "swop" arrangements whereby through the shippers Parry, Leon and Hayhoe, later absorbed into Freight Services, BP companies supplied the French Total group and Total supplied Rhodesia.

In the conclusion to its 102 pages of evidence to Bingham, which is accompanied by a sheaf of documents, BP says the decision to set up the "swop" was made "under heavy legal and commercial pressure in South Africa, and in circumstances of which her Majesty's Government were informed.

"It was under this arrangement, or variants of it, that Rhodesia received oil emanating from the South African marketing companies of the Shell and BP groups."

In fact, as the detailed evidence made clear, the jointly owned Shell-managed company Shell Mozambique, which is registered in Britain, had, under instructions from South Africa, been supplying oil by rail to Rhodesia. BP says it learnt of that for the first time on January 23, 1968.

The evidence and documents show that BP knew that to have been a breach of the sanctions legislation. At least since 1966 Shell Mozambique had loaded 500 rail tank wagons each year on behalf of Shell South Africa (Pty), another jointly owned group, for Transvaal customers Parry, Leon and Hayhoe (later part of Freight Services).

"At first the trains had been sent into South Africa and then shunted back over the border to the Mozambique frontier, to Moamba and thence north into Rhodesia. When this movement had been stopped by South African Railways in 1966, the trains had proceeded direct to Rhodesia."

In view of the South African Government's insistence that the South African marketing companies freely supply their South African customers (which would include Parry, Leon and Hayhoe) the consequences of the publicity of any action for damages in South Africa had the trade been stopped would have been grave.

So it was decided to protect Shell Mozambique's legal position by ending its involvement in the handling of consignments for Parry, Leon and Hayoe. Instead the "swops" with Total were set up. Shell did not see the need to inform the Government, but BP did and its view prevailed.

On February 21, 1968, more than two years after the first imposition of sanctions on December 17, 1965, in the words of the submission: "The Government was told something of what had happened . . ."

Among those present were Mr William Fraser, the late Lord Strathalmond of BP, Sir Frank McFadzean, of Shell, Mr George (now Lord) Thomson of Monifieth, then Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Leslie Monson of the Foreign Office, Mr (now Sir) James Bottomly, of the Commonwealth Office, and Mr Barry Powell from the Ministry of Power.

Mr McFadzean, as he then was, has a note of the meeting which made it clear that Mr Thomson correctly understood that although he had recently told the African countries that "no British company was supplying oil to Rhodesia" it was now apparent that "this probably was not correct".

A more detailed version of events, however was given to Mr Alan Gregory a civil servant at the Ministry of Power.

Mr Gregory accepted that the effect of the change (that is to the swop arrangements) would "be a purely cosmetic one, in the sense that the same amount of oil would reach Rhodesia by the same route but would appear to have originated from a French instead of an English one".

BP says that the Shell representative at the meeting agreed the information could be passed to the responsible desk office at the Foreign Office "on a purely personal basis".

BP says that "by one route or another, therefore, all the relevant facts regarding the 1968 arrangements were fully and clearly communicated to the Government".

Summing up its case to Bingham, BP says: "In order to ensure that no oil emanating from BP companies reached Rhodesia it would have been necessary to refuse to sell any oil to South African companies."

Such an act would have gone further than the sanctions legislation required and would have been "contrary to the expressed policy of HMG over the years", it states.

"South African companies believed that if they did not make supplies available for trade with Rhodesia they would be in an impossible position. The South African Government expressly threatened to compel them, and unquestionably has and had the power to do so."

The Government first raised the question of supplies to Rhodesia through Mozambique in May, 1966; only six months after UDI. Late in 1966 the Ministry of Power suggested that Shell and BP could ration their customers in Mozambique to a proportion of their supplies considered adequate for their domestic needs.

The chairman of Shell and BP, Sir David Barran and Sir Maurice Bridgeman, respectively, told a meeting on January 12, 1967, with Mr George Brown [now Lord George-Brown] who was then Foreign Secretary, that unless they were under legal compulsion from the British Government they would be in breach of their supply contracts in Mozambique.

They agreed to cooperate, however, provided a general reduction in supplies by other companies could be negotiated.

Total, the French group, was approached through diplomatic channels. The French Government, BP learnt, showed a great reluctance to help.

Sir Harold Wilson has blamed much of the oil sanction-busting on the French. But BP makes the point in its meeting with Mr George Brown that there were compelling political reasons for something being done. That would have involved negotiations between the British and the Portuguese.

The position of South Africa and Portuguese Mozambique and their lack of support for sanctions runs through BP's submission. The company says it told the Government at an early stage, and frequently between 1965 and 1968, that oil would find its way from South Africa or Mozambique to Rhodesia and some of that oil would originate with companies in which BP had an interest.

Its case is that is was the passive partner.

Some of its own documents, and other evidence given to the Bingham inquiry, provide a different slant from that of the submission itself.

From February, 1969, to 1976 there were no further contacts between the United Kingdom Government and Shell or BP. During most of that time the Conservatives were in power and a more relaxed diplomatic atmosphere was evident. (The United States had allowed the import of Rhodesian chrome.)

During that time, the BP submission shows, the "swop" arrangements were dropped and direct shipments from BP and Shell in South Africa had been resumed.

In 1973 there was a temporary increase in Shell/BP's share of Rhodesian trade from 51 per cent to about 60 per cent.

A note from Mr Ian McCutcheon, of Shell, to Mr Denys Milne, of BP, concerning the supply to Rhodesia through freight services read: "Clearly the arrangements as they stand are far too transparent and changes will have to be made."

Again in 1974 Mr McCutcheon was writing: "It is extremely difficult to find a foolproof arrangement which will demonstrate that we have not been aware of any dealings with Rhodesia."

Mr Jorge Jardim, a senior adviser to Portugal's Dr Salazar and a central figure in Mozambique, has supplied the Bingham inquiry with details of tanker transport by rail by Shell and BP during 1968, 1969 and 1970, when the "swop" arrangements were thought to be in force. His evidence suggests that direct supplies also continued.

Ex-ministers say they were in the dark

By Our Political Editor

Mr Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary at the time of UDI until mid-1966, stated in an interview on BBC's *World this Weekend* his ignorance of sanction violations. He said: "We did know that supplies in South Africa were being taken by private cars and we had no way of stopping that."

Asked what steps he had taken to find out if British companies were involved, he replied that he had expected British companies to see that the law was kept. "I was doing everything possible to stop supplies going into Rhodesia and I had the full backing of the Prime Minister."

Mr Bottomley added: "If anybody was likely to know of oil going in illegally through British companies the Ministry of Power would have been in the know. Yet to the best of my knowledge the Ministry of Power never let the Commonwealth Office know whether any breach was occurring . . ."

The Minister of Power from 1964 until 1966, Mr Frederick Lee, now Lord Lee of Newton, said in the same programme: "I knew nothing about it. I don't believe Harold Wilson knew anything about it, otherwise he would not have been talking about 'weeks rather than months' when the embargo began.

"All I can say is that in my contacts with officials and with BP this subject was never once mentioned."

Correction: Sir James Bottomley, who was then Under-Secretary at the Commonwealth Office, attended a meeting on oil supplies for Rhodesia in February, 1968, not Mr Arthur Bottomley as stated on Saturday.

193 competitors in Paignton chess congress

From a Chess Correspondent
Paignton

The 28th annual Paignton chess congress opened last night with a total of 193 competitors, not quite a record but a remarkably good muster in view of the crop of recent rival events.

For the premier tournament 44 entries were received, and 39 players are seeding promotion to next year's premier through the medium of the challengers' tournaments.

ROUND ONE RESULTS: J. C. Cock 0, P. R. Kemp 1; R. Dlow 1, N. Burn 0; G. W. Derrick 0, C. L. Hill 1; A. C. Barton 0, D. G. Shallcross 1; C. M. Bruce 1, R. G. Monk 0; C. N. Bramley 0, S. P. Goodman 1; J. M. Moden 0, G. Horner 1; G. M. James 1, C. R. Bonifacio 1; M. Page 0, M. S. Ardin 1; P. M. Swallow 0, S. J. Pontham 1; G. J. Ladds 1, A. Gardner 0; D. J. Gamble 1, W. Kalka 0; D. A. Bennet 0, P. G. Grimins 1; M. A. Stinnucks 0, E. S. McFarland 1; S. Hays 1, P. Aston 0; P. B. Cook 1, M. Roberton; L. P. Colart 1, P. Wilson; G. M. Goves 1, P. Robinson; G. V. Bellers 1, K. J. Cormack; P. R. Cusbe 1, G. N. Stokes; and L. M. Sosan 1, W. Lowe, were adjourned.

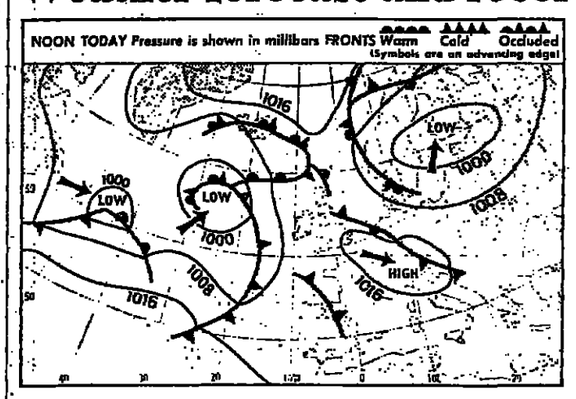
Tanker is pulled from sandbank

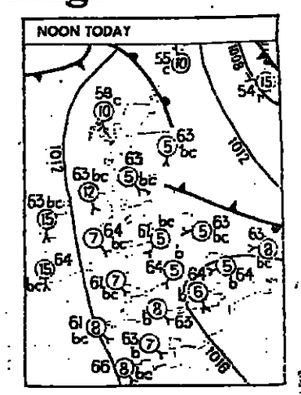
The 18,700 ton naval oil tanker, Olwen, was pulled free last night from the Shambles sandbank, which had trapped her for nearly 12 hours off Portland harbour, near Weymouth, Dorset.

HMS Norfolk, a 5,000 ton destroyer, pulled her clear with a tug pulled at the Olwen while two other tugs pushed and pulled the Norfolk into a straight line.

The 648ft Olwen was then towed into Portland harbour, her original destination. With 88 officers and men she had sailed from Malta to take part in a training exercise.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.17 am Sun sets: 7.41 pm
Moon rises: 8.8 am Moon sets: 8.22 pm

First quarter: September 10.
Lighting up: 8.11 pm to 5.49 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 3.42 am, 7.1m (23.4ft); 3.54 pm, 7.2m (23.7ft); Avonmouth, 9.12 am, 12.9m (42.3ft); 9.20 pm, 13.1m (42.8ft); Dover, 12.46 am, 6.5m (21.2ft); 1.3 pm, 6.7m (21.8ft); Hull, 7.53 am, 7.4m (24.3ft); 8.24 pm, 7.2m (23.7ft); Liverpool, 12.50 am, 9.2m (30.1ft); 1.12 pm, 9.1m (29.9ft).

A weak ridge of high pressure will move slowly over Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Midlands, SE, NW, central N, central S England: Dry with sunny periods; wind SE, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

SW England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny spells, becoming more cloudy, in SE, moderate; max temp 18° to 20°C (64° to 68°F).

Borders, E, NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee: Cloudy at first, perhaps little rain or drizzle, becoming dry with sunny spells, wind variable, becoming E light; max temp 16° to 18°C (61° to 64°F).

Lake District, Wales, Glasgow, SW Scotland, N Ireland, Isle of Man.—Dry sunny intervals; wind S, light or moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth.—Cloudy, mostly dry; wind SE, light; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland.—Cloudy, mostly dry; wind S, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland.—Cloudy, a little rain or drizzle; wind variable, light, becoming S; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Sunny intervals, some rain spreading to S and W; temps near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea.—Wind W, backing S, light; sea smooth.

Strait of Dover.—Wind SE, light; sea smooth.

English Channel (E), St George's Channel.—Wind SE, light, increasing to moderate; sea smooth, increasing to slight.

Irish Sea.—Wind S, light or moderate; sea slight.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 57 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm: nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 5.6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,016.0 millibars, steady.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, (52°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 36 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 7.3 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,015.7 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunderstorm.

Aberdeen	c	16	61	Cologne	f	16	61	Locarno	s	21	70
Algiers	s	30	86	Corsellon	f	19	66	London	s	19	66
Amsterdam	s	19	66	Dublin	c	14	57	Luxembourg	c	14	57
Athens	s	33	91	Edinburgh	c	13	55	Madrid	s	33	91
Barcelona	s	30	86	Florence	s	23	73	Majorca	s	26	79
Belfast	s	17	63	Funchal	f	21	70	Malaga	s	30	86
Belfast	d	14	57	Geneva	s	21	70	Malta	s	31	88
Berlin	r	11	52	Gibraltar	s	27	81	Miami	th	31	88
Bermuda	s	29	84	Guernsey	s	17	63	Montreal	f	18	64
Biarritz	s	25	77	Helsinki	s	17	63	Moscow	s	14	57
Birmingham	s	17	63	Jersey	s	17	63	Munich	s	14	57
Brussels	s	18	64	Lisbon	s	29	84	Nice	s	26	79
Budapest	s	19	66	Locarno	s	21	70	Oslo	c	11	52
				London	s	19	66	Paris	s	19	66
				Luxembourg	c	14	57	Reykjavik	s	10	50
				Madrid	s	33	91	Rome	s	28	82
				Majorca	s	26	79	Rotterdam	s	19	66
				Malaga	s	30	86	Stockholm	s	14	57
				Malta	s	31	88	Tel Aviv	s	31	88
				Miami	th	31	88	Toronto	th	22	72
				Montreal	f	18	64	Vancouver	c	17	63
				Moscow	s	14	57	Venice	s	27	81
				Munich	s	14	57	Vienna	s	21	70
				Nice	s	26	79	Warsaw	s	17	63
				Oslo	c	11	52	Zurich	s	16	61
				Paris	s	19	66				
				Reykjavik	s	10	50				
				Rome	s	28	82				
				Rotterdam	s	19	66				
				Stockholm	s	14	57				
				Tel Aviv	s	31	88				
				Toronto	th	22	72				
				Vancouver	c	17	63				
				Venice	s	27	81				
				Vienna	s	21	70				
				Warsaw	s	17	63				
				Zurich	s	16	61				

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, September 3

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	0.4	.01	14	57	Rain
Bridlington	0.1	.07	15	59	Rain pm
Cromer	1.1	—	17	63	Cloud,
Clacton	7.6	—	20	68	Sun pm
Margate	6.4	—	19	66	Sunny
Herne Bay	5.6	—	19	66	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	11.1	—	18	64	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.1	—	19	66	Sunny
Brighton	11.1	—	19	66	Sunny
Bognor R	11.1	—	18	64	Sunny
Southsea	11.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Sandown	12.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Bournemouth	12.0	—	18	64	Sunny
Falmouth	11.1	—	17	63	Mainly sun
Falmouth	11.1	—	16	61	Sunny
Torquay	11.1	—	18	64	Sunny
Falmouth	11.9	—	17	63	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	0.3	—	17	63	Showers
Blackpool	0.3	—	17	63	Sun am
Aberdyst	4.1	—	17	63	Sun pm
Ilfracombe	10.1	—	18	64	Cloudy
Newquay	12.1	—	18	64	Sunny

Overseas selling prices

Australia, Sch 1.50; Belgium, Fr 23; Canada, Pts 60; Denmark, Kr 3.50; Finland, Fmk 3.50; France, Fr 2.50; Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK $7.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Fr 23; Malta, 25c; Morocco, Dh 3.00; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 50; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Kr 3.50; Switzerland, Sfr 2.00; USA, Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 23.

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The new Rolls-Royce 535 has just taken off.

The new Rolls-Royce RB211-535 engine has been chosen by British Airways and Eastern Air Lines of America to power the 40 Boeing 757 aircraft they have just ordered.

As the launch engine in this new Boeing aircraft, it is yet another Rolls-Royce breakthrough for British exports and jobs.

Already the Rolls-Royce RB211 aero engine has generated £530 million in foreign currency and 25,000 jobs for British workers.

Now this new version of the engine will mean even bigger export earnings. It also means more secure jobs for both Rolls-Royce employees and thousands of other workers in supplier companies throughout the UK.

The Boeing 757 is quiet and economic. It promises to be another best-selling Boeing aircraft.

It will go into service in 1983 taking the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine and British workmanship into the 21st century.

Rolls-Royce power for British exports and jobs.

Rolls-Royce Limited, 65 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6AT.

ROLLS RR ROYCE



HOME NEWS

Tories promise to aid families and those caring for the elderly

Aid for families and volunteers caring for the elderly is *promised by the Conservative* Party if it forms the next government. A policy statement today by Mr Patrick Jenkin, opposition spokesman on social services, says the Tory aim is a partnership between the state, families and voluntary organizations.

"The work of the voluntary sector is large, diverse and important", the statement says. "Their contribution exceeds the entire effort put in by local government social service departments. Moreover, more families are caring for their elderly relatives then ever before.

"We will support and encourage this effort by supporting the supporters. We will sustain the continued development of community care for the elderly, in which the role of the personal social services is vital."

Other pledges by Mr Jenkin are that tax allowances would be raised "substantially" and *income tax reduced. The Con*servatives' commitment to the annual uprating and inflation-proofing of pensions would be maintained, and Christmas bonuses continued on a regular basis.

The earnings rule also attracts Tory attention. "Abolition of the rule remains our aim, because we believe it wrong to discourage those elderly people who wish to work."

Better hospital facilities for long-stay and geriatric patients, *expansion of day centres and* the provision of home helps, meals on wheels and chiropody services are also promised.

On housing, the statement says public housing resources will be concentrated increasingly on the needs of the elderly and disabled and housing association schemes supported.



Eric Morecambe, the comedian, with his first grandchild, Amelia Faye Jarvis. The baby, whose parents live in Kent, was born on August 24, St Bartholomew's Day. Mr Morecambe's real surname is Bartholomew.

750,000 children in state schools will need new uniforms this term

Controversy over cost of a British institution

By Dan van der Vat

The imminence of a new school year, which starts for most children this week, has once more focused the minds of hundreds of thousands of parents on the vexed subject of school uniform and its cost.

According to the Department of Education and Science, about 750,000 children are about to transfer from primary to *secondary schools in the state* system, and 640,000 more will be entering primary schools.

It is the move from primary to secondary school that imposes the greatest cost on parents. This is not only because there is a change of school, and therefore usually a change of uniform, together with the fact that a child at this stage is rather larger and therefore more expensive to equip. It is also because secondary schools are rather more demanding in their uniform requirements. Many primary schools all but dispense with such demands.

School uniform remains a distinct, although far from unique, British institution. Yet, although it has been commonplace for many decades, it can still arouse a great deal of controversy and cause much inconvenience.

On returning from abroad a year ago, my wife and I were faced with a bill of about £120 for school uniform and sports clothing for our two girls, then aged 11 and 14, to be ready to enter a comprehensive school.

This is an extreme case, if only because our return had placed us in a position normally experienced only by the parents of twins, because we had to equip two children simultaneously. There was nothing to be handed on from the elder *girl to the younger, nor were* there any elements of earlier uniform to be incorporated into the new. West German schools do not have uniform, which meant that we were faced with a steady expenditure on jeans instead (the children having imposed this kind of uniformity upon themselves).

As is so often the case with British customs and traditions, the law of the land has nothing specific to say about school uniform, which means that parents cannot be forced to provide it for their children through the courts. But the general understanding is that if parents wish their child to go to a particular school, they must be prepared to accept the school's rules in this and other respects.

The most recent government "guidance" on the subject was a letter of May 26, 1977, from Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science to chief education officers in England and Wales, *which leaves the matter to the* discretion of local authorities, heads and governors of schools, with a recommendation that parents, teachers and "where appropriate, pupils" should be consulted. Mrs Williams also urged schools to eschew over-elaborate (and therefore expensive) uniform in favour of simple, durable, reliable and *inexpensive clothing available* from a number of sources.

That point exercises many parents, who resent being obliged to go to a single, specified retailer for costly items like blazers. Rightly or wrongly, such retailers are often suspected of over-charging in the exploitation of their monopoly. In fact, such shops tend to have stock difficulties and higher overheads per item than multiple stores, but the resentment remains. Nor is there any need for such monopolies.

Mr John Gray, head of a mixed comprehensive school in Stockport, Greater Manchester, said the only exclusive items in the uniform of his school were ties and blazer-badges. Many schools still unnecessarily insist on blazers of unusual colours with piping and badges embroidered into the cloth.

Mr Gray said that every item of his school's uniform could be obtained from any one of a number of retail chains in a range of qualities and prices, including sports clothing. He also said that he had tried to make do without a formal uniform in a previous school, only to find that parents and pupils constantly asked him: "What is the uniform?"

Mr Robert Richardson, head of a boys' comprehensive school in south London, allows sixth-formers to dispense with uni*form but requires it of all* younger pupils. "It helps by giving the boys a sense of unity and feeling for the school." All items except ties and badges can also be readily obtained at multiple stores, and Mr Richardson pointed out that most children already possessed many "uniform" items, such as black shoes, grey trousers or skirts and white shirts or blouses. "It is not as if you have to buy it all at once."

All the same, most parents find that they are involved in exceptional expense when a child goes to secondary school, with the new blazer at the top of the list. Fortunately those in severe need and thus entitled to supplementary benefit can claim for specific items of clothing. The Supplementary Benefits Commission emphasized that there was no specific grant for school uniform, but nor was it excluded. Its price-list is a fair reflection of prices in multiple stores.

PoW escape materials were hidden in games

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

A former Battle of Britain pilot who was in a German prisoner-of-war camp has disclosed how materials for forged escape documents were hidden in games sent from home.

Draughts, chess, dominoes and even badminton rackets were sent by the Air Ministry in response to coded letters sent by captured RAF men to families and friends.

Any games bearing the Tri-ang trade-mark were immediately handed over by the prisoners to Mr William Greenaway, who became the RAF's chief forger in Stalag Luft 3. Materials to make false identity cards, passports, military passes and other documents were hidden inside.

Mr Greenaway, of Station Avenue, Gedling, Nottingham, said: "When the Tri-ang games were broken up everything we wanted was inside them, priceless supplies of inks, dyes, German watermarked passport paper and even gold leaf.

"I used it to decorate a passport for a Dutchman. With it he was able to fly from Berlin to Sweden and freedom."

British intelligence ordered him after the war not to disclose details of the deception, but now he is allowed to break his silence.

To counter RAF escape attempts, the colour of German identity cards in the camp were changed every 10 days. But the British airmen maintained a varied stock for escapes.

Apart from being chief forger, Mr Greenaway found he was the only trained carpenter in the camp. He designed and built the famous escapers' wooden horse, using plywood stripped from Red Cross food boxes.

He got away disguised as a Spaniard after having provided forged documents for the 80 escaping RAF officers. On Hitler's orders 50 of them were shot on recapture.

Mr Greenaway helped to make the vault in which their ashes were buried. He had been taken back to the camp by the *Germans*, who caught him asleep in a barn near the Czech frontier when he had been on the run for a week. It was his third and last escape attempt.

Mr Greenaway, now aged 62, has just retired as head of the building department at Basford Hall College of Further Education, Nottingham.

WEST EUROPE

Pope John Paul begins his pontificate in simple Rome ceremony

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Sept 3

Pope John Paul inaugurated his pontificate tonight with a solemn Mass in St Peter's Square, and, whatever history may say at the close of his time of this unpredictable new pontiff, he has certainly begun with a gesture of genuinely historical proportions.

He is breaking with about a thousand years of tradition by refusing to be crowned. His predecessor Paul VI was crowned with grandeur.

Instead Pope John Paul prayed at what is regarded as the tomb of St Peter under the Basilica and walked on to the square for the concelebrated Mass. He sought symbolically to make the point that the temporal power was no more, except for the Vatican itself.

The break with tradition will not solve all the Roman Catholic Church's problems of its dealings with the political powers. This was shown by the demonstrations and statements attacking the presence among the dignitaries of President Videla of Argentina, who led his country's delegation to the ceremony.

The Catholic Workers Movement issued a statement expressing the hope that the Pope would make use of this presence to intervene on behalf of political prisoners in Argentina.

The trade unions have telegraphed President Videla asking for specific news about 21 workers recently arested and Amnesty International has once again raised the issue of the President's political prisoners.

Demonstrators on the political and Catholic left today broadened the protest to the Chilean Foreign Minister and the son of the President of Paraguay.

Indirectly, the Pope answered these protests by announcing that he would not after all be going to the Puebla meeting next month of the Latin-American hierarchy.

In terms of expediency the decision is understandable. As a tangible expression of what he is trying to say with the changes in the coronation ritual Puebla would have provided a real test.

The clearest expression of change is the Pope's insistence on a new outlook on international affairs. This feeling was clear at his meeting with the diplomatic corps last week.

While expressing a lack of familiarity with international affairs, he sought to insist on the pastoral character of his outlook on the world at large, even if this should have "a civil and political impact". One can only hope that difference will come clear as he rules and not only in his inaugural Mass.

In place of the crown, the Pope received the pallium, a strip of white wool with six black crosses which is intended to express the Pope's position as patriarch of the West.

As the Pope has denied himself the glory of coronation, another of the traditional elements of the old coronation service vanishes, that of the dramatic reminder by the penitentiary of the passing of worldly eminence, the *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Washington takes wind out of Bonn spy scandal

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Sept 3

*The United States Govern*ment informed Bonn today that it possessed no evidence from any source that Herr Egon Bahr, a Social Democrat Party leader, proposed that West Germany should leave Nato in exchange for Germany's reunification and a Soviet non-aggression guarantee.

The Washington communication was in response to a request for clarification made by Herr Bahr, the Social Democratic party manager and its former chief *Ostpolitik* negotiator.

The Bahr withdrawal plan and claims of a fresh spy scandal were allegedly passed on to Bonn by the Central Intelligence Agency after the defection of General Ion Pacepa, a Romanian security official last July. They have been published by the Springer newspaper *Die Welt*.

Mr Pacepa allegedly told the CIA about communist spies in the Social Democratic Party, according to the newspaper.

One of the officials investi*gated in this strange Bonn spy* scandal is Dr Uwe Holtz, a Social Democratic MP; the other is Herr Joachim Broudre-Gröger, Herr Bahr's personal assistant.

A spokesman for the SPD's parliamentary caucus described these allegations as a "joint gamble" of defamation directed against the party by the right-wing Springer publishing group and the West German security services.

Dessa Trevisan writes from Belgrade: At least 12 top Romanian *security police offi*cers among them several generals, are understood to have been arrested in a purge after the defection to the West of General Pacepa.

The defection has shaken the Romanian security police and observers in Bucharest believe that up to 100 people connected with the Romanian intelligence services have been arrested as the investigations spread.

The defection of General Pacepa occurred in July and immediately afterwards calls for greater vigilance became prominent in the Romanian press. Soon afterwards several leading personalities connected with the Romanian security services disappeared from public life.

According to Bucharest reports, General Luchian, the head of the passport and visa office, and General Tincu, the head of the customs department, were among those recently arrested.

Colonel-General Nicolae Doicaru, the recently appointed Minister of Tourism known to be connected with the secret police, has suddenly been dismissed from his post. A brief announcement in the press offered no explanation for the general's dismissal.

In recent weeks all Romanian newspapers have been carrying leading articles calling for "greater vigilance".

Argentina to expel four French detainees

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Sept 3

Argentina has agreed to expel four political prisoners to France as a result of contacts between President Giscard d'Estaing and General Videla.

The four prisoners, all born in Argentina, have dual Argentine-French nationality and are among those for whom a long campaign has been waged in France to try to secure their release. All four were jailed for belonging to what the courts found was a subversive organization.

The four being expelled—three men and one woman—are due to arrive in France tomorrow. According to the Argentine Embassy in Paris, the position of four other prisoners *who hold French* nationality is being studied.

"The contacts throw into relief the good relations which exist between the two countries and the spirit of mutual collaboration which exists between the two governments", an embassy statement said.

The Argentine Government said it is continuing to investigate the whereabouts of nine other French nationals

Bullfight ban on children irks Spaniards

Barcelona, Sept 3.—In a surprise move that scandalized aficionados, Spanish Government officials today enforced a 1929 law that bars children under the age of 14 from attending bullfights.

"If minors are prohibited how are we going to build an enthusiastic following for the national pastime?" asked former matador Angel Agudo, who said he made his debut in the bullring at the age of 13. Fathers lined up at the ticket windows of the Barclona bullring to get ticket refunds. The arena bristled with freshly painted signs reading: "Those under 14 not admitted to this spectacle".

The order apparently came from the Provincial Government. In Madrid it was business as usual, the bullring having had no order to ban minors.—UPI.

Briton falls to death

Florac, Southern France, Sept 3.—Mr Howard Stephen, aged 50, a British climber from Dulwich, fell 150 feet to his death from a rock face yesterday while climbing the Rochefort peak overlooking Florac, 50 miles west of Avignon.

Airport delays expected to end this week

By a Staff Reporter

Holidaymakers were delayed up to 24 hours over the weekend because of the continuing work-to-rule by air traffic controllers in France. But airport officials said they hoped it would be the last weekend of *that sort because the work-to*rule is due to end today.

It would take a few days to return to normal, an official at Manchester airport said yesterday, but he thought that by Wednesday or Thursday flights should be on time again.

Manchester was one of the British airports worst affected over the weekend, with between 1,500 and 2,000 people having to spend the night in the terminal. Most came prepared with sleeping bags and *extra food, and spectators were* excluded from the main part of the terminal to make more room.

Incoming flights were also affected, at Manchester and elsewhere.

Delays at Heathrow were much less than at some other airports, and were rarely as long as two hours. An official said that was because there were no charter flights. But at Gatwick delays varied between an hour and 24 hours, with an average wait of about 11 hours, and there were similar delays at Glasgow airport.

The worst affected routes were those to and from Spain and the south of France, particularly Alicante and Palma de Mallorca. In Paris, holidaymakers faced delays of up to six hours on charter flights into and out of Orly and Charles de Gaulle airports, but regular flights were delayed for only about an hour.

Young Scots 'unable to cope' in London

By a Staff Reporter

Growing numbers of unemployed Scottish teenagers seeking jobs in London are unable to cope with life in the capital. A report published today by voluntary service agencies in the West End says that many of the youngsters are unable to find work or homes, and are liable to turn to petty crime to survive.

Mr Michael Adam, convener of the Scots Group, which produced the report, said that in the first three months of this year the number of rootless young Scots seeking assistance from helping agencies in the West End more than doubled compared with the same period last year.

He added: "Young Scots are not helped in their search for work and independence by the fact that there is virtually no accommodation suitable for single people. Of those who come to London, a disturbing number become homeless in the capital and have to seek the help of charitable agencies, who are hard put to help them to find either accommodation or jobs."

Continuing unemployment in Scotland, boredom and family friction arising from enforced idleness are blamed for the growing numbers of young Scots finding their way south.

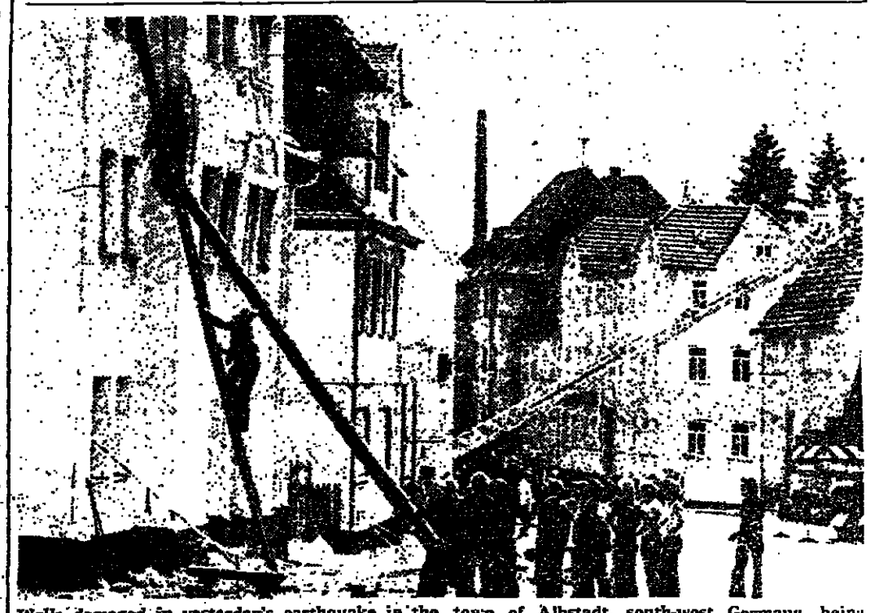
The report says: "It is our belief that young Scots should have a genuine choice between establishing themselves in their home areas or moving elsewhere, that where the choice is made to move away, provision should be made to give realistic opportunities for establishing themselves in new areas."

The report says that the difficulties of finding accommodation in London have been increased by the shrinkage of the private rented sector and by recent legislation increasing the penalties for squatting. Voluntary agencies are becoming dependent on substandard bed-and-breakfast lodgings to house distressed youngsters.

"Immediate attention must be given by local authorities to the provision of suitable housing for single people and childless couples. Better use has to be made of hard-to-let property, tower blocks and small units such as cluster bed-sitters", *the report says.*

Other recommendations include the establishment of counselling and information services in Scottish cities for young people contemplating a move to London. The Department of Employment's job search grants, which enable those in areas of high unemployment to look for jobs elsewhere, should be increased, it says.

Young Scots in London, second report, 1978 (New Horizon Youth Centre, 1 Macklin Street, London, WC2, 20p).



Walls damaged in yesterday's earthquake in the town of Albstadt, south-west Germany, being buttressed to stop them from collapsing.

Germany hit by strong earthquake

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Sept 3

At least 19 people were injured in an earthquake that shook sou-thwest Germany early today. The damage caused by the tremor is estimated to be running into millions of marks.

The earthquake, which registered up to 6 on the Richter scale in the state of Baden-Württemberg, also affected parts of France, Austria, Switzerland and East Germany. It was the worst earthquake in Germany in 25 years.

Among the worst hit areas in the Swabian Alps—the epicentie—was the town of Albstadt. In its Teilfingen district almost every house was damaged.

The Hohenzollern castle near Hechingen, the ancestral home of the Kaisers, suffered extensive damage. Chimneys collapsed, walls were ripped open, towers cracked and virtually every room inpaired.

Moscow, Sept 3.—An earthquake shook the Soviet Black Sea resort of Sochi early today *but caused no destruction*, Tass reported. It said at its epicentre the earthquake reached 6 on the 12-point Medvedyev scale.—Reuter.

Fish farming threatened by 'dubious' rate assessments

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Fish farmers are threatened with rating assessments which they often consider dubious but cannot afford to challenge, the two largest farming unions in Britain say in a report published today. They say that the progress of fish farms, one of the smallest but fastest-growing sections of British agriculture, is hampered because the legal status of the fish is in doubt.

Agricultural buildings and land are exempt from rates, but statutory definitions of what is agricultural were laid down long before the appearance of large-scale commercial fish farming in Britain.

The National Farmers' Union *of England and Wales and the* NFU of Scotland say in the report that valuation officers are challenging claims for exemption, even though the three appeals on exemptions that have been completed in England and Wales have all been won by farmers.

"Individual fish farmers cannot afford the time and the cost of challenging the Inland Revenue", the unions say. "They are bitter at the prospect of being forced to succumb, whatever the rights of the case."

The 400 fish farmers in the United Kingdom produce about 2,500 tonnes of fish a year, of which most is small trout that sells at a price between haddock and halibut. The farms' output weighs less than a hundredth of the annual British catch of sea fish.

The unions say that they are ready to accept licences backed by official controls as a means of bringing order to an industry that is suffering from widespread attacks of virus disease. They say that the Diseases of Fish Act, of 1937, has "failed to control the introduction and spread of *diseases*".

The NFU of England and Wales complains in the report that the regional water authorities, which exercise some statutory controls over fish farms, are the largest fish farmers. The union says that the authorities can therefore destroy their competitors' livelihoods by stock movement decisions from which there is no appeal.

Fish Farming (NFU, Agriculture House, London SW1).

Girl is refused osteopath training grant

From Our Correspondent
Cowes

A high school pupil with 12 passes at O-level and three at A-level has been refused a fur*ther education grant* because the Isle of Wight County Council does not consider her chosen vocation to be deserving of financial aid. She wants to be an osteopath.

Amanda Eldridge, aged 19, of Charles Road, Cowes, has been accepted for a four-year diploma course at the British College of Osteopathy and Naturopathy in London, but she will not be able to study without a grant.

The council has not announced its reason but one may be that Miss Eldridge would not be able to practise within the National Health Service as an osteopath.

Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for the Isle of Wight, said yesterday: "I fully support her application. I have asked the further education subcommittee to review the case. We should encourage someone who has the brains and enthusiasm to do something different."

Letters delayed by shortage of postmen

Millions of letters are being delayed because of a serious shortage of postmen, the Post Office said yesterday. The situation is being made worse because thousands of postmen are on holiday.

In central London some letters are taking more than a week to be delivered. Even first-class letters are affected.

In addition to serious undermanning, the Post Office is still recovering from the effects of the crippling work-to-rule by engineers that ended two weeks ago, and the heavier workload caused by holidaymakers' postcards.

A Post Office official said the delays were particularly bad in London, where more than 2,500 postman jobs are waiting to be filled.

"It is very difficult to recruit new postmen. They work very unsocial hours, start work often before public transport is running, and because of Govern*ment pay restraint rates offered are not very attractive*", he said.

Jailed seamen fly to India

Sixteen Indian seamen left Heathrow airport for Bombay yesterday after spending a month in Pentonville prison, London, although they had committed no ofence under British law.

The seamen were taken to Pentonville when immigration officers boarded their Greek-owned ship, the Clypso, after they staged a sit-in, demanding pay parity with Greeks. They left after arrangements were made by their employers and the Indian High Commission.

Baby dies in car explosion

Phillip Hall, aged 18 months, died when an explosion and fire gutted his father's car yesterday in the driveway of their home in Queen's Road, Luton, Chatham, Kent.

Mr Geoffrey Hall, aged 30, Rescued his other son, Tony, aged three. The police said that the boys were in the car waiting to go out for the day when the explosion occurred.

Sixth-century well helps to fight drought

From Ronald Faux
Iona

Iona, the small Hebridean island, is combating drought with a fresh-water well thought to have been first used by St Columba and his followers in the sixth century. The well, an emergency supply, has been reopened by the community at Iona Cathedral.

Although the skies have threatened rain often enough, very little rain has fallen in a summer notable for cold winds sweeping in from the Atlantic. The small reservoir serving the island has been drained to a critically low level and restrictions have been imposed by the Strathclyde Regional Council.

Water to all households has been cut off and hotels and boarding houses collect their supplies from standpipes.

During the summer the population on Iona swells dramatically. Some 1,600 or more tourists and visitors cross the narrow strait from Mull to visit the historic sites.

Mr Angus Johnston, secretary of the local community council, said the drought was one of the severest in memory. Last week the pump serving the standpipes was drawing nothing but mud and air from the reservoir bed. The islanders were very critical of the regional council because it had failed to improve the supply system by making the reservoir bigger.

The regional council was "considering the problem" but had doubts about the cost effectiveness in building a large and expensive reservoir.

Iona, it seems, will continue to rely on its 1,400-year-old services, endure drought without the compensation of sunshine and, although surrounded by water, have hardly a drop to drink.

Queen's cousin plans to marry

Mr Gerald Lascelles, aged 54, a cousin of the Queen and younger brother of Lord Harewood, is to seek the Queen's permission to marry the former actress, Elizabeth Colvin, also aged 54, who is a daughter of Brigadier Sydney Collingwood, of Dedham, Essex.

Mr Lascelles was granted a decree nisi of divorce from his first wife, Angela, also an actress, two weeks ago, after 26 years of marriage.

French Cabinet looks to year 2000

From Ian Murray
Paris, Sept 3

With the March elections having put aside the chance of a French 'Government' with a bureaucratic Marxist outlook, the way was open for setting in motion long-term plans, President Giscard d'Estaing told his ministers during the past two days of discussions in the country house atmosphere of the Château de Rambouillet.

"The Government must follow policies of initiative and seek, on every possible occasion, to find a consensus on the great problems of national interest", the President said. "We must prepare politically, economically and socially for the France of the year 2000, in a Europe which we are taking part in organizing".

The meeting dealt specifically with three main problems—prices, unemployment and security.

On prices, M René Monory, Minister of the Economy, reported that between January and July there had been an increase of 6.2 per cent in the cost of living but that the objective was still to hold the increase during the year to less than 10 per cent.

M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, said the rate of price increase now was between 7.5 and 8 per cent a year, if increases caused by the removal of subsidies were not counted.

President Giscard d'Estaing said that the freeing of industrial prices, which was agreed in May, was an indispensable step towards maintaining France in the forefront of international competition.

M Robert Boulin, the Minister of Labour, said it was important to look at the statistics against the fact that there were still many jobs not being filled.

For the immediate future there is to be a new programme of action on jobs produced for next Wednesday's Cabinet meeting which will concentrate on the worst areas.

The meeting was relaxed and no attempt was made to reach definite decisions. The purpose was to establish trends and lines of thought.

A more complete idea of M Barre's economic thinking was contained in a letter he sent to members of the Government last month and just published. The letter expressed his thoughts on next year's economic prospects.

The budget deficit seemed to him very high compared with the possibilities of financing by non-monetary sources. He was also concerned that projections showed public spending was staying high, despite the Government's warnings.

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Front-line states call new summit on Nkomo-Smith dealings

From Lawrence Pintak in Lusaka and Frederick Cleary in Salisbury, Sept 3

Rhodesia has been thrown into new turmoil with the assertion here this weekend by Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, that at a mid-August meeting in the Zambian capital, Mr Ian Smith asked him to return to Salisbury and assume the reins of power.

The guerrilla leader said the Rhodesian Prime Minister saw the March 3 internal settlement as a failure and believed that only the Patriotic Front could ensure a stable Rhodesia.

A spokesman for the interim Government in Salisbury said Mr Smith "denied emphatically" that such an offer was ever made to Mr Nkomo, while the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the members of the Salisbury Executive Council, said the idea was "inconceivable". However, Mr Smith admitted that the meeting took place and said that Mr Sithole and the other Executive Council members had been told of his intended visit to Lusaka.

Mr Nkomo implied that Mr Smith's invitation to take power was to him alone, but insisted he would not return to Salisbury without Mr Robert Mugabe, his Patriotic Front co-leader. Mugabe supporters, however, are not entirely convinced he will hold to this stand.

The alleged Smith offer will be discussed at a summit in Zambia next Saturday by the President of the "front-line" states around Rhodesia. It is thought that a decision whether to agree to more talks with the Rhodesian Prime Minister—this time to include Mr Mugabe—will be made then.

In Mr Nkomo's version of things, the three black signatories of the internal settlement—Mr Sithole, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, would apparently be left out in the cold.

Both Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole admitted last night they knew Mr Smith was going to Lusaka, but they implied they did not know who he was meeting and they certainly had not known the outcome of the meeting.

Mr Nkomo, who leads Zapu (Zimbabwe African People's Union) said his main condition for a return to Salisbury was the complete dismantling of the present Government and the total assumption of power by the Patriotic Front, which he said the Rhodesian Prime Minister was prepared in principle to concede.

In an interview, Mr Nkomo said: "The other people are not important. The important thing is that power is to be transferred to the Patriotic Front."

Asked what would happen to the three Salisbury nationalists, he replied with a broad smile: "That I do not know."

A Rhodesian Government statement said: "The Prime Minister denied emphatically that any suggestions had been made to dismantle the existing Administration and to hand over power to the Patriotic Front as Nkomo is claiming. Had such suggestions been made, he would have rejected them as out of hand."

A Muzorewa spokesman said if the alleged offer was made, "we must consider Smith as the traitor that he is".

Mr Nkomo said that "certain details" had to be worked out such as the exact powers the Patriotic Front would assume and the form of government. They would require the presence of Mr Mugabe in discussions.

The Rhodesian Prime Minister, as well as Western leaders, is known to favour a return by Mr Nkomo, who is seen as a pragmatist under whom an independent Zimbabwe would be politically and economically moderate. Mr Mugabe, a Marxist, is viewed as a radical who would create another Angola in the breakaway British colony.

If, as is believed, some of the front-line presidents were aware of last month's Smith-Nkomo meeting, there could be severe repercussions within the organization for African unity and among the five black-ruled front-line states around Rhodesia. It is thought that Mr Smith may have gone to Lusaka to meet Mr Nkomo at the invitation of President Kaunda.

Suspicions apparently came out at this weekend's summit in Lusaka of front-line states as Mr Nkomo emotionally attempted to refute the suggestion that he might make his own deal with Salisbury.

Correspondents could hear angry voices coming from the room, the loudest among them those of Mr Nkomo and President Samora Machel of Mozambique, a close ally of Mr Mugabe.

President Nyerere of Tanzania was apparently also distressed at President Kaunda's attempts at one-man diplomacy. President Nyerere, supported by President Machel, feels the front-line states should act as a group.

This is the second time in a year that Mr Nkomo has seen Mr Smith in Lusaka without Mr Mugabe being informed.

Although Mr Smith said yesterday that the talks were only exploratory and inconclusive, it is obvious he was trying to woo Mr Nkomo away from his partner.

Mr Nkomo's disclosure yesterday that he had met Mr Smith was a severe embarrassment to the Rhodesian leader, whose own officials had firmly denied the idea.

Mr Smith emphasized in his statement yesterday that if progress had been made at his meeting with Mr Nkomo any decisions flowing from it would have had to be made jointly by the Executive Council. He was obviously still anxious to pacify his partners but both Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole are apparently losing support in Rhodesia.

Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi: President Nyerere told a press conference in Dar es Salaam today that Mr Smith had offered to abandon his three African partners in the present Rhodesian Government if Mr Nkomo would join him. He had first suggested that Mr Nkomo should break away from Mr Mugabe, but when Mr Nkomo refused, Mr Smith said he was prepared to consider an alliance with both of them and Chief Chirau.

The Tanzanian leader said the front-line Presidents had now agreed there could be no further meetings with Mr Smith, and that any future discussions must be with Britain.

Leading article, page 13





At the Lusaka summit (from left): Mr Nkomo, President Neto of Angola, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Nyerere of Tanzania, and President Machel of Mozambique.

Pessimism in Israel over summit chances

From Michael Knipe

Jerusalem, Sept 3

A mood of sombre concern rather than hopeful expectation hung over Israel today as Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, and his delegation, left the country to attend the Camp David summit meeting with President Carter and President Sadat of Egypt.

Mr Moshe Dayan, the Foreign Minister, has described the forthcoming meeting as the most important in Israel's history but Mr Begin has done his best to play down the crucial nature of the negotiations. Important yes, he has said, but crucial no. Israel's destiny could never depend on one meeting.

The only target he has publicly set for the talks is the modest one that they should result in an agreement to continue negotiations.

Israelis of all political persuasions are pessimistic about the prospects of success at Camp David. The Government and most of its supporters are fearful that there will be an unholy alliance between Egypt and the United States.

To the right of the Prime Minister there are his most hawkish political partners, who regard Mr Begin's own peace proposals as a sell out.

To the left there are the Labour alignment politicians and their supporters who dread the fact that Mr Begin will prove too intransigent in his negotiating tactics and that the chance for peace will be wasted.

Meanwhile, the Israeli Government angrily protested today at remarks attributed to Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor.

In an interview with *Trouw*, a Dutch Protestant newspaper, Dr Kreisky apparently described Mr Begin as "a grocer". Israel as a police state, and made various sweeping criticisms of Israelis accusing them of having a fascist mentality, behaving like bandits and displaying intolerance.

Beirut, Sept 3.—Arab and Palestinian leaders opposed to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves will hold summit talks in Damascus later this month, Mr Ahmad Iskander, the Syrian Information Minister said in an interview published here today. —Reuter.

Cairo, Sept 3.—President Sadat today joined the Muslim faithful celebrating the Bairam feast in a prayer for Middle East peace after telling a private meeting he views the Camp David summit as a fateful crossroads.

New York, Sept 3.—Mr Begin, who arrived here today on his way to Camp David summit, said he wanted "peace more than anything on earth" and to preserve President Carter's prestige.—UPI.

Nicaraguan town turns against officer they once supported

Colonel sacrifices 30 years of good will

From Stephen Downer

Esteli, Nicaragua, Sept 3

Thirty years ago, when Colonel Gonzalo Martinez of the National Guard was posted to this hilltop town as a lieutenant, he could say truthfully that he had the support of its people.

Now his claim makes them bitter. Colonel Martinez is back as commander of the 7,500-man Nicaraguan National Guard operation in Esteli department. The capital of the same name, with its population of 40,000, is less than an hour's drive from the northern border with Honduras.

Thirty years ago, said one man, "we liked him a lot. He was young and we gave him our support. Now we do not because he has betrayed the people of this town. Now we don't even want to see him."

Every night the citizens of Esteli rip up the streets in different areas and erect barricades. Every morning bulldozers and guards knock them down, watched in silence by the people.

The poor people in the Esteli slum quarter of El Calvario, the conservative ones near the cathedral, the communists, nurses, dentists, school teachers, firemen and doctors—all accuse Colonel Martinez of one thing: trying to scare them out of their wits.

In different interviews they agreed that last Friday more than 100 National Guards under Colonel Martinez's command entered the town at night with armoured cars and went from district to district for four hours firing their automatic rifles and machine guns into the black sky while the people cowered in their homes.

Esteli has been paralysed for 10 days after joining a nationwide general strike aiming to bring down President Anastasio Somoza.

At midday yesterday not a single car, taxi or bus could be seen on the almost deserted streets. Not one of the scores of shops was doing business. All petrol stations were closed. Only a few bureaucrats were reporting to their offices on work days.

While President Somoza alleges that the strikers' objective is to install a communist government, the strike organizers who include businessmen, doctors and priests, last week issued a 16-point plan to replace him and introduce "a new political order that will guarantee a truly free electoral process".

Even President Somoza, supported by a hard-core following, now admits that the strike is spreading but he is insisting on staying until his term ends in 1981.

The President seems to be keeping his composure but Mr Norman Wolfson, his New York public relations consultant, evidently lost some of his last week. He flew out of Nicaragua on Friday after receiving a telephone death-threat, according to a Government source.

In Esteli, the people have organized themselves into zone committees, each one covering four blocks. The committees oversee food distribution, the erection of barricades and the lighting of bonfires at night.

They see to the painting of hundreds of anti-Government slogans that cover the town's adobe-brick walls. At one corner there is one written in blood, but now a fading grey, which reads: "This is where Vladimir Hidalgo fell."

The blood was that of Hidalgo, a labourer, who according to the townspeople was shot through the jugular vein by guards on July 19 as he watched them trying to eject about 80 children who had barricaded themselves in a school.

Colonel Martinez has a pile of rubble and car hulks 30 yards long and five wide in front of his barracks. The residents, he said, "are destroying the city instead of looking to its progress". Yes, he added, the National Guard did open fire "for a matter of seconds on Friday night. But we were fired on first".

He admitted beating some people, "because it's better than shooting them when we have to disperse crowds. We don't want to cause family suffering . . . there's no repression . . . we have the town's support."

In Leon, Nicaragua's second city, north-west of Managua, the picture is similar, though taxis were still running at the weekend and food was still being sold.

There, a young woman school teacher explained how guerrillas of the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front are smuggled into different towns to give training in civic disorder. But the general strike is being supported in the main by ordinary people with no political leanings.

The Sandinistas, who held more than 1,500 hostages in the National Palace in Managua 12 days ago, take their name from General Augusto Cesar Sandino, the nationalist leader murdered by Nicaraguan troops in 1934 after resisting American military intervention.

All over Nicaragua in recent weeks signs have been appearing on walls and fences reading: "Sandino lives".

Prisoners of conscience



S Yemen

Nasir al-Wahidi

By Clifford Longley

Several former members of the federal Government in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were expected to be released from long prison sentences, but their status has apparently been changed to "detainee" and they remain confined. They were jailed in 1968 for 10 years, charged with "high treason and feudalism".

One of them was Mr Nasir bin Abdullah al-Wahidi, a former Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the administration which ruled Aden and associated territories under British protection.

He was first arrested in 1967, before independence, on suspicion of having been involved in the sabotage of an aircraft, but was not brought to trial for lack of evidence.

He was in prison at the time of independence, and the following year was charged retroactively under a decree of the new republic. He came before the State Security Supreme Court, which was set up to deal with those accused of having acted against the interests of the people and of the revolution.

The sentence on him included hard labour and the confiscation of all his property. He was held for the duration of this sentence in al-Mansura prison in Aden, which was inspected by an Amnesty International team in 1975.

Information about prisoners or detainees in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is sparse, and there is some doubt as to Mr al-Wahidi's present whereabouts. It is believed that some members of the old Government, arrested and jailed after independence, have now been released.

Vietnamese wooing embarrasses Thais

From Neil Kelly

Bangkok, Sept 3

The communist powers, seeing Thailand as the key nation now in South-East Asia, have initiated a series of high-level visits to Bangkok.

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, who is the first Asian communist head of government to come here, arrives on Wednesday. He will be followed, probably in late October or early November, by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, China's Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Ieng Sary, the Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia, was here in July and there are rumours of a visit by a senior Soviet official before the end of the year. General Kriangsak Chamnanand, the Thai Prime Minister, has already been invited to visit Moscow.

The Vietnamese lead the wooing of Thailand. Mr Dong pressed hard for an early visit once his Government knew that Mr Teng was coming to Thailand. The Thais were embarrassed by his insistence but acceded to Hanoi's request.

The Vietnamese leader will have an audience of King Bhumibol.

Mr Dong had wanted to visit Indonesia on the same trip but the Indonesians, wary of increasing contacts between members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) and the communist powers, asked him to delay the visit.

The development of normal relations between Thailand and communist Vietnam has been rapid. A year ago the two nations were not on speaking terms. A new Thai Government 10 months ago produced a reversal of its predecessor's rigid anti-communist policy, while the pursuit of good relations between Vietnam and the Asean countries is now a prominent feature of Hanoi's foreign policy.

The Vietnamese are seeking Thailand's moral support in their conflict with Cambodia although the Thais would fear a Vietnamese-dominated Government in Phnom Penh more than the existing regime.

Angolan war prisoners are exchanged

Njiva, Angola, Sept 3.—Three Cuban soldiers taken prisoner by South African Defence Force troops deep inside Angola during their 1975 invasion of the country were exchanged here yesterday against eight South African prisoners of war held by Angola.

The exchange took place under the auspices of the International Red Cross on the tarmac at Njiva airport, 25 miles from the Namibian border, after just over one hour of talks between accompanying South African and Angolan military delegations.

At Waterkloof military airport, South Africa, tears and shouts of joy greeted the eight South African soldiers today as they were reunited with their families.

After a brief, formal greeting from Mr P. W. Botha, the Defence Minister, relatives raced across the airport apron to greet them.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Slow Ethiopian advance in Eritrea campaign

From Our Correspondent

Nairobi, Sept 3

Ethiopian Government forces are making slow progress in their efforts to break through to Karen, which along with the port of Massawa is the last important centre in Eritrea still in rebel hands.

Since launching an offensive in Eritrea three months ago, the Ethiopian forces, with strong air support, have recaptured many towns from the rebel groups, and have lifted the sieges of Asmara and other centres.

However, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) says its forces have repulsed a series of Ethiopian attacks north of Asmara in the past few days, causing heavy Ethiopian casualties.

Addis Ababa has made no mention of these engagements, centred on Adi Yacob, a few miles outside Asmara, and on the main road from Asmara to Massawa, which remains in rebel hands.

Addis Ababa radio did announce, however, that the town of Sabderat, on the Sudan border close to Tessenei, was captured yesterday. Sabderat is described as a key transit centre for the rebel groups.

The radio has also reported engagements on the road between Agordat and Karen, where Government forces are said to have killed more than 100 rebels and captured large quantities of arms and supplies. The Ethiopians claim to have advanced about half way from Agordat to Karen, but they appear to be making slow progress.

Farther south, another rebel group, the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF), claims to have scored successes against the Ethiopian garrison in the small town of Adi Daro. The TPLF forces attacked the town and say they killed 215 Ethiopians, including the garrison commander and several officers.

Korchnoi keeps his hopes alive with a tense draw

From Harry Golombek

Chess Correspondent

Baguio, Sept 3

Viktor Korchnoi held Anatoly Karpov to a tense draw in the eighteenth game of the world championship tonight, so keeping alive his slender hopes of winning the title. Karpov still leads 4—1.

The game began yesterday, in an atmosphere of sweetness and light, at least as far as the contestants' seconds were concerned. The British grandmasters, Raymond Keene and Michael Stean, exchanged friendly greetings and courtesies with the Soviet group.

There was, however, no let-up in the struggle at the board. If Korchnoi lost this game his chances of scoring any sort of comeback were nil. Having black, it was imperative for him to play solidly, to avoid getting into time trouble and, above all, to refrain from blunders.

A comparatively big audience saw a real battle in which the challenger came under pressure and had to defend himself for most of the time.

He chose to play the Pirc Defence for the first time in the match, but it seems doubtful whether he will repeat this experiment since he certainly got the worse of the opening.

Karpov produced an innovation on his eighth move which undoubtedly took Korchnoi and his seconds by surprise, even though the Pirc Defence in all its ramifications is a specialty of Raymond Keene.

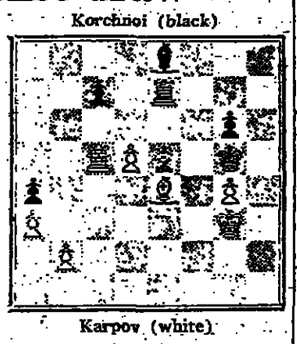
Playing with vigour the world champion obtained a position that looked won for him. Then, however, he reverted to his policy, that has already proved highly successful, of not seeking the very best move so as to move quickly and induce his opponent to commit errors under time pressure.

On his twenty-third move he could, for example, have made life much more difficult for Korchnoi by playing Q-Q4. Korchnoi did get into some time trouble, but it was not acute.

When the game was adjourned after 40 moves the position looked drawn, but Korchnoi had to be careful since his pieces were worse placed.

On the resumption today Karpov tried every possible wile to make Korchnoi go astray, but to no effect. After 24 more moves Karpov offered a draw which Korchnoi immediately accepted.

Korchnoi (black)



Karpov (white)

Position after 40 moves.

Eighteenth game. White Karpov, black Korchnoi, Pirc Defence.

1	P-K4	P-Q3	33	P-B4	P-Kt3
2	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	34	R-QB3	P-R4
3	Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	35	K-Kt3	PxP
4	Kt-B3	B-Kt2	36	PxP	B-K1
5	B-K2	0-0	37	P-B5	PxP
6	0-0	B-Kt5	38	Kt-K4	KtxKt
7	B-K3	Kt-B3	39	BxKt	K-B3
8	Q-Q3	P-K4	40	RxP	K-Kt4
9	P-Q5	Kt-QKt5	41	B-Q3	R-B2
10	Q-Q2	P-QR4	42	B-K2	R-R2
11	P-KR3	B-Q2	43	B-B3	R-B2
12	B-KKt5	Q-K1	44	R-B4	R-R2
13	Kt-R2	K-R1	45	R-Kt4	R-K2
14	P-R3	Kt-R3	46	K-B2	B-Q2
15	B-R6	BxB	47	K-Kt3	B-K1
16	QxB	Kt-KKt1	48	K-B2	B-Q2
17	Q-K3	P-KB4	49	K-K3	P-K5
18	PxP	BxP	50	BxP	KxP
19	QR-B1	Kt-B3	51	K-B2	K-Kt4
20	P-KKt4	B-Q2	52	B-B2	R-K4
21	P-B4	PxP	53	BxRP	BxB
22	QxP	Kt-B4	54	RxB	RxP
23	QR-K1	KKt-K5	55	K-K3	R-Kt4
24	Q-K3	Q-K4	56	P-Kt4	R-K4 ch
25	KtxKt	KtxKt	57	K-Q4	K-B5
26	B-B3	Kt-Kt4	58	R-R6	P-Kt4
27	QxQ	PxQ	59	R-QB8	R-K5 ch
28	B-Kt2	RxR ch	60	K-Q5	R-K4 ch
29	KtxR	R-K1	61	K-B6	P-Kt5
30	Kt-Q2	P-R5	62	RxP	P-Kt6
31	R-K3	K-Kt2	63	K-Kt6	P-Kt7
32	K-B2	R-K2	64	R-B1	K-B6
			draw		

Soviet-East German team returns from space

Moscow, Sept 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sigmund Jähn, the East German cosmonaut, returned to Earth safely today with Colonel Valéry Bykovsky, his Russian colleague, after finishing a week-long mission to an orbiting Soviet space station, Tass reported.

The capsule of their Soyuz 29-spacecraft made a soft landing in the planned area 87 miles south-east of Dzhezkazgan, a town in the Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan.

Tass said the two cosmonauts, who were in space for nine days in all, had successfully completed their research work and space photography aboard the Salyut 6 space station and were feeling well after the landing.

Colonel Vladimir Kovalyonok and Mr Alexander Ivanchenkov, the two Russians who have been manning Salyut for almost 12 weeks, were continuing with their work on board the station, it said.

For their flight back Colonel Bykovsky and Colonel Jähn, the first German in space, used the Soyuz 29 ferry craft that took the two Salyut crewmen to the station on June 16. They left their original craft, Soyuz 31, docked at one end of the station for the probable use of the two Soviet cosmonauts when their long mission ends.

Salyut 6 is the first Soviet space station to have two docking ports, making it possible for teams of cosmonauts to swap ferry craft after linking two of them to Salyut at the same time. The innovation has also enabled space planners to send up unmanned supply craft to the station while a crew is on board.

Colonel Jähn's mission was the third by a Soviet-East European team. Last March a Czechoslovak cosmonaut broke the superpower monopoly of manned space flight and two months ago the present Salyut 6 crew was visited for a week by a Polish cosmonaut.

Reports of today's landing said the four cosmonauts had performed experiments on the effects of weightlessness on the formation of new metallic and non-metallic materials, and carried out a series of biological experiments.

The departure of the Soviet-East German team for Earth was shown on Russsian television.—Reuter and AP.

Russia to expel US businessman after his trial

Washington, Sept 3.—Soviet authorities have informed United States officials that they will expel Mr Francis Crawford, an American businessman, from the Soviet Union after his trial instead of making him serve a prison term.

Mr Crawford is due to go on trial in Moscow on Tuesday, charged with violating Soviet currency laws by dealing on the black market. The charge, which he has steadfastly denied, carries a possible maximum penalty of eight years in a labour camp. There is no precedent for the Soviet Union's failing to convict in such a case once it decides to go through with the trial of a foreigner.

The arrest of Mr Crawford, a 37-year-old representative in Moscow of International Harvester, was interpreted here as retaliation for the arrest of two Russians, Valdik Enger and Rudolf Cheryayev, on spy charges and their release on high bail in New Jersey last May. —Washington Star.

British climbers feared dead in Himalayas fall

Delhi, Sept 3.—Two British climbers attempting to scale the 20,245ft high Brahma peak in the Kashmir Himalayas, are feared dead.

A report from Kishtwar, a town about 188 miles from Jammu, said the two climbers, Michael Nicholson and John Scot of a five-member British expedition, fel while climbing a steep rocky cliff near the summit on August 17.

Officials said police had abandoned the search for the climbers because of bad weather. The rest of the team was returning home after calling off the attempt.—Reuter.

11 die in seaplane

Vancouver, Sept 3.—Two Japanese passengers who survived the crash of a twin-engine seaplane here last night in which 11 people were killed, were in fair condition in hospital today.

Australia seeks espionage chief

Sydney, Sept 3.—An advertisement this week in Australia's *Government Gazette* offers a salary of $32,200 (£16,100) for a man to head the country's intelligence operations.

Applicants must have outstanding executive ability and a proven capacity for research and analysis of international affairs. The successful candidate will head the Office of National Assessments and plan and direct research and analysis of world espionage, terrorism and other security areas.—AP.

ADVERTISEMENT



HOJABRE YAZDANI

is not a dissident . . .

. . . or a Jew, a writer, a politician, a film director or an "artist".

He has no fashionable friends and it is doubtful if Dr David Owen has ever heard of him. Furthermore he is not in a Soviet jail, so nobody's athletics, football, ping pong or what have you is likely to be cancelled.

However, he has been imprisoned in violation of Iran's constitution in order to appease vocal religious fanatics and he is in danger. Since no Iranian newspaper is allowed to print the facts we have to do this in a foreign newspaper.

Hojabre Yazdani, 50, married with 6 children has been imprisoned for the past 3 weeks on a charge of building on land without permission. This is false and he has official letters from the ministry approving the work. Even if found guilty it is doubtful if this would merit a prison sentence yet he has been denied bail, and subjected to a barrage of constant persecution by the official press, and we have reason to believe that he is in great personal danger.

As we are denied the opportunity to ask questions in the Iranian press, we are obliged to do this in a foreign newspaper. We would like to ask the new Prime Minister of Iran the following questions:

1. Why is Mr Yazdani being held at all?
2. What does your government intend to do with him?
3. What do you hope to gain from abject appeasement of the most reactionary and vicious religious fanatics in Iran?

Friends of Hojabre Yazdani

SPORT

Athletics

Ovett salvages British pride with decisive 1,500 metres victory

From Cliff Temple
Athletics Correspondent
Prague, Sept 3

Steven Ovett summoned up Britain's first and only gold medal of the 12th European athletics championships here tonight with his customary, but no less effective, swoop 200 metres from home in the 1,500 metres final. His winning time was 3 mins 35.6 seconds and it was a reassuring climax to what had been a somewhat disappointing week for Britain. With the Commonwealth champion, David Moorcroft, taking the bronze medal in the 1,500 metres (and so nearly the silver), we finished on a high note.

The British women's 4 x 100m relay team unexpectedly took the silver medal in their final, so Britain finished with a total of one gold, four silver and two bronzes, and retained a tradition of winning at least one gold medal in every European championships since 1938.

The 1,500m saw Gonzales, of France, leading through 400 metres in 57.5 seconds, with Ovett in third place and Moorcroft fourth. The little Frenchman kept ahead through 800 metres (1 min 57.7) with Ovett still looking strong and relaxed, although Moorcroft was briefly boxed.

At the bell, the field was still closely bunched and the first to make a break for home was a Finn, Antti Loikkanen, with 300 metres left. But Ovett, expecting a break at any moment, was quickly after him and just before the last 200 metres, the 22-year-old Brighton runner launched a withering drive which took him 10 metres past the Finn within the next 50.



While the other runners still fight for their places Ovett lifts his hands in victory as he crosses the line.

As Ovett came into the final straight he was sufficiently clear of his rivals to give his almost traditional wave to the crowd and look over his shoulder. Not everyone appreciates this gesture and there are some who say that it demeans his opponents, but on this occasion there was no doubting his superiority.

Moorcroft, from Coventry, ran a less immaculately tactical race than usual, but a courageous one nevertheless. He chased Ovett round the final bend and overtook Loikkanen 80 metres from the line. But the Irishman, Eamonn Coghlan, who seemed to have been caught napping at first, moved from sixth place with 150 metres to go to catch Moorcroft 10 metres from the line and take the silver medal.

Everyone has been telling us for a week that it was inevitable Britain would take the gold medal, but we had thought that about the 800 metres on Thursday until the East German, Olaf Beyer, took the title from Ovett and Sebastian Coe. Tonight Beyer was left trailing in ninth place in three minutes 39.7 seconds, just behind the third British representative, John Robson. So Ovett can feel that his defeat in the shorter race has been quickly avenged.

The silver medal for Britain in the women's 4 x 100 metres relay was as pleasing as it had been unexpected after a week in which our female athletes had been dominated by the Eastern European competitors. But some reasonably slick baton-changing meant that their performance of 42.72 seconds broke the United Kingdom record. The quartet was the same as that which won the Commonwealth Games gold medal.

They were: Beverley Goddard, Kathryn Smallwood, Sharon Colyear, and Sonia Lannaman, who managed to make up for her disappointing runs in the individual events caused by an injured calf muscle by making up several metres on the Soviet Union's anchor runner, Ludmila Storozkova. The Russian and British teams were leading at the third and final take-over as the East Germans had trouble with their own changes and were only able to take third place.

The British men's sprint relay team, who have had their fair share of injury problems in the weeks leading up to the championships, fared less well, finishing sixth in their final in 39.49 seconds, as Poland took her second consecutive gold medal of the afternoon. A few minutes earlier, Bronislaw Malinowski had demonstrated in the 3,000 metres steeplechase that a front-runner can still win a major championship.

His chances of doing so were helped when five of his rivals fell in a melee at one of the timber barriers on the first lap in a scene resembling Beechers Brook. The United Kingdom recordholder, Dennis Coates, lying second at the time, missed the incident and for a while he was clear with Malinowski, but faded in the second half of the race, as the fallers made up the lost ground, and finished tenth in eight minutes 44 seconds, 25 seconds outside his national record.

Earlier, the British men's athletics team expressed its support for Geoffrey Capes, who returned to England at his own request yesterday after being disqualified from the shot put final on Friday night after a pushing incident with officials in the call-room.

"About 25 or 30 members of the men's team attended a meeting this morning to hear the full story from Christopher Black, the hammer-thrower, who was with Capes at the time of the incident", the men's team captain, Berwyn Price, said. "Then they asked me to express to the British Amateur Athletic Board the wishes of the team that no action is taken by them against Capes, because we have all been in situations similar to that experienced by him on Friday night." The BAAB is due to discuss the incident next month.

Tony Simmons announced after the marathon in which he finished a disappointed 13th, that it might be his last attempt at the distance. Simmons, the national marathon champion, and a silver medal winner in the last European championships at 10,000 on the track, was up with the leading group for most of the race, but faded in the last few miles when the really steep climbs up towards the Rosicky Stadium began to take their toll. He was passed by another British runner, David Cannon, who had been plagued by stomach trouble earlier on, but rallied to finish ninth.

The finish of the 26 miles race was one of the closest ever seen, with two Soviet runners entering the stadium together; Nikolai Penzin and Leonid Moseyev and as they came to the last 100 metres, Moseyev moved past his compatriot to win in 2 hours 11 mins 57.5 seconds, with Penzin taking the silver in 2 hours 11 mins 59 seconds. The 1971 European champion Karel Lismont, of Belgium, was bronze medal winner and the reigning Olympic champion Waldemar Cierpinski, of East Germany, was fourth.

Weekend results from Prague

Men

100 metres hurdles
SEMI-FINAL, 1: 8, M. Holtom (GB), 14.27sec. SEMI-FINAL, 2: 5, B. Price (GB), 14.01.
FINAL: 1, T. Munkelt (EG), 13.54; 2, J. Pusty (Poland), 13.55; 3, A. Bryggare (Finland), 13.56; 4, G. Buttari (Italy), 13.78; 5, E. Perverzev (USSR), 13.78; 6, V. Myasnikov (USSR), 13.90; 7, R. Gierisl (Poland), 13.91; 8, D. Gebhard (WG), 13.94.

1,500 metres
FINAL: 1, S. Ovett (GB), 3min 35.60sec; 2, E. Coghlan (Ireland), 3:36.57; 3, D. Moorcroft (GB), 3:36.70; 4, T. Wessinghage (WG), 3:37.20; 5, A. Loikkanen (Finland), 3:37.50; 6, J. Marajo (France), 3:38.20; 7, J. Straub (EG), 3:38.90; 8, J. Robson (GB), 3:39.60.

3,000 metres steeplechase
FINAL: 1, B. Malinowsky (Poland), 8min 15.10sec; 2, P. Ilg (WG), 8:16.90; 3, I. Toukonen (Finland), 8:18.50; 4, M. Karst (WG), 8:19.00; 5, P. Copu (Romania), 8:20.40; 6, F. Sichea (Romania), 8:24.90; 7, F. Bartos (Czechoslovakia), 8:38.00; 8, M. Schöneberg (WG), 8:40.10; 9, G. Gerbi (Italy), 8:42.80; 10, D. Coates (GB), 8:44.00.

Marathon
FINAL: 1, L. Moiseyev (USSR), 2hr 11min 57.5sec; 2, N. Penzin (USSR), 2:11:59.0; 3, K. Lismont (Belgium), 2:12:07.7; 4, Waldemar Cierpinski (East Germany), 2:12:20.0; 5, Catalin Andreica (Romania), 2:12:29.4; 6, M. Massimo Magnani (Italy), 2:12:45.3; 7, H.-Joachim Truppel (East Germany), 2:12:54.3; 8, Jurgen Berding (East Germany), 2:13:39.7. Other placings: 9, D. Cannon (GB), 2:14:31.7; 13, A. Simmons (GB), 2:15:31.5; 25, C. Taylor (GB), 2:18:43.5; 29, R. Hooper (Ireland), 2:21:00.2.

Triple Jump
FINAL: 1, M. Srejovic (Yugoslavia), 53ft 7in; 2, V. Sancyev (USSR), 55ft 6in; 3, Amatoli Piskulin (USSR), 55ft 4½in; 4, Bernard Lamitie (France), 55ft 4in; 5, Gennadi Valyukevich (USSR), 54ft 7in; 6, Keith Connor (GB), 54ft 7in; 7, Milan Spasojevic (Yugoslavia), 54ft 6½in; 8, Aston Moore (GB), 54ft 3½in.

Discus
FINAL: 1, W. Schmidt (EG), 66.82m (219ft 2½in); 2, M. Tuokko (Finland), 64.90 (212ft 11in); 3, I. Bugar (Czechoslovakia), 64.66 (212ft 1½in); 4, V. Velev (Bulgaria), 64.56 (211ft 10in); 5, K. Hjeltnes (Norway), 63.76 (209ft 2in); 6, A. Wagner (WG), 62.70 (205ft 8½in); 7, D. Kovtsun (USSR), 61.84 (202ft 10½in); 8, W. Warnemunde (EG), 61.28 (201ft 0½in).

4 x 100 metres relay
FINAL: 1, Poland (Z. Nowosz, Z. Licznerski, L. Dunecki, M. Woronin), 38.58; 2, EG, 38.78; 3, USSR, 38.82; 4, France, 38.90; 5, Italy, 39.11; 6, GB (T. Hoyte, A. Wells, Sharp, S. Green), 39.49; 7, Switzerland, 39.56; 8, Belgium, 39.75.

4 x 400 metres relay
FINAL: 1, West Germany (M. Weppler, F.-P. Hofmeister, B. Herrmann, H. Schmid), 3min 02.6sec; 2, Poland, 3:03.60; 3, Czechoslovakia, 3:04.00; 4, Switzerland, 3:04.30; 5, East Germany, 3:04.30; 6, France, 3:06.60; 7, Italy, 3:06.70; 8, Yugoslavia, 3:06.90.

Women

1,500 metres
FINAL: 1, G. Romanova (USSR), 3min 59.00sec; 2, N. Marasescu (Romania), 3:59.80; 3, T. Petrova (Bulgaria), 4:00.20; 4, V. Ilyaych (USSR), 4:00.20; 5, C. Waltz (Norway), 4:00.60; 6, G. Dorio (Italy), 4:01.30; 7, U. Bruns (EG), 4:02.20; 8, C. Burki (Switzerland), 4:04.60. British placing 12, C. Benning (GB), 4:11.60.

4 x 100 metres relay
FINAL: 1, USSR (V. Anisimova, L. Maslakova, L. Kondrateva, L. Storozkova), 42.54sec; 2, GB (B. Goddard, K. Smallwood, S. Colyear, S. Lannaman), 42.72; 3, East Germany, 43.07; 4, Bulgaria, 43.47; 5, Poland, 43.83; 6, West Germany, 44.34; 7, Sweden, 44.37. France failed to finish.

4 x 400 metres relay
FINAL: 1, East Germany (C. Marquardt, B. Krug, C. Brehmer, M. Koch), 3min 21.20sec; 2, USSR, 3:22.50; 3, Poland, 3:26.80; 4, Britain (K. Williams, Hoyte, V. Elder, D. Hartley), 3:27.30; 5, W. Germany, 3:28.00; 6, Czechoslovakia, 3:30.40; 7, Romania, 3:30.70; 8, Hungary, 3:33.20.

Saturday

Men

5,000 metres
FINAL: 1, V. Ortis (Italy), 13min 28.50sec; 2, M. Ryffel (Switzerland), 13:28.60; 3, A. Fedotkin (USSR), 13:28.60; 4, J. Treacy (Ireland), 13:28.80; 5, I. Floroiu (Romania), 13:29.30; 6, M. Vainio (Finland), 13:29.70; 7, N. Rose (GB), 13:32.80; 8, E. Sellik (USSR), 13:35.80; 9, B. Kuznecov (USSR), 13:36.50; 10, F. Zimmermann (WG), 13:39.10.

50km walk
FINAL: 1, J. Llopart (Spain), 3hr 53min 29.9sec; 2, V. Soldatenko (USSR), 3:53:12.1; 3, J. Granch (Poland), 3:55:12.9; 4, O. Barc (USSR), 3:57:23.7; 5, V. Dorovskii (USSR), 3:57:26.7; 6, V. Visini (Italy), 3:57:42.8; 7, A. Bellucci (Italy), 3:58:25.9; 8, O. Pilarski (EG), 4:00:03.8; 9, M. Kroel (EG), 4:00:11.9; 10, M. Kerber (EG), 4:01:03.7. D. Cotton (GB) failed to finish.

Long jump
FINAL: 1, J. Rousseau (France), 8.18m (26ft 1½in); 2, N. Stekic (Yugoslavia), 8.12m (26ft 7½in); 3, V. Sepelov (USSR), 8.01m (26ft 3½in); 4, G. Cybulski (Poland), 7.96m (26ft 1½in); 5, J. Verschl (WG), 7.94m (25ft 10½in); 6, V. Podluzmyi (USSR), 7.89m (25ft 10½in); 7, R. Mitchell (GB), 7.88m (25ft 10½in); 8, A. Fransson (Sweden), 7.65m (25ft 1½in); 9, J. Krivka (Czechoslovakia), 7.60m (24ft 11½in); 10, S. Jaskulka (Poland), 7.60m (24ft 11½in).

High jump
FINAL: 1, V. Yaschenko (USSR), 2.30m (7ft 6½in); 2, A. Grigoriev (USSR), 2.28m (7ft 5½in); 3, R. Beilschmidt (EG), 2.28m; 4, H. Lauterbach (EG), 2.26m (7ft 3in); 5, C. Trenhardt (WG), 2.21m (7ft 3in); 6, J. Wszola (Poland), 2.21m; 7, A. Schneider (WG), 2.21m; 8, J. Krabal (Czechoslovakia), 2.18m (7ft 1½in); 9, G. Moreau (Belgium), 2.18m; 10, R. Almen (Sweden), 2.18m; 18, M. Naylor (GB), 2.10m (6ft 10½in).

Hammer
FINAL: 1, Y. Sedykh (USSR), 77.28m (253ft 6½in); 2, R. Steuk (EG), 77.24m (253ft 5in); 3, K. Riehm (WG), 77.02m (252ft 8½in); 4, Detlef Gerstenberg (WG), 76.70m (251ft 7½in); 5, M. Huning (WG), 76.46m (250ft 10½in); 6, B. Zaichuk (USSR), 75.62m (248ft 1in); 7, E. Podberscek (Italy), 73.02m (239ft 6½in); 8, G. Urlando (Italy), 72.66m (238ft 3in).

Women

100m hurdles
FINAL: 1, J. Klier (EG), 12.62sec; 2, T. Anisimova (USSR), 12.67; 3, G. Berend (EG), 12.73; 4, N. Marguina (USSR), 12.86; 5, L. Langer (Poland), 12.98; 6, A. Fiedler (EG), 13.09; 7, E. Rabsztyn (Poland), 13.17.

400 metres hurdles
First four in each heat qualify for the final.
SEMI-FINAL, 1: 1, S. Hollmann (WG), 56.08; 2, A. Weiss (EG), 56.19; 3, K. Kacperczyk (Poland), 56.20; 4, K. Rossley (EG), 56.27; 5, M. Appleby (Ireland), 57.56.
SEMI-FINAL, 2: 1, T. Zelensova (USSR), 55.89; 2, I. Barkane (USSR), 56.33; 3, B. Kohn (EG), 56.55; 4, G. Blaszak (Poland), 56.67; 8, E. Sutherland (GB), 62.85.
FINAL: 1, T. Zelensova, 54.89; 2, S. Hollmann, 55.14; 3, K. Rossley, 55.36; 4, R. Kohn, 55.46; 5, K. Kacperczyk, 55.55; 6, A. Weiss, 55.63; 7, I. Barkane, 55.97; 8, G. Blaszak, 57.72.

Pentathlon
FINAL PLACINGS: 1, N. Tkachenko (USSR), 4,744pts; 2, M. Papp (Hungary), 4,655; 3, B. Poliak (EG), 4,600; 4, K. Nitzsche (EG), 4,599; 5, J. Gordijenko (USSR), 4,572; 6, B. Philipp (WG), 4,554; 7, J. Smirnova (USSR), 4,544; 8, R. Neubert (EG), 4,580; 9, I. Losch (WG), 4,514; 10, F. Picaut (France), 4,507. British placings: 15, Y. Wray, 4,171; 19, S. Mapstone, 3,955.

Final medal table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Soviet Union	13	12	11
East Germany	12	9	10
West Germany	4	2	2
Italy	4	1	—
Poland	2	2	3
Britain	1	4	2
Finland	1	2	3
Yugoslavia	1	1	—
France	1	—	1
Spain	1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	2	3
Romania	—	2	—
Switzerland	—	1	1
Sweden	—	1	—
Ireland	—	1	—
Hungary	—	1	—
Norway	—	—	1
Bulgaria	—	—	1
Belgium	—	—	1

For the record

Speedway

WEMBLEY: World championship: 1, O. Olsen (Denmark), 13 pts; 2, G. Kennett (GB), 12; 3, S. Autrey (US), 11 (after run-off); 4, D. Jessup (GB), 11; 5, J. Rumbas (Poland), 11; 6, M. Simmons (GB), 10; 7, M. Lee (GB), 9; 8, I. Mauger (NZ), 8; equal 9, A. Michanek (Sweden) and J. Titman (Australia), 7; 11, I. Toramea (Finland), 7; equal 12, M. Cieslak (Poland) and J. Verner (Czechoslovakia), 3; 14, J. Andersson (Sweden), 3; 15, J. Stancl (Czechoslovakia), 2; 16, P. Ondrasik (Czechoslovakia), 0.

Yachting

HAYLING ISLAND: National Wayfarer championship: 1, Prime Time (W. A. Wilson, Medway YC); 2, High Octane (C. Wilson, Delph SC); 3, Every One a Winner (K. Robertson, Rock SC); 4, Windless (D. Dagger, Salcombe YC); 5, Sea Wyz (L. Henderson, Hamble River SC); 6, Another Escape (I. Robertson, Arun YC).

Golf

SPRINGFIELD (Illinois): 135, P. Bradley 67, 66; 136, S. Miller 67, 69; 137, D. C. Young 69, 68; 138, N. Lopez 70, 68; 140, A. Alcott 70, 70; J. Carner 70, 70; S. Fordon 70, 70; 141, R. Hovness 71, 70; J. Kazmierski 71, 70, P. Pulz (Australia) 74, 67; 142, K. McMullen 71, 71; B. Burfeindt 71, 71; S. Palmer 73, 69; C. Thompson 71, 71. Others: Scores: 144, J. Stephenson (Australia) 71, 73; 145, M. J. Smith (New Zealand) 71, 74; 146, M. Walker (GB) 74, 72.

ENDICOTT, New York: BC Open: 131, T. Kite, 66, 65; 134, R. Curl, 70, 64; 135, D. Edwards, 68, 67; 136, B. Caldwell, 68, 68; A. McNickle 68, 68; 137, M. Barber, 71, 66; M. Sullivan, 71, 66; 138, R. Byman, 70, 68; B. Walzel, 69, 69; G. Morgan, 69, 69; D. Iverson, 69, 69. British scorer: 146, P. Oosterhuis, 73, 73.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Oakland Athletics 4, Boston Red Sox 3; New York Yankees 6, Seattle Mariners 2; Kansas City Royals 8, Detroit Tigers 3; California Angels 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Milwaukee Brewers 10, Texas Rangers 6; Minnesota Twins 2, Cleveland Indians 1; First Baltimore Orioles 7, Chicago White Sox 4; Second Baltimore Orioles 1, Chicago White Sox 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 3, San Francisco Giants 1; Cincinnati Reds 6, St Louis Cardinals 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Atlanta Braves 3; Houston Astros 9, Chicago Cubs 6; Montreal Expos 3, San Diego Padres 2; First Los Angeles Dodgers 3, New York Mets 3; Second New York Mets 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 3.

Squash Rackets

STOCKHOLM: G. Hunt (Australia) beat T. Tolvar (Sweden), 9—1, 9—1; A. Safwat (Egypt) beat L. Kvant (Sweden), 9—3, 9—7, 9—3; Mohammed Ahmed (Pakistan) beat A. Aziz (Egypt), 9—5, 9—3, 9—4; Hiddy Jahan (Pakistan) beat Torsam Khan (Pakistan), 7—9, 9—3, 9—5, 3—9, 9—5; Qamar Zaman (Pakistan) beat J. Easter (GB), 9—3, 9—7, 9—1; Gogi Alauddin (Pakistan) beat Mohammed Yasin (Pakistan), 9—5, 9—1, 9—7; D. Brownlee (NZ) beat K. Shawcross (Australia), 9—5, 9—0, 9—1; Mohibulla Khan (Pakistan) beat M. Lilley (NZ), 9—7, 9—5, 9—7.

Diving

CRYSTAL PALACE: National championships: Women's high board: 1, M. Saunders (Beaumont), 331.15 pts; 2, L. Fraser (Ladies' Diving Club), 295.95; 3, C. Bond (Metropolitan), 252.05. Men's high board: 1, M. Brown (Beaumont), 505.40; 2, D. Wood (Metropolitan), 376.35; 3, R. Dear (Highgate), 360.55.

Cycling

ALLENTOWN (Pennsylvania): Bicycling International Madison Championships: 1, P. Sercu (Belgium) and R. Pijnen (Netherlands); 2, J. Clark (Australia) and J. Vandevelde (US); 3, S. Heffernan (GB) and C. Halsey (US).

Cricket

Mathematical niceties should not detract from Hampshire elation

By Richard Streeton

Bournemouth: Hampshire (4 pts) beat Middlesex by 26 runs.

Hampshire had to wait for 20 agonizing minutes yesterday for the game at Taunton to finish before they knew this thoroughly deserved victory had also brought them the John Player League championship for the second time in the past four seasons. The 6,000 crowd gathered cheering and singing in front of the pavilion to wait before it was known that Hampshire had won the title on run rate.

The cheering became more frenzied and Gilliat, the Hampshire captain, was presented with a replica of the trophy. Even the organizers had never expected the fates to strike Somerset so unhappily twice in one weekend.

Even the mathematical *niceties* that brought their success, and sympathy for Somerset, should not deprive Hampshire of the congratulations and pleasure that are their due from the dispassionate. They are a team of dedicated cricketers who refused to allow the unsavoury background connected with the departure of Richards and Roberts to upset them. They won four of their last five matches without their two renowned overseas players and throughout the summer have never failed to entertain or have departed from a positive outlook.

Gilliat, who shouldered the responsibility of opening the innings when Richards departed with his reputation tarnished, must take enormous credit. It is a factor that could help him to decide this winter to remain in the game as a player. Turner has scored heavily on Sundays: Greenidge and Jesty, who were the outstanding performers yesterday, must also be mentioned.

Greenidge dominated the Hampshire innings of 221 for four which both in terms of approach and mathematical neatness, was divided into two parts. There were two partnerships separated by an over in which Fetherstone took two wickets. Greenidge and Gilliat began with a first wicket stand of 100 in 24 overs. Greenidge and Jesty then added 120 for the third wicket. These two were caught at long-on from the last two balls of the innings. In tone the early batting was suitably sensible. Later the pattern was more spectacular.

All through, it was Greenidge who rivited the eye. He has struck his best form in the season's closing fortnight and this innings took him to 541 runs in his last five innings in all competitions. At first the head was kept well down, he bludgeoned 72 runs in 17 overs. *His first six was pulled* over mid-wicket against Emburey. Four more were over long-off or straight, two more against Embircy, one against Featherstone and one against Selvey.

Gilliat's early, if muted contribution should not be overlooked before he fell trying to accelerate. Jesty struck the ball cleanly and there were eight fours in his 47 which came in 48 balls.

Middlesex lacked the benefit of one lengthy and commanding innings, particularly in the closing stages. For most of the time the Middlesex innings' run rate was ahead of that of Hampshire.

Radley and Featherstone began with an opening stand of 77 in 17 overs and nothing was lost when Barlow joined Featherstone. It was Jesty who changed the picture. He took a wicket in each of his first four overs and there was also a run out which left Middlesex 163 for 6 with only eight overs left. When Brearley was caught from a slog to deep extra cover, Hampshire must have known they had won this game.

Radley, all nimble footwork and short arm strokes, was brilliantly stumped. Jesty's profitable spell began when Barlow played across the line. Featherstone was superbly caught at long on as the fieldsmen tumbled over.

One of the day's lesser mysteries concerned the crowd's attitude to Brearley, who was jeered in the field and booed when he went out to bat. Brearley's response at the crease was to play several positive strokes before he was out at 180. Selvey and Daniel were run out in the same over. When Fisher was caught at mid wicket, Jesty had taken five for 32 and Hampshire had won with 12 balls to spare.

HAMPSHIRE
C. G. Greenidge, c Edmonds, b Selvey .. 122
†R. M. C. Gilliat, c Edmonds, b Featherstone .. 35
D. R. Turner, c Gatting, b Featherstone .. 0
T. E. Jesty, c Edmonds, b Selvey .. 47
N. G. Cowley, not out .. 0
Extras (b 7, lb 9, w 1) .. 17
Total (4 wkts) .. 221
N. E. Pocock, J. M. Rice, M. N. S. Taylor, G. R. Stephenson, T. M. Tremlett, K. Stevenson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—100, 2—101, 3—221, 4—221.
BOWLING: Daniel, 8—0—33—0; Selvey, 8—0—31—2; Edmonds, 8—0—35—0; Featherstone, 6—0—30—2; Gatting, 2—0—14—0; Emburey, 8—0—38—0.

MIDDLESEX
C. T. Radley, st Stephenson, b Taylor .. 42
N. G. Featherstone, c sub, b Jesty .. 76
G. D. Barlow, lb-w, b Jesty .. 12
M. G. Gatting, l-b-w, b Jesty .. 15
R. O. Butcher, c and b Jesty .. 4
†J. M. Brearley, c Pocock, b Rice .. 17
P. Edmonds, run out .. 1
J. E. Emburey, not out .. 11
M. W. W. Selvey, run out .. 2
W. W. Daniel, run out .. 1
P. B. Fisher, c Rice, b Jesty .. 3
Extras (l-b 10, w 1) .. 11
Total (38 overs) .. 195
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—77, 3—126, 3—145, 4—156, 5—161, 6—163, 7—180, 8—189, 9—190, 10—195.
BOWLING: Stevenson, 5—0—30—0; Tremlett, 8—0—36—0; Taylor, 6—0—25—1; Cowley, 1—0—37—0; Rice, 8—0—31—1; Jesty, 7—0—32—5.
Umpires: W. L. Budd and D. G. L. Evans.

Somerset fail off the last ball

By Alan Gibson

TAUNTON: Essex (4pts) beat Somerset by two runs.

I suppose we should not have *been surprised. All through their* talented but eccentric history, Somerset have been winning the matches they were bound to lose and losing the matches they were bound to win. So they still remain one of the two counties (Essex is the other) who have never won anything, though on Saturday morning they had bright prospects of winning both the Gillette Cup and the John Player League.

After the Gillette Cup failure, only the most unsophisticated Somerset supporters would have found the League full compensation. But compensation in some measure it would have been, and it looked as if it was to be theirs when they pinned the Essex batsmen down for a long time and even when they set out to score 191 to win, or 190 to tie, which would have been as good.

The gates at Taunton were closed. The crowd was prospectively jubilant and remained so until the very last ball. From this, Somerset needed four runs with nine wickets down. They could score only two before the inevitable runout. We had heard by then that Hampshire had beaten Middlesex and were therefore the John Player champions.

Twelve were wanted from the last over. Taylor and Jennings were batting with all the top men out. They were running for everything and the Essex fielding, amid all the excitement—though there was no reason why *they* should have become particularly excited —was becoming erratic. Three was taken from the first ball of the over, helped by an overthrow, a single from the second and another from the third.

There was another single from the fourth but Taylor was run out, going for a forlorn second. In came Moseley, with five wanted in two balls, a position not hopeless for Somerset because he can hit the ball hard a long way from time to time.

But all the fifth ball produced was a leg-bye. It left the unfortunate Jennings, who had batted pluckily and run fast between the wickets, to face the last ball from Phillip. No six-hitter he, but he gave the ball a good tuck and they ran like the devil, but it was a scramble before Essex managed to put the wicket down on the third run.

The match bore a resemblance to the semi-final of the Gillette Cup, on the same ground between the same sides, a few weeks ago, *except that then it was Essex who* were chasing the runs and needed three off the last ball. I suppose their anxiety yesterday was partly due to the need for revenge. It would have been an oddity if the scores had tied again, as they nearly did.

Essex, put in to bat, lost three wickets for 29; reached 50 only in the nineteenth over but were saved by a stout innings from Fletcher, who did not look in touch when he *began. Pont and Hardie were his* principal supporters, although Rose again held Dredge back for his eight overs, after giving Moseley all his eight at the beginning—which, given the appropriate circumstances, seems to me a good tactic. Essex were scoring freely towards the end. Yet 189 for the League did not seem a particularly formidable job for Somerset. There was nothing wrong with the pitch, nor the weather.

Rose was out to the last ball of the fifth over, Denning to the first of the sixth, but this hardly seemed to matter when Richards began with four smooth, almost silent boundaries. After 14 overs the score was 69 for two, well up with the rate, and Richards looking as if he could never mishit a ball in his life. But he did all the same, to midwicket, off Gooch, who bowled what was, from a Somerset point an irritatingly steady spell. Then East bowled beautifully, bothering all the batsmen. He bowled Roebuck at 85, in the 20th over, and had Botham dropped.

In Botham rested Somerset's main hope but he was not at his best. When he was caught at 157, going for a big hit to square leg, he was seventh out. Somerset needed 34 runs in the last four overs and could only make a brave try. So we are saying, as we have said at the end of so many seasons, "well tried Somerset", and no more than that.

As a matter of fact, the section of rowdies in the crowd who sang irrelevant and untuneful songs, *presumably in support of Somerset*, made me momentarily glad that Somerset had lost, although I imagine the rowdies, who certainly had not come for the cricket, did not notice the result.

ESSEX
A. W. Lilley, c Denning, b Burgess .. 13
G. A. Gooch, c Burgess, b Botham .. 7
K. S. McEwan, b Moseley .. 2
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out .. 76
K. R. Pont, b Dredge .. 39
B. R. Hardie, b Botham .. 38
Extras (l-b 16, n-b 3) .. 19
Total (5 wkts, inns closed) .. 190
N. Phillip, S. Turner, R. E. East, †N. Smith, J. K. Lever did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—25, 3—29, 4—91, 5—190.
BOWLING: Botham, 8—0—38—2; Moseley, 8—0—20—1; Burgess, 8—0—20—1; Jennings, 8—0—38—0; Dredge, 8—0—55—1.

SOMERSET
*B. C. Rose, b Lever .. 9
P. W. Denning, c Smith, b Philip .. 8
I. V. A. Richards, c Hardie, b Gooch .. 30
P. M. Roebuck, b East .. 30
I. T. Botham, c McEwan, b Phillip .. 45
P. A. Slocombe, b Lever .. 20
G. I. Burgess, c and b Turner .. 0
K. F. Jennings, not out .. 14
†C. H. Dredge, b Lever .. 11
D. J. S. Taylor, run out .. 4
H. R. Moseley, run out .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 3) .. 18
Total .. 188
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—18, 3—68, 4—85, 5—149, 6—150, 7—157, 8—177, 9—185, 10—188.
BOWLING: Lever, 8—0—38—3; Phillip, 8—0—35—2; Gooch, 8—0—21—1; Turner, 8—0—32—1; East, 8—0—44—1.
Umpires: W. E. Alley and D. J. Hallyard.

Sussex given hope for future by youngsters

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The favourites, Somerset, came badly unstuck in the final of the Gillette Cup at Lord's on Saturday. They lost to Sussex by five wickets and on the day the better side won. Somerset, having been put in, were kept to 207 for 7 when Sussex passed them with five wickets down, they had 41 balls to spare.

What made Sussex's victory the more surprising, and in a sense the more gratifying, was the fact that it was the work not of their overseas players, Imran and Miandad, but of their English contingent. In the end the two strongest candidates for the "man-of-the-match" award were Parker and Barclay, both of young England. Parker won it for his 62 not out, an innings in which his temperament matched his promise.

So there appeared on the balcony to receive the prize a side which had given ample endorsement to the old maxim that the team means more than the individual. For all his personality, Greig never won anything for Sussex. He was too restless to lead a settled county side. Since Greig departed, Sussex, under Arnold Long, have closed their *ranks. If Somerset needed to win* on Saturday, so, just as much, did the side that beat them. More easily now, Sussex can face the future rather than lament the past.

At various times in the match a Sussex victory seemed unlikely. The first was as soon as the opening over, when Imran conceded 14 runs, all to Rose. Then, while Richards and Botham were batting together, there seemed every chance of Sussex having to make at least 250 to win. Much later, after Sussex had slumped from 100 for 1 to 110 for 4, with not much batting to come, Somerset held a fleeting advantage.

What, then, happened to Richards? Such was the burden he felt he carried that he never let himself go. He was contained, even tantalized, by the slow bowling of Barclay and Cheatle, who learnt their cricket at Eton and Stowe. This was an improbable yet heartening piece of play. Somerset never bowled an over of spin; Sussex bowled 24: let the fact speak for itself.

In the end it was left to Botham, with the highest innings of the match, to take Somerset past 200. Although he hit three sixes, two of them off Cheatle, he, too, never quite cut loose. Arnold had bowled an admirable and unlucky opening spell, and Spencer was valuably economical. In the field, therefore, Sussex fought effectively and well, and when, in only 24 overs, Barclay and Mendis added 93 for their first wicket, with courage against Garner and composure against everyone, Somerset really were in trouble.

In the space of four explosive overs after tea they almost got themselves out of it. Barclay was caught, hooking; Miandad went to a diving catch at the wicket and it took Botham only two balls to dispose of Imran. But what balls they were and what a duel. Botham has been hearing too often this summer how Pakistan would have beaten England, had they had their Packer players. Imran is one of them and Botham would show him.

With the first ball of his sixth over, a bouncer, Botham hit Imran on the head, Imran being late with his hook; with his next ball he had Imran caught and bowled, and in disarray. Imran is a glorious cricketer, but this was the day when fame stood for nothing. By the end of it even Botham was in eclipse.

In the winning partnership with Parker, Phillipson looked a likely target for a straight yorker, but Botham bowled absurdly short at him. Implicit in his doing so was Somerset's despair. The match ended with Parker finding the gaps with drives as fair and fine as any in the year. Sussex's victory was their third in the competition and their first since 1964.

SOMERSET
B. C. Rose, c Long, b Cheatle .. 30
P. A. Denning, b Imran .. 0
I. V. A. Richards, c Arnold, b Barclay .. 44
P. M. Roebuck, c Mendis, b Cheatle .. 0
I. T. Botham, b Imran .. 80
V. J. Marks, c Arnold, b Barclay .. 4
G. I. Burgess, run out .. 3
D. J. S. Taylor, not out .. 13
J. Garner, not out .. 8
Extras (l-b 10, n-b 6) .. 16
Total (7 wkts, inns closed) 207
K. F. Jennings, C. H. Dredge did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—53, 3—75, 4—115, 5—151, 6—157, 7—194.
BOWLING: Imran, 12—1—50—2; Arnold, 12—2—43—0; Spencer, 12—2—27—0; Cheatle, 12—3—50—2; Barclay, 12—3—21—2.

SUSSEX
J. R. T. Barclay, c Roebuck, b Botham .. 44
G. D. Mendis, c Marks, b Burgess .. 44
P. W. G. Parker, not out .. 62
Javed Miandad, c Taylor, b Garner .. 0
Imran Khan, c and b Botham .. 3
C. P. Phillipson, c Taylor, b Dredge .. 32
S. J. Storey, not out .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 7, n-b 9) .. 26
Total (5 wkts; 53.1 overs) 211
A. Long, J. Spencer, G. G. Arnold, R. G. L. Cheatle did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—93, 2—106, 3—106, 4—110, 5—207.
BOWLING: Garner, 12—3—34—1; Dredge, 10—2—26—1; Botham, 12—1—55—2; Jennings, 9—1—29—0; Burgess, 10—2—27—1; Denning, 0.1—0—4—0.
Umpires: H. D. Bird and B. J. Meyer.

Illingworth's final bow

Ray Illingworth ended his playing career on a winning note when Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by six wickets in the John Player League at Grace Road yesterday. But it was not enough for Leicestershire to retain their title before Illingworth takes over as manager of Yorkshire.

They bowled Derbyshire out for 78 runs and then reached their target with ten overs to spare. Taylor did most of the damage, taking four for 24. Bob Taylor, the wicketkeeper, was Derbyshire's highest scorer with 17.

Leicestershire lost four wickets, three falling to Hendrick, before Roger Tolchard, unbeaten on 21, guided them home.

Kent, the county champions, flopped badly in their last Sunday game of the season and went under by 43 runs to Glamorgan.

Final league table

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Hampshire (4)	16	11	3	2	48
Somerset (9)	16	11	3	2	48
Leicestershire (1)	16	11	3	2	48
Worcestershire (5)	16	10	5	1	42
Lancashire (16)	16	9	6	1	38
Essex (2)	16	7	4	5	34
Yorkshire (13)	16	7	5	4	32
Derbyshire (9)	16	6	7	3	30
Sussex (6)	16	6	7	3	30
Glamorgan (8)	16	6	8	2	28
Kent (6)	16	6	8	2	28
Surrey (13)	16	6	8	2	28
Northampton (17)	16	5	8	3	26
Nottingham (12)	16	4	7	5	26
Middlesex (3)	16	5	9	2	24
Warwickshire (9)	16	4	11	1	18
Gloucestershire (6)	16	3	11	2	16

1977 positions in brackets

Worcestershire v Lancs

AT WORCESTER

Worcestershire (4pts) beat Lancashire by 56 runs.

WORCESTERSHIRE
G. M. Turner, c Croft, b Hughes .. 65
J. A. Ormrod, b Wood .. 30
P. A. Neale, c Wood, b D. Lloyd .. 55
B. J. O. Hemsley, not out .. 41
†D. J. Humphries, run out .. 4
D. N. Patel, not out .. 4
Extras (b 6, l-b 13) .. 19
TOTAL (4 wkts: inns closed) 213
S. T. Henderson, C. N. Boyns, *N. Gifford, A. P. Pridgeon and J. Cumbes did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—136, 3—204, 4—211.
BOWLING: Croft, 7—0—42—0; Allott, 5—0—25—0; Simmons, 8—1—23—0; Wood, 8—1—53—1; Hughes, 8—0—40—1; D. Lloyd, 4—0—26—1.

LANCASHIRE
D. Lloyd, c Henderson, b Patel .. 3
B. Wood, b Gifford .. 30
C. H. Lloyd, run out .. 1
*F. C. Hayes, c Turner, b Pridgeon .. 70
J. Abrahams, b Gifford .. 31
B. W. Reidy, b Pridgeon .. 0
J. Simmons, st Humphries, b Gifford .. 7
D. P. Hughes, b Pridgeon .. 5
†J. Lyon, b Pridgeon .. 0
C. E. H. Croft, not out .. 0
P. W. Allott, c and b Gifford .. 0
Extras (l-b 10, w 1, n-b 3) .. 14
Total (50 overs) .. 159
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—21, 3—64, 4—144, 5—149, 6—149, 7—159, 8—159, 9—159, 10—159.
BOWLING: Pridgeon, 7—1—18—4; Cumbes, 8—0—37—0; Patel, 8—0—45—1; Boyns, 8—0—28—0; Gifford, 8—0—26—4.
Umpires: D. J. Constant and J. F. Crapp.

No play yesterday

SCARBOROUGH: T. N. Pearce's XI v New Zealanders. Abandoned—rain.

Leicestershire v Derby

AT LEICESTER

Leicestershire (4pts) beat Derbyshire by six wickets.

DERBYSHIRE
A. Hill, run out .. 3
A. J. Borrington, b Taylor .. 2
P. N. Kirsten, c Tolchard, b Taylor .. 1
H. Cartwright, l-b-w, b Taylor .. 8
G. Miller, l-b-w, b Illingworth .. 12
I. Anderson, l-b-w, b Steele .. 6
J. Walters, c Booth, b Illingworth .. 12
†R. W. Taylor, b Taylor .. 17
C. J. Tunnicliffe, b Steele .. 0
M. J. Russell, not out .. 9
M. Hendrick, b Clift .. 4
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 2) .. 4
Total (34.3 overs) .. 78
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—4, 2—7, 3—15, 4—18, 5—32, 6—46, 7—56, 8—56, 9—66, 10—78.
BOWLING: Higgs, 8—2—15—0; Taylor, 8—1—24—4; Illingworth, 8—2—17—2; Steele, 8—2—10—2; Clift, 1.3—0—10—1; Booth, 1—1—0—0.

LEICESTERSHIRE
D. I. Gower, c Taylor, b Hendrick .. 13
J. Birkenshaw, c Anderson, b Hendrick .. 10
J. C. Balderstone, b Tunnicliffe .. 13
B. F. Davison, l-b-w, b Hendrick .. 7
R. W. Tolchard, not out .. 21
P. B. Clift, not out .. 10
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 3) .. 6
Total (4 wkts, 29.5 overs) .. 81
J. F. Steele, R. Illingworth, P. Booth, L. B. Taylor and K. Higgs did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—34, 3—43, 4—53.
BOWLING: Hendrick, 8—3—11—3; Tunnicliffe, 8—1—23—1; Miller, 7—1—20—0; Russell, 8—1—20—0; Walters, 1—0—3—0; Anderson, 1—0—1—0.
Umpires: C. Cook and R. Julian.

Today's cricket

SCARBOROUGH: T. N. Pearce's XI v New Zealanders (11.30 to 6.0).
LORD'S: National village cricket final, (1.30 start): Linton Park v Toft.

Kent v Glamorgan

AT MAIDSTONE

Glamorgan (4pts) beat Kent by 43 runs.

GLAMORGAN
A. Jones, b Jarvis .. 1
J. A. Hopkins, b Underwood .. 19
R. C. Ontong, st Downton, b Underwood .. 47
M. J. Llewellyn, c Tavaré, b Underwood .. 10
P. D. Swart, c Shepherd, b Johnson .. 1
A. L. Jones, c Ealham, b Johnson .. 23
M. A. Nash, b Cowdrey .. 1
E. W. Jones, b Shepherd .. 1
A. E. Cordle, b Shepherd .. 8
B. J. Lloyd, c Johnson, b Shepherd .. 1
A. H. Wilkins, not out .. 1
Extras (b 5, l-b 7, n-b 8) .. 13
Total .. 139
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—38, 3—71, 4—88, 5—109, 6—111, 7—133, 8—141, 9—148, 10—149.
BOWLING: Jarvis, 7—1—23—1; Shepherd, 6.5—0—20—3; Woolmer, 8—2—30—0; Underwood, 8—1—36—3; Cowdrey, 1—1—17—1; Johnson, 1—0—8—2.

KENT
R. A. Woolmer, c Swart, b Cordle .. 11
G. W. Johnson, c E. Jones, b Swart .. 13
C. J. Tavaré, b Nash .. 8
Asif Iqbal, c E. Jones, b Nash .. 0
*A. G. E. Ealham, c E. Jones, b Cordle .. 2
J. N. Shepherd, l-b-w, b Nash .. 0
C. S. Cowdrey, c E. Jones, b Wilkins .. 13
C. J. C. Rowe, run out .. 26
†P. R. Downton, not out .. 10
D. L. Underwood, st E. Jones, b Lloyd .. 0
K. B. S. Jarvis, st E. Jones, b Lloyd .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 1) .. 10
Total (35.5 overs) .. 106
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—22, 3—22, 4—27, 5—28, 6—50, 7—54, 8—78, 9—106, 10—106.
BOWLING: Nash, 8—0—13—3; Cordle, 8—2—17—2; Wilkins, 8—1—24—1; Swart, 5—0—21—1; Lloyd, 4.5—0—23—2.
Umpires: B. J. Meyer and J. B. Birkenshaw.

Warwickshire v Glos

AT BIRMINGHAM

Gloucestershire (4pts) beat Warwickshire by four wickets.

WARWICKSHIRE
D. L. Amiss, run out .. 60
K. D. Smith, b Shantray .. 22
A. I. Kallicharran, b Bainbridge .. 19
G. W. Humpage, b Bainbridge .. 4
T. A. Lloyd, c Foat, b Bainbridge .. 1
P. R. Oliver, lbw, b Procter .. 7
*J. Whitehouse, c Hignell, b Brain .. 29
S. J. Rouse, not out .. 17
R. G. D. Willis, not out .. 0
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 1) .. 12
Total (7 wkts, inns closed) 216
D. C. Hopkins and S. P. Perryman did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—111, 3—147, 4—154, 5—154, 6—174, 7—206.
BOWLING: Procter, 8—1—29—1; Brain, 8—1—40—1; Shantray, 8—0—38—1; Partridge, 8—0—50—1; Bainbridge, 7—0—33—2; Graveney, 1—0—15—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
A. W. Stovold, c Whitehouse, b Perryman .. 40
Sadiq Mohammad, c Whitehouse, b Hopkins .. 30
*M. J. Procter, b Oliver .. 10
P. Bainbridge, b Willis .. 29
J. C. Foat, b Oliver .. 3
A. J. Hignell, not out .. 58
D. A. Graveney, c Whitehouse, b Rouse .. 8
M. D. Partridge, not out .. 9
Extras (b 4, l-b 14, w 3, n-b 2) .. 23
Total (6 wkts: inns closed) 217
†M. Garnham, B. M. Brain, and B. Shantray did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—65, 2—122, 3—154, 4—158, 5—158, 6—173.
BOWLING: Willis, 8—0—31—1; Rouse, 8—0—40—1; Hopkins, 8—0—37—1; Perryman, 8—1—39—1; Oliver, 8—0—34—2.
Umpires: A. G. T. Whitehead and T. G. Wilson.

Surrey v Yorkshire

AT THE OVAL

Surrey (4pts) beat Yorkshire by nine wickets.

YORKSHIRE
*G. Boycott, l-b-w, b Jackman .. 19
K. Sharp, c Lynch, b Intikhab .. 40
C. W. J. Athey, b Intikhab .. 7
R. G. Lumb, c Jackman, b Knight .. 26
C. M. Old, b Intikhab .. 0
†D. L. Bairstow, c Knight, b Jackman .. 14
J. D. Love, b and b Jackman .. 13
P. Carrick, c Intikhab, b Wilson .. 2
G. B. Stevenson, b Jackman .. 6
H. K. Cooper, not out .. 6
S. Oldham, l-b-w, b Jackman .. 2
Extras (b 5, l-b 12, w 1, n-b 5) .. 22
Total (38.1 overs) .. 158
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—39, 2—43, 3—85, 4—85, 5—116, 6—132, 7—145, 8—149, 9—152, 10—158.
BOWLING: Roope, 6—0—31—0; Wilson, 7—1—27—1; Jackman, 7.1—0—22—5; Intikhab, 8—3—10—3; Pocock, 8—0—55—0; Knight, 2—0—11—1.

SURREY
A. R. Butcher, c Athey, b Oldham .. 81
G. R. J. Roope, not out .. 60
Younis Ahmed, not out .. 8
Extras (l-b 8, w 1, n-b 4) .. 13
Total (1 wkt, 34.2 overs) 162
*R. D. V. Knight, D. M. Smith, M. A. Lynch, G. J. Richards, R. D. Jackman, Intikhab Alam, P. I. Pocock and P. H. Wilson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—143.
BOWLING: Old, 6—0—37—0; Oldham, 8—0—26—1; Stevenson, 7—0—28—0; Carrick, 7—0—35—0; Cooper, 4—1—12—0; Athey, 4—1—21—0; Boycott, 2—0—3—0.
Umpires: J. G. Langridge and K. E. Palmer.

Notts v Northants

AT NOTTINGHAM

Northamptonshire (4pts) beat Nottinghamshire by 60 runs.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
P. Willey, b Saxelby .. 35
W. Larkins, c French, b Birch .. 30
T. J. Yardley, c French, b Mackintosh .. 1
A. J. Lamb, c Todd, b Saxelby .. 51
G. Cook, b Cooper .. 70
R. G. Williams, c Randall, b Watson .. 7
*P. J. Watts, not out .. 5
Sarfraz Nawaz, not out .. 3
Extras (l-b 9, w 8) .. 17
Total (6 wkts, inns closed) 204
†V. A. Flynn, T. M. Lamb and B. J. Griffiths did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—45, 2—63, 3—89, 4—140, 5—174, 6—197.
BOWLING: Watson, 8—0—41—1; Mackintosh, 8—1—37—1; Saxelby, 8—0—26—2; Cooper, 8—1—42—1; Birch, 8—0—41—1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
J. D. Birch, c Sarfraz, b T. Lamb .. 1
P. A. Todd, c Flynn, b Sarfraz .. 4
C. E. B. Rice, run out .. 12
D. W. Randall, st Flynn, b Willey .. 10
B. B. Hassan, c Williams, b T. Lamb .. 35
*M. J. Smedley, run out .. 27
†B. N. French, b Griffiths .. 23
K. Mackintosh, b Willey .. 6
K. W. Watson, b T. Lamb .. 2
K. Saxelby, not out .. 9
K. Cooper, b Griffiths .. 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 7, n-b 3) .. 11
Total .. 141
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—20, 3—29, 4—45, 5—91, 6—97, 7—107, 8—110, 9—142, 10—143.
BOWLING: Sarfraz, 8—2—25—1; T. Lamb, 8—0—30—3; Griffiths, 8—1—17—2; Watts, 8—0—28—0; Willey, 8—0—33—2.
Umpires: A. Jepson and J. van Geloven.

Greig waves a star-spangled banner for the summer game deep in baseball country

Cricket is on a sticky wicket in the land of the inning

From Michael Leapman
New York, Sept 3

At about the time Sussex were winning the Gillette Cup before a full house at Lord's yesterday, their erstwhile captain, Tony Greig, was mistiming a lofted off-drive in a sparsely occupied New York baseball ground, to be caught somewhere near first base.

With Greig's dismissal went the last chance of victory for his World XI against a side of club cricketers called American All-Stars. In an uninspired 35-over match they lost easily by seven wickets.

It was the second professional cricket match in the United States. Last year the same American team beat a West Indian XI in New Jersey and are thus undefeated.

Yet if the result was gratifying to the Americans it is doubtful whether the game, which attracted only 5,000 people, did much to further the promoter's aim of fostering cricket as a spectator sport in this country. Conditions at the Shea Stadium, where the New York Mets play baseball and the Jets play American football, were so unsuitable as to be comic.

The pitch had been made ready for a football game today between the Jets and Miami Dolphins and was dominated by two bright yellow goalposts resembling rugby posts. The field was marked with the numerous white lines which American football needs, with a picture of a football helmet in the centre circle.

Worse, it was not all grass. The baseball diamond, as is customary, had a dirt surface. The wickets were strips of coconut matting place on top of the dirt, which had undergone no prior preparation.

The grass in the outfield was so long that it slowed the ball and encouraged misfielding. A length of hose near third man also hindered fielding and a television crew would wander from time to time in front of the square-leg umpire.

The man in the ticket office outside, asked for a seat behind the bowler's arm, said we could have seats on the 50-yard line (a football mark), and how was he expected to understand what we were talking about, anyway? Our seats were beyond midwicket.

There was a disruptive ball-by-ball commentary over the loudspeakers competing with the racket of low-flying aircraft landing at neighbouring La Guardia Airport.

Conditions, then, were not propitious for stylish performances from the likes of Greg Chappell, Barry Richards, Bishen Bedi, David Hookes and Sir Garfield Sobers. With the exception of Roy Fredericks, the World XI played abysmally and were seldom in the game with a chance.

Fredericks, with support from Gavaskar, of India, gave them a bright enough start, and when he was caught in the deep Chappell, Majid Khan, Hookes and Mushtaq Mohammed were all dismissed quickly.

It looked as though Sobers, with Greig (who came in at No. 9) might stage a recovery until Sobers foolishly ran out to the disappointment of the overwhelmingly West Indian crowd. Greig hit a huge six and a sizzling cover drive for four until he mistimed another big hit, leaving Knott and Andy Roberts to take the score to a feeble 123 with two of the allotted 35 overs left.

With their run-ups limited to 12 yards, Roberts and John Snow could not work up the pace to threaten the American batsmen, also nearly all West Indians. The World XI's fielding was shoddy, and the Americans scored the needed 124 runs with seven overs to spare, leaving only three wickets to spare.

If there were any uninitiated Americans in the crowd, they will have been made addicts by this dismal match. The small crowd can be blamed partly on the New York newspaper strike, which hampered advance publicity.

Another deterrent was the price of the tickets, ranging from $6 to $10—much more than those to see a baseball game. Some potential British spectators in the British diplomatic mission here boycotted the game because of the presence of Greig, whose offence is that his love of cricket is equalled by his desire to maximise his rewards from it.

The organizers, sponsored by a national airline, hoped optimistically for a turnout of 20,000. They would have needed that to get back what they had spent in bringing the international stars from all over the world for the game.

Afterwards Greig blamed his side's failure on their unfamiliarity with the matting wickets, on which the Americans play every week. "Next time we will come early and get in some practice on it," he said.

This assumes that there is a next time. The organizer of this and last year's game, a West Indian businessman named William Smith, is resourceful, but it remains unproven if there is a want or need for a summer game to rival baseball, a first-rate spectator sport.

At least, Greig had one consolation. Told about the Sussex win at Lord's he said: "I'm very, very happy."

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SPORT

Tennis

Seeds have trouble surviving in the bright but oppressive heat

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
New York, Sept 3

Virginia Wade, last year's Wimbledon champion, was beaten 6—3, 2—6, 6—3 by Lele Forood, who was born in San Francisco and lives at Fort Lauderdale, in the *United States tennis championships* here today. It has been a weekend of bright but oppressive heat and seeded players have repeatedly been in trouble. Miss Wade's defeat was merely the most surprising consequence of a series of *trembling crises that have given* a slight shift of emphasis to the concept of "open" competition.

There was nothing startling about the course of the match. Miss Wade simply did not play well enough to impose any lasting authority on her opponent, nor tidily enough to contain her. Miss Forood was composed, positive and neat. Her nerves, technique and tactical sense never faltered for long, even when she was confronted by the prospect of a dazzling success.

Almost 22, she had an impressive record last year and thus acquired the beginnings of a reputation. Her background is interesting. Her father is Iranian, her mother a pilot who has competed in international air races. Miss Forood, herself, is keen on birdwatching. In the harsh and noisy environment of Flushing Meadow, that hobby is unlikely to provide her with many feathered distractions from the exciting business of playing tennis with people like Miss Wade.

When the championships were moved from the loose-top clay courts of Forest Hills to the faster, grit-free hard courts installed at Flushing Meadow, it was assumed that American players would promote themselves to the front row of the chorus. They are familiar with this type of surface and the men, *in particular, play a brand* of tennis that suits it. The assumption has been confirmed to a startling extent. Of the last 32 of the men's singles, 19 were American. Of the last 32 women, 17 were playing at home.

The women's line-up had two less predictable features. The biggest contingent of surviving overseas players were five women born in Czechoslovakia, including the highly promising Hana Mandlikova. That brings us to what is, perhaps, the most interesting point of all. Of the last 32 women, no fewer than 14 were teenagers and 10 of these were American. Tracy Austin and Bettina Bunge are only 15, Miss Mandlikova and Pamela Shriver, 16.

I would be possible to read much into this promise of a teenage takeover. Bjorn Borg and Christine Evert were the first outstanding warnings of what might happen with the advent of open *competition, the lure of lucrative* careers and massive prize money available to all those—of any age—good enough to win it.

It may be that the present crop of youngsters, particularly the Americans, are so unusually good that the established seniors are not far ahead of them. It certainly seems safe to suggest that we shall not hear much more of the hackneyed assertion that there is no depth of class in women's tennis.

One of the teenage Americans, Stacy Margolin of Beverly Hills, today beat the sixth seed, Dianne Fromholtz, by 6—2, 7—5. Miss Margolin, aged 19, is a pianist, a gymnast, and a student of psychology. She plays tennis left-handed, *hits her* backhand two-fisted, and is one of those annoying players—annoying, that is, to her opponents—who insist on keeping the ball *in play* and, when possible, directing it into awkward places.

This sort of excitement was not confined to the women's singles. In the men's event Brian Teacher, a large man, beat Eddie Dibbs, a small man, by 6—2, 5—7, 6—3. Had these two met in the United States Championships a year ago, on clay, no reasonable man would have backed Teacher to win. But the courts of Flushing Meadow are more responsive to his "big" game—and less responsive to the mostly long-range rallying at which Dibbs excels. In any case, this was another United States win. Teacher is 23 and comes from San Diego, which *is* Maureen Connolly country.

We have been hunting through the records in an attempt to track down the last year in which United States players so dominated the later rounds of their own championships. This is certainly their *best year since the tournament* became genuinely international.

Flushing Meadow results

Men's singles

FIRST ROUND: H. Solomon (US) beat G. Hardie (US), 6—3, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND: E. Dibbs (US) beat B. Taroczy (Hungary), 7—6, 4—6, 6—3; B. Borg (Sweden) beat H. Gunthardt (Switzerland), 6—2, 6—4; J. Lloyd (GB) beat R. Moore (S Africa), 6—4, 6—3; V. Gerulaitis (US) beat V. Amaya (US), 6—2, 7—6; E. Teltscher (US) beat R. Lukorsky (US), 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; B. *Mitton (S Africa)* beat M. Cox (GB), 6—4, 7—5; R. Lutz (US) beat H. Pfister (US), 6—4, 6—2; R. Renois (Canada) beat A. Betancur (Colombia), 6—2, 6—3; J. Kriek (S Africa) beat R. Fagel (US), 6—2, 6—7, 6—3; P. Fleming (US) beat T. Smid (Czechoslovakia), 6—7, 6—4, 6—0; J. Sadri (US) beat C. Barazzutti (Italy), 7—5, 4—6, 6—2; W. Fibak (Poland) beat R. Drysdale (GB), 6—4, 6—2; P. Dupre (US) beat C. Freyss (France), 6—3, 6—3; J. Connors (US) beat S. Docherty (Australia), 6—1, 6—3; A. Panatta (Italy) beat S. Nichols (US), 6—2, 6—4.

THIRD ROUND: J. McEnroe (US) beat P. Fleming (US), 6—3, 6—1; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat J. Lloyd (GB), 6—3, 6—3; R. Lutz (US) beat J.-L. Clerc (Argentina), 6—5, 6—3; R. Tanner (US) beat E. Teltscher (US), 7—6, 6—3; V. Gerulaitis (US) beat A. Pattison (Rhodesia), 6—4, 3—6, 7—5; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat S. Smith (US), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; A. Ashe (US) beat T. Moor (US), 6—3, 6—4; J. Kriek (S Africa) beat R. Genois (Canada), 6—2, 7—6; C. Dowdeswell (Switzerland) beat J. Sadri (US), 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; J. Connors (US) beat P. Dupre (US), 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; B. Gottfried (US) beat R. L. Stockton (US), 6—3, 6—1; B. Teacher (US) beat E. Dibbs (US), 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Women's Singles

FIRST ROUND: I. Madruga (Argentina) beat E. Ekblom (Sweden), 7—6, 6—1; R. Marsikova (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Teeguarden (US), 7—5, 6—3; D. Ganz (US) beat S. Manikz (W Germany), 7—6, 1—6, 6—4; H. Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Russell (US) 6—3, 5—6, 6—2.

SECOND ROUND: C. Stoll (US) beat H. Anliot (Sweden), 5—7, 7—5, 6—3; Z. Liess (US) beat K. Jordan (US), 6—4, 6—4; A. Kiyomura (US) beat L. Dupont (US), 6—2, 6—1; M. Pinterova (Egypt) beat N. Strachanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 7—6; M. Navratilova (US) beat G. Lovera (France), 6—1, 6—1; R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), beat M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia), 6—2, 4—2 (rtd.); P. Shriver (US) beat S. Walsh (US), 6—3, 7—6; M. Louie (US) beat S. Yonesawa (Japan), 5—7, 7—6, 6—1; B. Stove (Netherlands) beat V. Gonzalez (Argentina), 6—1, 6—0; W. Turnbull (Australia) beat B. Hallquist (US), 6—3, 6—3; C. Evert (US) beat D. Ganz (US), 6—0, 6—4.

THIRD ROUND: A. Hobbs (GB) beat R. Gerulaitis (US), 7—6, 6—2; S. Tolleson (US) beat B. Potter (US), 6—2, 6—4; K. May (US) beat C. Doerner (Australia), 6—4, 6—2; I. Kloss (S Africa) beat V. Ziegenfuss (US), 3—6, 6—3, 6—4; S. Collins (US) beat J. Hepner (US), 6—1, 6—1; A. Smith (US) beat D. Gilbert (US), 6—1, 7—6; M. Navratilova (US), beat M. Pinterova (Egypt), 6—1, 6—2; V. Ruzici (Romania) beat F. Thibault (France), 6—4, 5—7, 6—2; M. Fernandez (US) beat I. Madruga (Argentina), 6—3, 6—3; M. Redondo (US) beat C. Casablanca (Argentina), 7—5, 7—5; L. Hunt (Australia) beat Y. Vermaak (S Africa), 6—3, 2—6, 6—4; K. Reid (*Australia*) beat W. White (US), 6—2, 6—2; L. Forood (US) beat S. V. Wade (GB), 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; C. M. Evert (US) beat C. L. Stoll (US), 6—1, 7—5; G. E. Reid (Australia) beat A. Tobin (Australia), 6—0, 6—1; P. Shriver (US) beat J. Evert (US), 6—2, 7—5; V. Ruzici (Romania) beat M. Louie (US), 6—2, 6—3; A. K. Kiyomura (US) beat R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 4—2 ret; S. (Australia), 6—2, 7—5.

Rugby Union

Surrey hounds foxed by Davies

By Gordon Allan

You can always be sure of at least 50 points in celebration matches when the occasion means more than the result, and the one at Twickenham on Saturday ran true to type. Surrey, who are beginning their centenary season, led a Welsh international team raised by John Dawes for most of the game, scored try for try, but could not stop them winning by three goals, four penalty goals and a try (34 points) to two goals, three penalty goals and two tries (29).

Of its kind, it was a good game. There were numerous touches of skill and creative instincts, and the pace on the rich turf did not flag until the last quarter. Assuming that Dawes took it seriously he probably found rather less encouragement than the Surrey selectors in spite of the result. Through force of circumstance there was a big makeshift appearance about the international backs, with Taylor, the London Welsh flank forward, in the centre and Richards, the Swansea stand-off half, on the right wing. Even so the side as a whole oozed power and experience, and might have been expected to win at their leisure.

This did not happen. Surrey hit them hard and early and led 18—6 at one point in the first half. Their loose forwards went after Williams like hounds after a fox and made him look anything but the natural successor to Edwards. Pratt robbed him of the ball at a scrummage to send O'Driscoll over for Surrey's first try, and it was some while before he found a line and length with his passes to Davies.

Once he had found them, however, and the Welsh pack had rallied round, the situation changed slowly but decisively. Nobody did more to change it than Davies, who, besides playing with versatile authority, kicked goals as undemonstratively as the man he may succeed, Bennett, and scored 22 points—four penalties, three conversions and a try. His fourth penalty, when he himself was obstructed, gave the Welsh the lead for the first time, just after Williams had gone off with cartilage trouble. The replacement, Pritchard, was put on the wing, Davies took over at scrum half and Richards moved to stand-off.

Surrey, with Hughes at his *twinkling best in midfield, might* still have won, and deserved it: in the last few minutes Lloyd was tackled in the Welsh 22 on the way to what would have been his third try; then a pass was dropped in the centre and, finally, Gilbert crossed the line but could not ground the ball.

Surrey's tries were scored by Lloyd (2), O'Driscoll and Lamden. Preston kicked two conversions from far out and three penalties. Squire (2), Davies and Ellis-Jones scored the International XV's tries.

SURREY: N. Anderson (Rosslyn Park); R. Saintee (Rosslyn Park), G. Gilbert (Harlequins), K. Hughes (London Welsh, capt), G. Lloyd (Rosslyn Park); N. Preston (Richmond), C. Lamden (Harlequins), A. Shortland (Richmond), N. Vinter (Richmond), A. Cutler (Harlequins), C. Howcroft (London Welsh, sub M. Bartley, Esher), N. Mantell (Rosslyn Park), M. Leggett (Wasps), J. O'Driscoll (London Irish), S. Pratt (London Scottish).

INTERNATIONAL XV: R. Blyth (Swansea); D. Richards (Swansea), J. Taylor (London Welsh), P. Daniels (Cardiff), R. Ellis-Jones (London Welsh); G. Davies (Cardiff), B. Williams (Newport, sub C. Pritchard, Richmond); A. Faulkner (Pontypool), R. Windsor (Pontypool), J. Richardson (Aberavon), A. Martin (Aberavon), G. Wheel (Swansea), J. Squire (Pontypool), T. Cobner (Pontypool, capt), D. Quinnell (Llanelli).

Referee: P. Kingham (London).

Aberavon	30	Glamorgan W	10
Abertillery	3	Neath	9
Birmingham	21	Hull and ER	9
Bradford	9	Saracens	13
Bristol	14	Northampton	26
Cardiff	38	East District	17
Chester	7	New Brighton	22
Edinburgh W	7	Gosforth	52
Fylde	37	Hartlepool R	17
Gloucester	33	Broughton Park	4
Headingley	25	Hawick	13
Leicester	37	Bedford	12
Llanelli	22	Pontypridd	15
Manchester	9	Waterloo	25
Moseley	6	Nottingham	16
Newbridge	6	Ebbw Vale	15
Newport	14	Coventry	8
Northern	7	Middlesbrough	15
Orrell	19	W of Scotland	3
Plymouth A	22	L Scottish	30
Pontypool	10	Bath	28
Roundhay	19	W Hartlepool	3
Rugby	10	Birkenhead Pk	7
Sale	21	Morley	12
S Wales Police	3	Maesteg	15
Surrey	29	An Internatl XV	34
Swansea	16	Cross Keys	9
Wilmslow	27	Sheffield	9

TOUR MATCHES: At Rotorua (NZ): Bay of Plenty 7, Australians 34. At Miami (US): Florida 4, London Welsh 35.

Yesterday

Esher 25, Rosslyn Park 50
Torquay 12, L Scottish 43

HARLEQUINS: Seven-a-side Tournament: Pool A: Hawick 22, Rovigo, Italy, 16; Hawick 16, London Irish 0; Hawick 26, Harlequins 16; Rovigo 16, Harlequins 24; Rovigo 18, London Irish 14; London Irish 14, Harlequins 18. Pool B: Sale 18, Crawshay's Welsh VII 4; Sale 20, Begles, France 6; Crawshay's VII 22, Gosforth 12; Begles 16, Gosforth 8; Sale 20, Gosforth 14; Crawshay's XV 10, Begles 22. Final: Hawick 32, Sale 10.

Rugby League

More than skill and gameness needed

By Keith Macklin

Huddersfield, as well as being the home town of a former Prime Minister, is also the birthplace of Rugby League. Thus, there is much sentimental attachment within the game for the Yorkshire mill-town.

Sentiment, however, rarely extends to the field of play and St Helens greeted Huddersfield's return to the first division with an 18—11 success over the Fartown club. Both sides had notable absentees through injury, but Huddersfield fought with great gameness and no little skill to score tries by Wilson and Shepherd (2), with a goal from Wilson, but St Helens were always able to click into an extra gear when required.

Pimblett's linking from fullback repeatedly created the extra man and the gap; he scored the first St Helens try and kicked two goals. Nooman, Mathias and Chisnall also scored tries; Pinner, a young loose forward, celebrated the third day of his honeymoon by dropping two excellent and timely goals.

There were no real surprises in the two divisions. The first division programme emphasized once again the difficulties experienced by promoted clubs in adjusting to more exalted climes. All four lost, Huddersfield's defeat being accompanied by reverses for Rochdale Hornets at Widnes, Leigh at home to Wigan and, Barrow away to Bradford Northern. Indeed, Hornets and Barrow both suffered thrashings which will indicate the hard task confronting them both if they wish to retain first division status.

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 35, Barrow 10; Huddersfield 11, St Helens 18; Hull Kingston Rovers 21, Warrington 8; Leigh 16, Wigan 35; Wakefield Town 30, Castleford 11; Widnes 39, Rochdale Hornets 6; Workington Town 9, Leeds 9.

SECOND DIVISION: Batley 8, Huyton 6; Blackpool B 7, Swinton 33; Bramley 9, Hull 17; Doncaster 13, Dewsbury 16; Halifax 18, Whitehaven 5; Oldham 16, Keighley 12; York 15, New Hunslet 13.

Hockey

England's prospects look brighter after victory

From Sydney Friskin
Hanover, Sept 3

England 2 Poland 0

England's prospects in the hockey tournament for the European Cup looked brighter here today after their victory over Poland. If England beat Scotland tomorrow, a draw could suffice, they will be assured of at least second position in group A and consequently a place in the semi-final round. France and Gibraltar are not expected to provide much opposition in their remaining group matches.

There are welcome signs that England's experiment with youth may prove successful in spite of the fears expressed earlier that the younger players had been cast into a crucible a little too soon. Godwin gave England the lead today *in the fourth minute and* Watson consolidated their position early in the second half.

Experience, however, was not to be denied its place in the day's triumph, for it was Corby, aged 38, who set up both goals with sudden free hits from outside the circle. The second goal in particular was a safeguard against the persistence of the Poles, for no one could have grudged them the equalized had they obtained it.

ENGLAND: I. Taylor; J. L. Duthie, D. P. Whitaker, P. J. Barber, B. J. Cotton (capt), S. S. Khehar, M. J. Corby (sub D. Westcott), N. Hughes, R. H. Brookeman, D. Godwin (sub J. B. Watson), A. K. McGinn.

POLAND: Z. Josefiak; K. Bak, L. Hensler, J. Wybieralski, Z. Lackowicz, Z. Walski, S. Kazmierczak, A. Mysliwiec, J. Wybieralski, A. Milinka, M. Krus.

Umpires: J. Kadlec (Czechoslovakia) and J. L. Riemersma (Netherlands).

Scotland, who beat Gibraltar 2—0 yesterday lost 3—0 today to West Germany in group A, having missed a penalty stroke in the second half. Wales and Ireland, who lost yesterday in group B had *better luck today*. Wales beat Czechoslovakia 1—0 with a goal from a penalty stroke by Wilson early in the second half. Ireland who were two goals down against the Soviet Union, recovered to win 3—2. O'Driscoll, one of their youngest players, scored two goals, and McGladdery one.

Women's hockey party

The *England Under-23 party* to take part in the international under-23 women's hockey tournament in Edinburgh on September 15 and 16, is:

E. Berosford (Lancashire), A. Appleyard (WRAF), L. Carr (Lancashire), S. Fryer (Yorkshire), R. Hawes, vice-captain (Warwickshire), B. Holden (Sussex), R. Squires (Devon), L. Ashton (Cheshire), J. Brown (Gloucestershire), H. Evans (Combined Universities), M. Flanagan, captain (Warwickshire), D. Haselden (Lancashire), J. Powell (Sussex), S. Roberts (Suffolk). Reserves: S. Pickering (Combined Universities), S. Corley (Gloucestershire), S. Garner (Cambridgeshire), A. Simonds (Gloucestershire), G. Stephenson (Combined Universities), C. Ward (Hertfordshire), H. Bray (Hertfordshire), V. Kear (Gloucestershire), H. Monk (Hampshire), S. Powell (Kent).

Golf

Third Spanish victory in Swiss Open

Crans-Montana, Switzerland.—Severiano Ballesteros, the 21-year-old Spaniard, won the 1978 Swiss open here today, collecting 33,000 Swiss francs, with a four-round total of 272, 16 under par.

It was the third successive Spanish victory in the tournament. Another Spaniard, Manuel Piñero, finished second with a score of 275. Hale Irwin, of the United States, Bob Charles, of New Zealand, and Jose-Maria Canizares, of Spain, were on 276 in a three-way tie for third place.

Sam Torrance, was the highest placed Briton. He came sixth did best on the final day with a score of 65, watched by a crowd of 5,000.

272: S. Ballesteros (Spain), 68, 68, 68, 68.
275: M. Pinero (Spain), 71, 67, 67, 70.
276: R. Charles (New Zealand), 71, 66, 70, 69; H. Irwin (US), 69, 70, 68, 69; J. Canizares (Spain), 71, 67, 64, 74.
277: S. Torrance (GB), 70, 69, 73, 65.
278: D. Hayes (South Africa), 71, 69, 70, 68; B. Gallacher (GB), 75, 67, 68, 68; H. Clark (GB), 70, 69, 67, 72.
279: H. Baiocchi (South Africa), 71, 72, 70, 66.
280: A. Garrido (Spain), 72, 72, 69, 67.
281: S. Locatelli (Italy), 74, 69, 68, 70; P. Diniz (Brazil), 72, 66, 72, 71; T. Britz (South Africa), 68, 74, 71, 68.
283: M. James (GB), 74, 70, 70, 70; J. Fourie (South Africa), 71, 70, 73, 69; P. Cotton (France), 70, 69, 70, 74.
284: M. Ballesteros (Spain), 74, 70, 70, 70; S. Polland (GB), 75, 69, 70, 70; N. Faldo (GB), 68, 68, 72, 76.

Football

A glossy paint job while the bodywork rusts

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

As football is reputed to be an international language Ardiles and Villa, from Argentina, will not need translations of the weekend's headlines. For Ardiles the experience of being involved in a 7—0 defeat, only a little more than two months after receiving a World Cup winner's medal, was like Andretti being beaten at the traffic lights on his way home from Monza.

Tottenham Hotspur's commendable gamble in bringing these two excellent players to Britain has brought them a frustrating combination of publicity that breeds public interest and at the same time possibly causes a *determined* reaction in opponents. But of course the real gamble for the manager, Keith Burkinshaw, and his board was whether the gloss on these expensive imports would conceal the rust in the existing bodywork.

Having conceded 14 goals in four league games, Tottenham already know the answer. Yet in these same four matches they have attracted 180,452 spectators at an average of 45,113. The next question is whether the team will remain such an attraction if they continue to provide such weak opposition.

Events of the first three weeks of the new season suggest that for them what appeared to be a promising start, with a draw at Nottingham Forest on the first day, was probably misleading.

Forest seem determined to play out the cricket season by progressing, somewhat painstakingly, in singles, having again drawn on Saturday, this time with West Bromwich Albion, who thus cease to be on equal terms with Liverpool. Similarly, Everton, who began the day level with their neighbours, dropped a point to a spectacular last-minute goal by Buchan for Manchester United at Old Trafford.

Being beaten by Sheffield United and that club's Argentine member, Sabella, in midweek, had not the least effect on Liverpool, but seemingly did not particularly inspire United themselves, for they lost on home ground to Crystal Palace in the second division, where it is pleasing to see Stoke City setting off so well after several seasons of worry.

If present early indications are accurate, the second division championship could be more competitive than the first, in which, for the moment at least, Liverpool are playing comparably powerful football of a style one does not expect from them until the second half of the season.

Three London first division clubs conceded a total of 15 goals, but it could have been more if Arsenal and Leeds United had pressed their advantages against Queen's Park Rangers and Chelsea respectively. Arsenal, without Macdonald, swept away many of the doubts caused by a League Cup defeat at Rotherham. Leeds, brought to London for the first time by Jack Stein, strolled to an absurdly easy victory over Chelsea, despite being depleted by injuries.

Once again referees have begun the season full of determination to enforce discipline. Five players were sent off and, at Norwich, the referee took the names of five from Manchester City, a team already showing signs of a familiar impatience.

Commendable though it is for referees to take the Football League's advice and be less tolerant with cases of dissent and apply the 10-yard rule more rigidly, there is always a danger that the confidence of the players will be lost by an official who acts in a pedantic way over minor infringements, but allows dangerous play to go unchecked until injury is caused. In some of this season's early games a sense of priority has not always been obvious.

Mr Stein has merely to apply the sheen

By Norman Fox



Currie: Made light of injury.

Leeds United, making their first visit to London with Jock Stein as manager, acted like a thermostat on the lethargic match that they won by 3—0 against Chelsea at Stamford Bridge on Saturday. They regulated their own efforts almost mechanically, raising and lowering the pace of activity to suit the strength of their opposition, which was generally mediocre.

Regrettably, the goal that Leeds scored in the first minute was sufficient, the two added in the second half being slipped in with hardly a foot raised in protest. Mr Stein said there was a long season ahead and that with one or two people missing there was no incentive to go out and attack although he promised Leeds would do so when he had sorted things out. Chelsea, who would view his problems with ironic amusement, may feel fortunate that there was this reservation in their opponents' outlook.

Leeds are potentially a splendid team. Here Currie was hampered by a leg injury that limited his range of play, yet he still gave his England midfield rival, Wilkins, a lesson in the instigation of attacks through the unexpected pass or, simply, by retaining possession until others made space. Graham and Flynn were particularly alert to his planning and Flynn also found time to make several punishing interceptions when Wilkins tried to break into the Leeds half. Wilkins felt his responsibilities should be to hold midfield intact from a deep position, but really the team only acted as a unit when he went forward to direct attacks.

Within the limitations of their inexperience, Chelsea last season sometimes offered some delightful if lightweight football, but they need one or two much more dominating players if this season is not to be a long trial. By expecting the willing, giant Droy to spend long periods in the opposition's penalty area Chelsea are admitting failure.

It was almost cruel to see his clumsy fumbling there when he had done so magnificently to head off his own goal line with Bonetti clearly beaten.

Not that Droy could be excused for failing to take action in the first minute when Hawley centred and Bonetti and Harris made a meal of it. Graham knocked the ball in. Chelsea were then allowed considerable freedom in which to do as they pleased up to the Leeds penalty area. They pecked at their opportunities and Leeds strolled into attacks with such command that they could afford to reject many movements on the grounds that they were marginally outnumbered by defenders.

Graham constantly troubled Chelsea's defence with his neat ball control and speed, and Frank Gray made some fine breaks, but Hawley, a heavy, strong forward, was a revelation. Although Mr Stein called him a "foil" for Hankin, he was effective in his own right, scoring twice in the second half. He headed in after a sharp breakaway attack and later capitalized on more terrible goalmouth confusion to push in an easy goal. His strength on the ball was just as impressive as his finishing. Mr Stein has inherited a team needing no more than polishing.

CHELSEA: P. Bonetti; G. Locke, R. Harris, D. Hay, M. Droy, S. Wicks, K. Swain, R. Wilkins, T. Langley, G. Stanley, C. Walker.

LEEDS UNITED: D. Stewart; B. Stevenson, F. Gray, B. Flynn, P. Hart, P. Madeley, P. Hampton, R. Hankin, J. Hawley, A. Currie, A. Graham.

Referee: R. Robinson (Woodridge).

United they stand in confusion

By Tom German

Manchester United slipped the chains Everton had wrapped around them at Old Trafford on Saturday with mere seconds to spare and hope apparently gone, just as they did against lowly Stockport County in midweek. In neither instance did they deserve to escape; unimaginitive, disorganized, their performance heightened only by the spirit and hard running they showed towards the end. Manchester must feel that a cloud has suddenly scudded over a promising start to the new season.

Everton must take upon their own shoulders some of the blame for United having a chance to level the score, 1—1, a minute into injury time. They were wasteful at the outset, tactless towards the end. Instead of one goal they should have had three, and possibly four in the first 20 minutes; moreover, they tried to stroll through the last chapter, content enough with what they held which, true, seemed adequate. They were rebuked to the extent of dropping their first point of the season.

Everton were a more gifted, better-balanced side than United, however, *especially in the opening* half, Thomas loped almost at will along the left touchline, free and swift as a deer running in open parkland. His one-time Burnley colleague, Dobson, overshadowed Manchester's middlemen with deft footwork and shrewd *distribution*.

As outstandingly effective was Lyons, who dismissed United's central strike force, scarcely allowing Jordan a telling header let alone a kick. Jordan did manage one well directed nod from McIlroy's centre just before *half* time, but Coppell wasted it with a shot with just too much lift which thumped against the underside of the bar. Thereafter, Lyons shut him out and a particularly fine show of resolute, mobile *defensive work was epitomised by* one burst in which Lyons covered half a dozen strides to stifle a shot by McCreery even as he took aim.

There were a few such moments of tension for Everton as Manchester looked lively only when Macari managed to escape his jailers in the second half. By then, there was still a glint of hope on United's horizon only because of Everton's errors of aim after King had scored in six minutes, *nipping* past Buchan and Brian Greenhoff when Pejic had opened the way along the left.

United lived dangerously, sending the entire defence scurrying forward in the hope of catching opponents offside. Latchford—a heavy footed, ineffective prowler *in this match* after his goal romp in midweek—shot wide of a yawning goal and Walsh and Nulty both failed to make the best of chances.

King's early goal promised to be sufficient, nevertheless, and Everton clearly considered it so as they tried coolly to play out the latter stages of the mach. They came unstuck 60 seconds into injury time. Buchan got the ball 30 yards out, found every colleague tightly marked and followed the only course open to *him in the brief span left*; he shot hard and true and the ball whistled under the angle of bar and post. A remarkable piece of marksmanship might have spared Manchester's face but it could not disguise their shortcomings.

MANCHESTER UNITED: P. Roche; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, S. McIlroy, B. Greenhoff, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, J. Greenhoff, J. Jordan, L. Macari, D. McCreery, A. Grimes.

EVERTON: G. Wood; T. Darracott, M. Pejic, M. Lyons, W. Wright, G. Nulty, A. King, M. Dobson, R. Latchford, M. Walsh, D. Thomas.

Referee: J. Bunting (Leicester).

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: GAK 1, SSW-Innsbruck 0; Voeest Linz 1, Austria Salzburg 0; Wiener Sportclub 3, Sturm Graz 0; Rapid 2, Vienna 1; Admira Wacker 1, Austria Wien 1.

BELGIAN: RWDM 0, Beeringen 1; Beerschot 3, FC Liege 0; Winterslag 1; Waregem 1, Charleroi 2; Antwerp 1; Lokeren 2, Anderlecht 1; Lierse 3, La Louviere 0; Courtrai 0, Waterschei 0; Standard 3, FC Bruges 1; Berchem 0, Beveren 0.

DUTCH: MVV 0, Twente 0; NEC 4, Volendam 1; Sparta 0, Roda 1; Den Haag 1, Feyenoord 1; AZ67 0, Vitesse 2; Go Ahead 1, PSV 1; Ajax 4, PEC 2; Utrecht 1, NAC 1; Haarlem 2, VVV 0.

EAST GERMAN: Dynamo Berlin 5, Union Berlin 0; Dynamo Dresden 5, HFC Chemie Halle 0; FC Magdeburg 3, Wismut Aue 1; Stahl Riesa 1, Carl Zeiss Jena 0; FC Hansa Rostock 0, Lokomotive Leipzig 3; Rot-Weiss Erfurt 3, Sachsenring Zwickau 1; Chemie Boehlen 1, FC Karl Marx Stadt 0.

Liverpool earn Spurs' tail and both ears

By Gerald Sinstadt

Anyone who believes that "they don't play football like that any more" should have been at Anfield on Saturday. Liverpool scored seven times without reply and Tottenham Hotspur were lucky it was only seven. Liverpool, champions of Europe for the past two seasons, played with a majesty to match their status. For all Anfield's lustrous past, its golden age is undoubtedly now.

The first goal, in the 10th minute, was an example of Dalglish's nimbleness of brain and foot. The last, 67 minutes later, completed a move which swept the length and breadth of the pitch with giant strokes. It was a goal that evoked a gasp of wonder before the roar of acclamation.

Between and around those contrasting blows, Liverpool turned the pages of a manual of attacking football. Pace, imagination, accuracy and supreme confidence first bewildered and finally de*moralized Tottenham. There* were reminders of the bull ring in the grace and beauty which cloaked the kill.

Ardiles had passed a fitness test so Tottenham were at full strength, which only served to underline their problems. *Having* spent £900,000 on three players during the summer, they have begun the season by conceding 16 goals in three draws and two defeats. On Saturday's evidence their defensive weaknesses have not been solved by the arrival of Lacy from Fulham.

Covering and organization were naive. There was little help from midfield, peopled with players whose instincts are to go forward. The attack, with Villa and Taylor both, inclined to the right side, is lopsided.

The consequence was an open invitation to Liverpool. Only half a *dozen diving saves* by *Daines* spaced the goals at decent intervals.

Ten minutes: A mishit pass by Case reached Dalglish. An economical turn dismissed Perryman and a low shot beat Daines. 1—0.

Twenty one minutes: Another Case-Dalglish combination. Case's shot was going wide but subtle flick deflected it inside the post. 2—0.

Twenty nine minutes: Ray Kennedy, meeting a flighted cross from McDermott, headed down. Lacy, lunging, helped the ball into the net. 3—0.

Forty nine minutes: Johnson, who had come on in the first half when Hughes twisted his right knee, seized on a rebound to score from 15 yards. 4—0.

Fifty nine minutes: Dalglish made room where none should have existed, slid a pass to Johnson and the ball went through the legs of the advancing Daines. 5—0.

Sixty five minutes: Duncan, who had brilliantly hooked a Johnson header off the line, tried to complete the job by tackling Heighway but tripped him. Daines moved too soon in saving Neal's first penalty kick, but had no chance with the second. 6—0.

Seventy seven minutes: From their own penalty area Liverpool struck raking diagonal passes from Ray Kennedy via Dalglish and Johnson to Heighway. McDermott's gallop and leaping header at the far post crowned the day. 7—0.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, E. Hughes (sub, D. Johnson), K. Dalglish, T. Case, S. Heighway, T. McDermott, G. Souness.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; D. McAllister, T. Naylor, G. Hoddle, J. Lacy, S. Perryman, R. Villa, O. Ardiles, P. Taylor, J. Duncan, N. McNab.

Referee: G. Flint (Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire).

Arsenal score five times in gross mismatch at Highbury

By Geoffrey Green

It is easier to be critical than correct, but one would surely not be far from the mark to say that when Arsenal humbled Queen's Park Rangers by 5—1 at Highbury it was a gross mismatch. It *resembled a heavyweight facing a* featherweight. When Eastoe twice lost his right boot during the uneven proceedings it somehow seemed symbolic. His side also came apart at the *seams*.

Rangers were a caricature, and *on this showing face a bleak prospect* in the dark winter months ahead. Their new manager, Steve Burtenshaw, now has the daunting job either of strengthening the team or rekindling some fighting spirit that was so lacking on Saturday. *His problem is how to achieve* all this. First there is little in the club's kitty to face the present inflationary market; next a few wins are needed to restore the confidence and the mood that led them to escape relegation at the eleventh hour last season.

Spirit is one thing but what is needed is a sound, responsible team, and this Rangers lack at the moment. Bowles, once their inspiration in attack, was never in the game: Francis, England's captain only two years ago, and their midfield motivator, is still struggling to recapture his old form after injury. Surrounded by mediocrity these two now look lost souls. The situation is like trying to unravel a nest of Chinese boxes.

Arsenal, too, face a problem, but of a different sort. Their key player, Brady, a Southern Irishman, one of the most gifted artists in the British game, now threatens to take his talents abroad—possibly to the rich New York Cosmos—in order to assure his financial future. It is not that Brady is unhappy at Highbury where his game has blossomed since his early teens, but family security is his aim and somehow Arsenal must calm his fears. He is their most valuable property—their Alex James of the present—and would be hard to replace.

In retrospect it is curious how Brady froze in the Cup Final last May at the very moment when most people expected him to dictate the *course* of events that afternoon. But on Saturday the sun certainly illuminated all his many skills. His was a performance of pure virtuosity that reminded one of the great James himself. Even his shorts—baggy by the modern cut—seemed an echo of the past.

It was Brady all the way as he dominated the stage. The ball was drawn like *gravity* to him and he poured it over the bemused opposition as if *from a jug*. After only a quarter of an hour poor Rangers' torture began, at which point, like the blink of an eyelid, they conceded three goals in six minutes.

First it was the quick interchange between Walford—deputizing for Macdonald, about to undergo a cartilage operation—and Rix that saw Rix drive over Parkes's head with the help of a deflection off Roeder. Almost at once Brady robbed Francis and left him floundering to dribble clean through the middle and unleash a 30-yard left-foot shot which Parkes probably only heard.

That brought the crowd to their feet and hardly had the standing ovation died than Nelson, overlapping, took Brady's pass and centred from the left for Stapleton to nod home his near-post header. Just before half-time it was 4—0 as Rix, again fed by Brady, hit the far top corner from just inside the box.

We could have all gone home at that stage, but for the expectation of further entertainment, one-*sided though it was*. There was not long to wait. By the hour it 5—0 as Stapleton headed in Brady's cross from the left after the Irish will-o-the-wisp had threaded his way through four defenders. A few missed chances and *some brave saves* by Parkes denied Arsenal a cricket score.

Rangers' consolation goal was a shot to a rebound by Eastoe (now wearing his boots!) after Bowles had sent Francis free in their one combined move on an afternoon crowned by Brady's sovereignty.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, S. Nelson, D. Price, D. O'Leary, W. Young, L. Brady, A. Sunderland, S. Walford, F. Stapleton, G. Rix.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Shanks, I. Gillard, J. Hollins, E. Howe, G. Roeder, P. McGee, G. Francis, P. Eastoe, S. Bowles, M. Busby.

Referee: R. C. Challis (Tonbridge).

Coventry wing provides lift to put Derby in a flap

By Stuart Jones

There was a sprouting of two new wings at the Baseball Ground *on Saturday*. One, Hunt, brought balance to Coventry City's swooping attacks and opened the way to victory. The other, Carter, fluttered like a young bird and also contributed to scoring, unfortunately, the second in Derby County's 2—0 defeat.

Hunt had, himself, flown in from New York during the week after helping the Cosmos to the American championship. At a cost of £40,000, he supplies speed and width to the left flank. His ability to provide early crosses will benefit Wallace, Coventry's hawk in the penalty area.

Hutchison, Hunt's foil on the right, looks more often for the tall Ferguson. Indeed, there lay the source of the first goal 10 minutes after the interval. Although Ferguson failed to control Hutchison's centre, it squirted off his boot into Hunt's path and he found the angle between post and bar.

Carter, held in the firm grasp of first McDonald and then cramp, rarely broke free. His unnerving day ended with a weak back pass which McDonald intercepted and, with help from Langan's boot, he found Wallace some 10 yards out. Wallace had time to round Middleton before finding the net. Coventry, in a relaxed glide and in their new colours of chocolate brown, were then free to float home.

Opposed by a 4-2-4 formation, Derby dominated midfield only in numbers. Barry, of Coventry, won the battle between the Powells, Nish lacked pace in his new role and Daley, alone, was ready to support George. Indeed, he often found himself as the spearhead.

Too heavy a burden was placed on George, displaying a fresh tan and a new confidence gained from an American summer. The lone threat up front, he also showed why he has acquired the nickname of "the man with the X-ray eyes" when he dropped back into midfield. He bore all without complaint but for one long, icy glare towards a linesman who had adjudged him offside.

A wide abyss has been left by the departure of Masson to Notts County in exchange for Carter, and it will be even wider if Rioch also leaves. Todd filled the gap whenever a chance arose but his visible determination there earned him a place in the referee's book along with the names of Wallace and Steven Powell.

Tommy Docherty, Derby's manager, is still searching for the first elusive victory and for a partner for George. That is nothing new but Mr Docherty did successfully bring wingers *back to life* when he was in charge of Manchester United. Others, like Coventry, are now following suit. "The Doc" is tasting his own medicine.

DERBY COUNTY: J. Middleton; D. Langan, S. Buckley, R. McFarland, C. Todd, G. Daley, S. Powell, D. Nish (sub: P. Daniel), S. Carter, C. George, G. Ryan.

COVENTRY CITY: L. Sealey; B. Roberts, J. Holton, G. Gillespie, B. McDonald, J. Beck, B. Powell, M. Ferguson, I. Wallace, T. Hutchison, S. Hunt.

Referee: A. J. Hamil (Wolverhampton).

Weekend results and tables

First Division

Arsenal	5	QP Rangers	1
Aston Villa	1	Southampton	1
Bolton W	2	Birmingham	2
Chelsea	0	Leeds	3
Derby Co	0	Coventry	2
Liverpool	7	Tottenham H	0
Manchester U	1	Everton	1
Middlesbrough	0	Ipswich T	0
Norwich	1	Manchester C	1
Nottingham F	0	West Bromwich	0
Wolverhampton	2	Bristol City	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	4	4	0	0	16	2	8
Coventry	4	3	1	0	8	2	7
West Brom	4	3	1	0	7	1	7
Everton	4	3	1	0	5	2	7
Leeds Utd	4	2	1	1	10	5	5
Aston Villa	4	2	1	1	6	5	5
Bristol C	4	2	1	1	4	4	5
Manchester Utd	4	2	1	1	5	6	5
Arsenal	4	1	2	1	8	5	4
Nottingham F	4	0	4	0	1	1	4
Norwich C	4	1	2	1	6	7	4
Southampton	4	1	2	1	6	7	4
Middlesbrough	4	1	1	2	5	5	3
Ipswich Town	4	1	1	2	4	5	3
Manchester C	4	0	3	1	4	7	3
Chelsea	4	1	1	2	3	6	3
Birmingham	4	0	2	2	4	7	2
Derby County	4	0	2	2	3	6	2
Wolverhampton	4	1	0	3	2	5	2
Bolton W	4	0	2	2	5	10	2
Tottenham H	4	0	2	2	4	14	2
Q P Rangers	4	0	1	3	2	8	1

FA CUP: Preliminary round: Andover 1, Newbury Town 1; Banbury United 1, Thame United 2; Burgess Hill Town 1, Alton Town 3; Burton Albion 0, Oxford City 1; Chesham United 3, Berkhamsted Town 3; Clapton 1, Barking 6; Corby Town 0, Burton Rovers 1; Didcot Town 1, Aylesbury United 1; Eastbourne United 1, Ashford Town 0; East Grinstead 1, Canterbury City 2; Egham Town 3, Camberley Town 3; *Epsom and Ewell* 3, Addlestone 0; Farnborough Town 1, Maidenhead United 0; Faversham Town 1, Hastings United 3; Felixstowe Town 1, Hoddesdon Town 0; Feltham 3, Hayes 0; Finchley 0, Hillingdon Borough 1; Folkestone and Shepway 3, Bromley 1; Forest Green Rovers 8, Calne Town 1; Grays Athletic 6, Cheshunt 1; Gravesend and Northfleet 6, Aveley 2; Hampton 2, Banstead Athletic 0; Harlow Town 1, Hemel Hempstead 1; Haringey Borough 1, Ilford 5; Harrow Borough 0, Hertford Town 2; Herne Bay 1, Horsham YMCA 1; Horsham 4, Littlehampton Town 0; Margate 3, Redhill 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Carshalton Athletic 1, Kingstonian 1; Croydon 1, Woking 3; Dagenham 3, Staines Town 1; Enfield 1, Wycombe Wanderers 4; Leatherhead 3, Tilbury 0; Leytonstone 1, Boreham Wood 2; Slough Town 1, Sutton United 0; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Hendon 3; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Dulwich Hamlet 2. First division: Harwich and Parkeston 4, Walton and Hersham 0; St Albans City 4, Met. Police 0; Southall and E. B. 1; Ware 6; Wembley 1, Wokingham 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Billericay Town 1, Burnham 1; Chalfont St Peter 2, Leyton-Wingate 0; Chertsey Town 1, Windsor and Eton 1; Dorking Town 0, Marlow 2; Edgware 2, Harefield United 0; Ruislip Manor 3, Fleet Town 0; Uxbridge 1, Welling United 1.

Second Division

Blackburn R	2	Orient	0
Bristol R	4	Cardiff C	2
Burnley	2	Notts Co	1
Cambridge U	0	Newcastle U	0
Luton T	3	Charlton A	0
Millwall	1	Brighton	4
Oldham A	1	Stoke City	1
Sheffield U	0	Crystal Palace	2
Sunderland	3	Preston NE	1
West Ham U	0	Fulham	1
Wrexham	0	Leicester	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Stoke City	4	3	1	0	6	1	7
Crystal Pal	4	2	2	0	7	3	6
Wrexham	4	2	2	0	2	0	6
West Ham	4	2	1	1	9	4	5
Brighton	4	2	1	1	6	3	5
Burnley	4	1	3	0	5	4	5
Oldham	4	2	1	1	8	9	5
Luton T	4	2	0	2	10	5	4
Preston NE	4	1	2	1	9	8	4
Cambridge U	4	1	2	1	3	2	4
Orient	4	2	0	2	5	5	4
Bristol R	4	2	0	2	8	9	4
Sunderland	4	1	2	1	4	6	4
Blackburn	4	1	1	2	6	7	3
Charlton A	4	1	1	2	4	5	3
Leicester C	4	0	3	1	3	4	3
Sheffield Utd	4	1	1	2	4	6	3
Fulham	4	1	1	2	2	4	3
Notts Co	4	1	1	2	6	9	3
Newcastle	4	1	1	2	2	5	3
Millwall	4	1	1	2	4	8	3
Cardiff C	4	0	1	3	5	11	1

Third division

Blackpool	3	Carlisle	1
Chesterfield	1	Oxford U	1
Colchester	0	Rotherham	0
Exeter C	2	Brentford	2
Gillingham	2	Watford	3
Hull City	3	Chester	0
Lincoln C	1	Sheffield W	2
Peterborough	1	Tranmere R	0
Swansea C	2	Bury	0
Swindon T	1	Mansfield T	0
Walsall	1	Shrewsbury	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Swansea	4	3	1	0	9	2	7
Watford	4	3	0	1	13	7	6
Peterborough	3	3	0	0	5	1	6
Chester	4	3	0	1	6	4	6
Swindon T	4	2	2	0	4	2	6
Shrewsbury	4	2	2	0	3	1	6
Hull City	3	2	1	0	7	2	5
Plymouth	3	2	0	1	6	4	4
Chesterfield	4	1	2	1	6	5	4
Rotherham	3	1	2	0	2	1	4
Southend	4	1	2	1	6	6	4
Carlisle	4	1	2	1	4	5	4
Blackpool	4	2	0	2	6	8	4
Gillingham	4	0	3	1	5	6	3
Colchester	4	0	3	1	2	3	3
Mansfield T	4	0	3	1	3	3	3
Sheffield W	3	1	1	1	2	3	3
Brentford	4	1	1	2	3	6	3
Bury	4	0	3	1	6	9	3
Exeter C	3	0	2	1	2	5	2
Lincoln C	4	1	0	3	4	8	2
Walsall	4	0	1	3	4	8	1
Tranmere R	4	0	1	3	5	7	1
Oxford Utd	4	0	1	3	1	5	1

Fourth division

Aldershot	1	Halifax	0
Barnsley	3	York City	0
Bournemouth	0	Hartlepool	1
Grimsby	3	Torquay U	0
Hereford U	1	Darlington	0
Huddersfield	1	Reading	1
Northampton	1	Bradford C	0
Portsmouth	3	Crewe	0
Port Vale	1	Rochdale	1
Wigan Athletic	2	Newport	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Barnsley	4	4	0	0	11	3	8
Reading	4	3	1	0	7	2	7
Wimbledon	4	3	1	0	7	2	7
Grimsby	4	3	0	1	9	3	6
Scunthorpe	4	2	2	0	6	5	6
Aldershot	4	2	2	0	5	5	6
York City	4	2	1	1	8	8	5
Northampton	4	2	1	1	4	5	5
Port Vale	4	1	2	1	8	5	4
Stockport	4	2	0	2	6	4	4
Doncaster	3	1	2	0	5	4	4
Hartlepool	4	1	2	1	6	6	4
Bradford C	4	2	0	2	4	4	4
Portsmouth	4	1	1	2	7	7	3
Bournemouth	4	1	1	2	3	3	3
Hereford	4	1	1	2	2	3	3
Darlington	4	1	1	2	1	4	3
Newport Co	4	1	0	3	6	9	2
Halifax	4	1	0	3	5	8	2
Rochdale	4	0	2	2	3	6	2
Huddersfield	4	0	2	2	2	5	2
Torquay	3	1	0	2	1	6	2
Wigan A	4	0	1	3	2	8	1
Crewe A	4	0	1	3	2	10	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: *Premier division*: Barnet 0, Kettering 4; Bridgend 3, Worcester 3; Cheltenham 3, Redditch 1; Dartford 1, Weymouth 3; Dorchester 0, AP Leamington 0; Nuneaton 0, Yeovil 0; Wealdstone 3, Telford 0; Witney Town 1, Maidstone 0. First Division—north: Bedworth 0, Oswestry 2; Enderby 0, Wellingborough 1; Merthyr 4, Milton Keynes 3; *Stourbridge* 1, *Grantham* 2; Tamworth 1, Bedford 1. South: Basingstoke 0, Dover 2; Chelmsford 2, Minehead 0; Hounslow 2, Trowbridge 1; Salisbury 2, Crawley 0; Taunton 1, Bognor 1; Tonbridge 0, Gosport 0.

Scottish League Cup

Second round, second leg

Aberdeen	4	Meadowbank	0
(Aggregate: 9—0)			
Alloa	1	Kilmarnock	1
(Aggregate: 1—3)			
Arbroath	1	East Fife	0
(Aggregate: 2—0)			
Celtic	1	Dundee U	0
(Aggregate: 4—2)			
Clydebank	4	Stenhousemuir	1
(Aggregate: 4—2)			
Dunfermline	0	Airdrie	5
(Aggregate: 8—0)			
E Stirlingshire	0	Montrose	2
(Aggregate: 1—3 after extra time)			
Falkirk	2	Partick T	2
(Aggregate: 3—3 after extra time)			
Forfar	1	Rangers	4
(Aggregate: 1—7)			
Hamilton	2	Cowdenbeath	0
(Aggregate: 4—3)			
Hibernian	3	Brechin	1
(Aggregate: 6—1)			
Morton	4	Hearts	1
(Aggregate: 7—2)			
Motherwell	3	Clyde	0
(Aggregate: 4—3)			
Queen's Park	4	Raith Rovers	2
(Aggregate: 6—6 after extra time)			
St Mirren	5	Berwick	1
(Aggregate: 8—2)			
Stranraer	1	Ayr	3
(Aggregate: 1—4)			

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham 2, Gateshead 0; Barrow 1, Frickley 0; Buxton 1, Southport 1; Goole 2, Workington 1; Morecambe 0, Matlock 1; Scarborough 5, Netherfield 0; South Liverpool 2, Northwich Victoria 1; Stafford Rangers 0, Worksop 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: North Shields 1, Shildon 3; Ashington 3, Whitby 4; Spennymoor 3, Bishop Auckland 1; Whitley Bay 0, Blyth Spartans 2; Penrith 0, Horden CW 1; West Auckland 3, Ferryhill 2; Durham 0, Willington 0.

SPORT

Racing

Future seems bright for England after Tap on Wood

By Michael Seely

So far this season we have kept all the classics at home. And at the Curragh on Saturday Barry Hills's prolific winning two-year-old, Tap on Wood, gave a boost to our hopes of doing the same thing next year when narrowly beating Dickins Hill and Sandy Creek, in the National Stakes. This £15,000 prize is one of the most important two-year old events of the Irish season and this successful raid by the Lambourn-trained cold, gave further evidence of the strength in depth of the home defences.

"I didn't go over there thinking we were sure to win", Hills said. "But I was certain Tap on Wood would finish in the first three. Don't forget he was trying to give Warmington 9lb on firm ground at Ayr". The trainer went on to add that Tap on Wood was a lazy worker at home ,that he was well suited by the good ground at the Curragh an dthat the William Hill Futurity Stakes rather than the Dewhurst would probably be the Sallust colt's final target for the season.

The significance of this result lies in the fact that hitherto Tap on Wood has not be regarded as being in the top flight of his age group, despite his seven victories from 11 starts. Hills claimed that the slow early pace was all against Tap on Wood at Ayr. But Warmington still won with great authority and his latest victory ocer Golden River at Newmarket underlined not only his own merit but also that of Jeremy Hindley's colt's conqueror at the July meeting, Troy. Also, taking Golden Rover's running into account, account, Henry Cecil must be even more satisfied with the present situation.

All, in all Doncaster's Champagne Stakes is going to answer a lot of questions and will set the standard for the rest of the season. Another likely opponent for R. B. Chesne was announced yesterday when Michael Stoute said that Hardgreen might well go to Doncaster. This Irish Castle colt cantered home at Newmarket and is capable of great improvement.

Also *on* Saturday, Sandown Park's Variety Club meeting was a huge success with a large crowd watching trebles by William Carson and Brian Rouse. Carson's enterprising ride on Heroic in the Harrison and Willis Handicap was a vintage performance. The champion elect's enterprize was matched only by his strength as Carson and Heroic foiled the late attack of Emilia and Kevin Barley.

Carson's final win of the afternoon on Palemon not only gave Dick Hern his third success of the day, but also completed a double for Lady Beaverbrook, who had earlier captured the Sportsman Club Handicap with Topbird. Sir Gordon Richards said that Topbird's victory would give her owner a special thrill as the four-year-old mare's win was a fine advertisement for her sire, Royalty, who stands at the Barton Stud.

STATE OF GOING (official): Nottingham: Good to firm. Hamilton Park: Good. Tomorrow: Folkestone: Round course, Firm: straight course, Good to firm. Beverley: Good to firm.

French left behind by Carson and Homing

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Sept 3

Homing, at the generous odds of 16-1, not only won today's group three Prix du Rond-Point, but also broke Longchamp's mile record by a tenth of a second. Sanedtki was the runner-up and Gracioso finished third in front of Vallée des Fleurs and Cosmopolitan. In my opinion William Carson made his French counterparts look a little ridiculous, just as Geoffrey Baxter did when when riding Crimson Beau to victory in the Prix de la Côte Normande at Deauville.

As soon as the race started, Homing was sent into the lead by Carson and that was the story of the contest as the pair were never headed. Behind Homing, the French jockeys juggled for position, but by the time they were ready to make their challenges, the race was over. Sanedtki, who was last for much of the event, made a great deal of progress in the straight to finish four lengths behind Homing. Gracioso was half a length away, third, the same distance in front of Vallée des Fleurs.

Great credit must also be given to Dick Hern, the trainer and to Homing, who has now successfully made the grade at group level after being a top-class handicapper. In fact, the record broken today by Homing was previously held by Sallust, who Major Hern trained to win the 1972 Prix du Moulin de Longchamp which is the next target of both Homing and Sanedki

The tough and honest Tempus Fugit in the hands of Jean-Pierre Lefevre took the Prix de la Nonette in front of Cestia, Calderina and La Dorga. A furlong from the line, Tempus Fugit was completely blocked on the rails behind La Dorga and Cestia, but once extracted, the filly found enough acceleration to take the event close to the post.

Calderina was unsuited by the slow pace but nevertheless finished a comfortable third, but Anthony Murray and Tintagel, who finished sixth, about a length behind the winner, certainly finished fastest of all, having had anything but a clear run in the straight.

Tempus Fugit will now either go for the Prix Vermeille in a fortnight's time or the Pries von Europa at Cologne in October. Cestia, unsuited by the ground and distance today, will definitely be in the Prix Vermeille line-up, and La Dorga's trainer, Alec Head, will principally be represented in that race by Dancing Maid.

PRIX DU ROND-POINT (Group III: £13,333: 1m): Homing, b c, by Habitat—Heavenly Thought (Lord Rotherwick), 3-8-9, W. Carson 1; Sanedtki, b f, by Sallust—Fortlin (S. Fradkoff), 4-9-1 A. Lequeux 2; Gracioso, ch c, by Polean—Francesca (F. Elion), 4-9-2, J. P. Lefevre 3. ALSO RAN: Vallee des Fleurs (4th), Cosmopolitan, Rostov, Reine Imperiale, Talis Filius, El Muleta, Royal Pinnacle. 10 ran. PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 17.10 fr; places, 3.30, 1.20, 3.30. W. Hern. 4l, ½l, 1min 36.6sec.

PRIX DE LA NONETTE (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £13,333: 1m 2½f): Tempus Fugit, b f, by Salvo—Trinquette (Sir E. Littler), 8-12, J. P. Lefevre 1; Cestia, b f, by Cadmus—Briska (Mrs C. Diacono), 8-9 M. Jerome 2; Calderina, b f, by Lyphard—Condres Bleues (Marchesa Incisa Della Rochetta), 9-0 P. Paquet 3. ALSO RAN: La Dorga (4th), Amazen, Tintagel, Button Up, Carariva, Reine More, I Will Follow. 10 ran. PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 12.40 fr; places, 3.20, 3.40, 1.60. P. Lallie. Hd, sht nk. 2min 12.7sec.

Nottingham programme

2.0 DELIRIUM STAKES (2-y-o : £964 : 5f)

3	00440	Solidor (B), S. Nesbitt, 9-0	J. Bleasdale	8
4	0033	Sovereign Seeker, Doug Smith, 9-0	W. Carson	5
5	04	Speed Bonnie Boat (B), H. Price, 9-0	B. Taylor	11
6	04000	Star Venture, B. Lunness, 9-0	G. Starkey	6
8	4000	Stetchworth, N. Adam, 9-0	P. Madden	10
9	422	Swinging Trio, J. Sutcliffe, 9-0	J. Mercer	3
10	430030	Tigertamer, R. Hollinshead, 9-0	T. Ives	7
14	0020	Fleet Fen (B), W. Wharton, 8-11	W. Wharton 5	4
18	030002	Still Hope, R. Turnell, 8-11	F. Durr	9
19	00200	Tribina, R. Boss, 8-11	B. Raymond	2
20	030	Walmari, J. Spearing, 8-11	T. Rogers	1

9-4 Speed Bonnie Boat, 3-1 Swinging Trio, 4-1 Sovereign Seeker, 6-1 Tigertamer, 8-1 Tribina, 10-1 Still Hope, 13-1 Fleet Fen, 20-1 others.

2.30 OYSTER MAID STAKES (£570 : 1¼m)

201	010030	Golden Glove, T. Kersey, 4-8-11	G. Duffield	2
203	0400-00	Sandy Sea, R. E. Peacock, 4-8-11	B. Rouse	13
204	000044	Young Blade, D. Hanley, 4-8-11	R. Curant	6
205	330400	Gaval, R. Sturdy, 4-8-7	K. Darley 5	7
206	0	Minigirl (B), D. Gandolfo, 4-8-7	J. Reid	10
207	00000	Baby Fons, J. Spearing, 3-8-6	R. Fox	11
209	00-0000	Shahabad, D. Weeden, 3-8-6	P. Young 3	3
210	0000	Able Wren (B), N. Vigors, 3-8-3	W. Carson	9
214	000000	Julie Simons, T. Kersey, 3-8-3	S. Salmon	8
215	04	Lassies Bell, W. Stephenson, 3-8-3	M. L. Thomas	4
216	0-0	Our Pip, D. Gandolfo, 3-8-3	A. Bond	1
218	000-0	Princess Valentina, C. Miller, 3-8-3	D. McKay	12
219	224334	Subsidise, J. Hardy, 3-8-3	C. Day	5
220	0	Young Colonial, P. Haslam, 3-7-10	—	14

5-2 Lassies Bell, 7-2 Young Blade, 9-2 Golden Glove, 6-1 Subsidise, 8-1 Minigirl, 10-1 Young Colonial, 12-1 Able Wren, 20-1 others.

3.0 TULYAR HANDICAP (2-y-o : £1,254 : 1m 50yd)

303	003130	Top of the Charts (B), B. Hills, 9-5	E. Johnson	2
304	302024	Regal Red, J. Hardy, 9-5	P. Madden	14
306	432200	*Piggy Malone, T. Marshall, 9-2	D. McKay	11
307	4000	Messenger of Peace, R. Boss, 9-1	B. Raymond	6
308	01300	Ran Jim, A. Goodwill, 9-0	B. Gunn 5	15
310	00010	Super Sirocco, G. Hunter, 8-13	M. Roberts	5
313	02003	Top of the Table, C. Brittain, 8-13	W. Carson	13
314	404	Getting Warmer, W. Hastings-Bass, 8-11	A. Bond	3
315	4020	Joanne du Barry, P. Haslam, 8-11	B. Jago	1
317	0030	Ray's Swallow, B. Lunness, 8-10	El Eldin	10
321	000330	Hi-Gemini, E. Eavey, 8-5	T. Ives	12
323	2443	Nuha, W. Wharton, 8-5	W. Wharton 5	17
325	0042	Shaftesbury, H. Price, 8-5	B. Taylor	16
326	124003	Thorganby Tina, D. Weeden, 8-3	P. Young 3	8
327	004443	Magic Kit (B), M. Francis, 8-2	J. Reid	4
332	0030	Sylvan Gold, M. Prescod, 7-7	R. Still	7
333	00144	Murkaleze, G. Blum, 7-7	R. Fox	9

11-4 Shaftesbury, 7-2 Nuha, 9-2 Top of the Charts, 6-1 Getting Warmer, 8-1 Top of the Table, 10-1 Messenger of Peace, 12-1 Thorganby Tina, Super Sirocco, 20-1 others.

3.30 FINAL SCORE STAKES (£1,081 : 1¼m)

401	0-00000	Cabin Boy (B), W. Hern, 4-8-11	W. Carson	12
403	000400	Supernaculum (B), M. Tate, 4-8-11	P. Eddery	10
405	023001	United Effort (D), B. Lunness, 3-8-10	G. Starkey	9
406	000220	Dasman (C), J. Sutcliffe, 3-8-7	J. Mercer	11
411	2-00204	Red Letter (B), E. Weymes, 3-8-7	G. Duffield	1
415	200001	May Bond, B. McMahon, 3-8-3	T. Ives	8
420	0-04000	Bartlemy Fair (B), W. Haigh, 4-7-11	M. L. Thomas	7
422	3023-00	Gay Twenties, Rex Carter, 4-7-11	—	3
423	200033	Kerry Bold, M. McCourt, 4-7-11	K. Darley 3	6
424	00200-0	Pretty Useful, P. Arthur, 4-7-11	R. Curant	4
425		Sharp Note, R. Vibert, 4-7-11	M. Roberts	2
427	004	Viscount, C. Thornton, 4-7-11	E. Johnson	5

5-2 Dasman, 100-30 United Effort, 9-2 Red Letter, 6-1 May Bond, 8-1 Kerry Bold, 12-1 Viscount, Cabin Boy, 20-1 others.

4.0 STEROPE HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,984 : 1¼m)

501	001110	Swagger Stick, E. Weymes, 10-0	G. Duffield	6
503	102310	Mr Pringle (D), W. Holden, 8-9	G. Starkey	8
504	300020	Kadsai (C), R. Houghton, 8-7	G. Wright 7	9
506	011323	Gunmetal Blue (D), C. Thornton, 8-4	J. Bleasdale	7
509	0210	Jubilee Prince (D), D. Morley, 8-3	B. Rouse	1
516	12000	Kumari (D), W. Elsey, 7-9	E. Johnson	12
417	002101	Never Tell (C), J. Hardy, 7-8	D. McKay	5
431	302102	Streets Ahead (D), R. Hollinshead, 7-7	K. Darley 5	1
425	401	Nimble Fingers, H. Price, 7-7	S. Salmon	5

15-8 Nimble Fingers, 11-4 Streets Ahead, 9-2 Gunmetal Blue, 6-1 Mr Pringle, 8-1 Swagger Stick, 10-1 Never Tell, 12-1 Jubilee Prince, 16-1 others.

4.30 STRATHSPEY HANDICAP (£1,245 : 1m 5f)

604	40-3000	Rolf Me Over, C. Thornton, 4-9-4	J. Bleasdale	11
605	0-24214	Milsson, H. Cecil, 4-9-1	J. Mercer	10
608	021140	Hikari, B. Hills, 3-8-13	E. Johnson	6
609	10-4040	Crowning Moment, J. Bethell, 3-8-12	B. Raymond	14
612	2-34110	Cooling (D), E. Weymes, 3-8-11	G. Duffield	3
614	212-224	Treasure Island, J. A. Turner, 4-8-9	T. Ives	15
617	302430	Lady Abernant, B. Reavey, 3-8-4	J. Reid	8
619	2-00002	World Crisis, J. Dunlop, 4-8-3	W. Carson	1
621	0-00013	The Captainstan (B), J. Sutcliffe, 3-7-13	—	7
623	334132	Fata Morgana, D. Weeden, 3-7-10	M. L. Thomas	2
624	0-30303	Herbert Pocket, A. Johnson, 3-7-9	S. Salmon	4
627	000201	Summer Mist, A. Goodwill, 3-7-7	C. Rodrigues 5	12
628	003202	Nicolene, I. Walker, 4-7-7	K. Darley 3	9
629	0-03011	Niiustina (B), C. James, 3-7-7	D. McKay	13

7-2 World Crisis, 4-1 Milsson, 6-1 Hikari, Cooling, 7-1 Treasure Island, 8-1 The Captainstan, 10-1 Niiustina, 12-1 Nicolene, Summer Mist, 20-1 others.

*Doubtful runner

Hamilton Park programme

2.15 CARMICHAEL STAKES (3-y-o : £725 : 5f)

2	0-00030	Form Sett (B), L. Barratt, 9-0	—	3
3	303-	Horace Martin, C. Brittain, 9-0	E. Hide	11
4	404032	Marquisette (B), Denys Smith, 9-0	L. Charnock	13
5	200-00	Marshall McCloud, N. Vigors, 9-0	P. Cook	7
8	00	Althrey Star, A. W. Jones, 8-11	C. Moss	3
10	000000	Bonnie Bonita (B), A. W. Jones, 8-11	S. Webster	8
12	0000-	Fast Asleep, D. Thom, 8-11	—	6
13	00-0000	Jade Princess, G. Hunter, 8-11	J. Lynch	4
14	400420	Marie, V. Mitchell, 8-11	P. Tulk	9
15	00-0000	Pokeno, T. Craig, 8-11	K. Leason	1
16	3-	Quartette Royale, W. H. Williams, 8-11	R. Hutchinson	12
17	000000	Ridanshe, S. Nesbitt, 8-11	A. Nesbitt 7	10
20	00-4000	Wise Company, J. Calvert, 8-11	J. Lowe	5

7-4 Marshall McCloud, 7-2 Horace Martin, 4-1 Marquisette, 6-1 Marie, 8-1 Form Sett, 12-1 Jade Princess, 20-1 others.

2.45 CARFIN HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,164 : 6f)

4	420300	Anikoneri, W. H. Williams, 9-8	E. Hide	13
5	0-00000	Forest Flower (B), Denys Smith, 9-3	L. Charnock	2
6	030220	Mrs Trotter (B,D), W. Elsey, 8-12	N. Howe 5	6
8	000030	Bronze Princess, P. Asquith, 8-8	S. Perks	7
9	211220	Black Mark (D), T. Fairhurst, 8-8	P. McDermott 7	14
10	000-022	On Edge, C. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-6	J. Lynch	10
13	024000	Royal Deal, P. Poston, 8-3	A. Mercer 5	8
14	000000	Kilburn Boy (B), J. Skilling, 8-2	M. Birch	1
15	004410	Clown Court, J. Berry, 8-3	D. Burns	5
16	30-000	Touch of Dutch, M. W. Easterby, 7-13	P. Cook	13
17	000-000	Dancing Ray, M. Cousins, 7-13	J. Lowe	11
19	-000030	Go-Getter, T. Craig, 7-11	N. McIntosh	9
21	00-000	Laurestino (B), L. Docker, 7-7	—	4
22	003	Dunbar Diver, T. Craig, 7-7	K. Leason	3

7-2 Mrs Trotter, 4-1 On Edge, 5-1 Clown Court, 6-1 Black Mark, 8-1 Bronze Princess, 10-1 Anikoneri, 12-1 Dunbar Diver, Forest Flower, 16-1 others.

3.15 PETTINAIN HANDICAP (£1,166 : 1m 40yd)

4	301-000	Cancaniere, B. Hobbs, 3-9-5	J. Lynch	13
6	010000	Sir Desrier (C), R. Hollingshead, 5-9-3	J. Haynes 7	4
8	0-03412	Consort Boy, W. Gray, 3-9-2	E. Apter	14
9	031000-	The Brothers, J. S. Turner, 5-9-1	C. Moss	12
10	0-00700	Dunsim Overall, Denys Smith, 3-9-0	L. Charnock	1
11	200000	Mahar (CD), J. Calvert, 4-9-0	—	6
12	4-00000	Forest and Vale, W. Elsey, 5-9-0	N. Howe 5	5
15	420002	Prince (B), J. Cousins, 4-8-12	M. Wigham	15
18	10-0003	Tops Love (C), B. Hanbury, 4-8-8	E. Hide	3
20	0320-00	Lardana, T. Craig, 5-8-7	K. Leason	8
21	00-0004	Saintly Lady, P. Asquith, 3-8-7	S. Perks	2
22	003040	Hard Held (C), J. Barclay, 6-8-7	A. Mercer 5	11
23		Tid, A. Scott, 7-8-6	P. McDermott 7	9
24	0-00337	Chapeau Vert, G. Balding, 5-8-6	M. Fry 7	10
27	0-00010	Rose Bridges, J. W. Watts, 5-8-3	J. Lowe	7

3-1 Prince, 4-1 Tops Love, 9-2 Chapeau Vert, 6-1 Consort Boy, 8-1 Saintly Lady, 10-1 Cancaniere, 12-1 Mahar, Sir Desrier, 16-1 others.

3.45 WISHAW STAKES (2-y-o : £512 : 1m 40yd)

2	—00000	Gold Tudor, P. Poston, 8-11	T. Barnfather	3
3	420002	Native Bond, W. C. Watts, 8-11	—	8
5	000000	Salenhire, C. Nelson, 8-11	J. Lynch	2
6	00003	Spare Abit (B), A. Jarvis, 8-11	S. Jarvis 5	1
7	043404	Aunt Ivy (B), D. Thom, 8-8	P. Cook	7
8	00	Come On Flower, J. Berry, 8-8	E. Apter	5
9	0000-	Metallurgy (B), W. A. Stephenson, 8-8	—	6
10	000	Red Diana (B), Hbt Jones, 8-8	E. Hide	4

6-4 Native Bond, 5-2 Spare Abit, 9-2 Aunt Ivy, 6-1 Metallurgy, 10-1 Salenhire, 14-1 others.

4.15 ELSRICKLE HANDICAP (£1,067 : 1¼m)

1	411100	Takachiho (C), T. Craig, 6-10-0	A. McKay 7	7
2	000240	Paparo (B,D), G. Hunter, 4-10-0	J. Lynch	12
3	310040	Beverley Boy (CD), W. Gray, 6-9-8	E. Apter	9
5	040211	Regalus (C), W. H. Williams, 4-8-13	M. Birch	5
6	301400	My Wellie (C,D), W. C. Watts, 5-8-12	—	10
7	00-0013	Nurose, A. Hide, 3-8-11	E. Hide	1
8	000401	Grain of Truth (B,D), G. Balding, 4-8-8	R. Weaver	4
9	302003	Solo Reign (C,D), R. Hollinshead, 5-8-5	M. Wigham	8
10	440-	Squirés Vine (C), A. Jarvis, 6-8-1	S. Jarvis 5	11
12	004400	Jimmy Rolt, J. S. Turner, 4-7-13	C. Eccleston	2
16	0-00	Sea Headrig (C), A. Scott, 5-7-7	J. Lowe	3
17	00-	Tollesbury, P. Poston, 5-7-7	T. Barnfather	6

4-1 Regalus, 9-2 Grain of Truth, 5-1 Paparo, 11-2 Nurose, 6-1 Solo Reign, 8-1 Beverley Boy, Takachiho, 10-1 My Wellie, 14-1 others.

4.45 CARSTAIRS STAKES (3-y-o : £787 : 1m 3f)

1	0320	Californian, C. Thornton, 9-0	P. Kelleher	5
2	2-30240	Cavo Rico (B), C. Brittain, 9-0	E. Hide	11
3	000020-	Cousin Ribby, T. Fairhurst, 9-0	C. Eccleston	1
5	4-00402	Goodus, Denys Smith, 9-0	L. Charnock	9
6	002000	Irish Image (B), J. Etherington, 9-0	J. Lynch	4
8	0-03200	Quay Man, M. Camacho, 9-0	G. Gosney 5	2
11	030002	Wareath, R. Sheather, 9-0	R. Street	6
12	0-03332	Au Pair, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11	—	3
13	040-000	Belcraig, W. Elsey, 8-11	J. Lowe	8
14	342303	Devine Life, T. Craig, 8-11	N. McIntosh	14
15		Dunsib, L. Docker, 8-11	—	10
16		La Seille, T. Barnes, 8-11	—	7
18	0044-00	Lutudarum, C. Thornton, 8-11	O. Gray	12
19	0-00000	Thimothea (B), J. Skilling, 8-11	M. Birch	13

5-2 Cavo Rico, 3-1 Au Pair, 9-2 Californian, 6-1 Quay Man, 10-1 Goodus, Wareath, 12-1 Irish Image, 20-1 others.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Swinging Trio. 2.30 Lassies Bell. 3.0 Top of the Table. 3.30 Dasman 4.0 Streets Ahead. 4.30 Milsson.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Sovereign Seeker. 2.30 Young Colonial. 3.0 Top of the Table. 3.30 United Effort. 4.0 Mr Pringle. 4.30 Milsson.

Hamilton Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Marshall McCloud. 2.45 Mrs Trotter. 3.15 Tops Love. 3.45 Come On Flower. 4.15 REGALUS is specially recommended. 4.45 Wareath.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Horace Martin. 3.15 Cancaniere. 3.45 Aunt Ivy. 4.15 Nurose. 4.45 Wareath.

Sandown Park results

1.30: 1, Hindoustan (15-2); 2, Varibus (5-1); 3, Standaan (33-1). 13 ran. Marzook 7-4 fav.

2.0: 1, Top Bird (11-2); 2, Llewellyn (7-2); 3, Billion (5-1). 5 ran. Country Fair 5-4 fav.

2.30: 1, Baronet (6-1); 2, Padro (8-1); 3, Gypsy Castle (5-1). 7 ran. Smackover 2-1 fav.

3.0: 1, Heroic (2-1); 2, Emulia (10-1); 3, Ma Famille (7-2). 4 ran. Sideshow 11-10 fav.

3.35: 1, Roebuck Plains (11-4); 2, Mon Ko (10-1); 3, Swelter (16-1). 16 ran. Nisma 2-1 fav.

4.10: 1, Palemon (5-2 fav); 2, Ballo (9-2); 3, Soldiers Point (5-1). 8 ran.

4.30: 1, Gur Amir (9-4); 2, Bailador (1-3 fav). 2 ran.

Salisbury

2.0: 1, Baptism (6-1); 2, Tolstoy (6-1); 3, Cavokay (13-2). 17 ran. Giganten 100-30 fav.

2.30: 1, Sable Saint (16-1); 2, Shady Nook (5-1 fav); 3, Tumbler (13-2). 11 ran.

3.0: 1, Pilley Green (6-1); 2, Boundless (8-1); 3, Soft Pedal (6-1). 15 ran. Doctor Wall 11-2 fav.

3.30: 1, Escovitch (13-2); 2, Sandford Boy (15-8 fav); 3, Scintillate (12-1). 20 ran.

4.0: 1, Catechism (9-4 fav); 2, Aberader (9-2); 3, Close Secret (3-1). 8 ran.

4.30: 1, Lockeridge (10-1); 2, Trojan's Centenary (5-1); 3, Azd (8-1). 8 ran. Mon's Beau 9-4 fav. Red Carpet did not run.

5.0: 1, Haul Knight (6-1); 2, Satam To Drone (11-4); 3, Jagatek (6-1). 18 ran. Red Anchor 7-4 fav.

5.30: 1, Ribomil (12-1); 2, Batten (7-1); 3, Vilnung (7-1). 15 ran. Tamaria Falls 5-1 fav.

Thirsk

1.45: 1, Sterlonia (14-1); 2, Arizona Pie (15-8 fav); 3, Starfen (9-1). 16 ran.

2.15: 1, Pessu (9-4); 2, Sindys Flame (33-1); 3, Darwood (2-1 fav). 9 ran.

2.45: 1, Epilogue (5-2 fav); 2, Migelitto (6-1); 3, Colonel Tat (5-2). 4 ran.

3.15: 1, Emerald Rocket (4-1); 2, Graf Metternich (2-1 fav); 3, Coldron Mill (33-1). 12 ran.

3.45: 1, Highfield Jet (11-2); 2, Ayresome (8-1); 3, Dun-Denier (6-1). 14 ran. Paroyale 9-4 fav.

4.15: 1, Slanie Gal (15-2); 2, Hedge School (12-1); 3, Trackally (13-2). 30 ran. School Road 4-1 fav. Mer Mousse did not run.

4.45: 1, Jessamy Hall (11-2); 2, McNicholas (13-1); 3, Bonitass (9-1). 9 ran. Rifle Green 4-5 fav. Flaminia, Boreas did not run.

Stratford-on-Avon NH

2.30: 1, Vulabaloo (5-2 fav); 2, Charms Mouse (3-1); 3, Indubitaboy (16-1). 7 ran.

3.0: 1, Telestar (7-2); 2, Gay Man (7-4 fav); 3, Bla-Kross (4-1). 11 ran. Flintalex, Light Rein did not run.

3.30: 1, Calculator (25-1); 2, Major Owen (7-4 fav); 3, El Cardo (9-1). 8 ran. Tingle Creek, Bold Lord did not run.

4.0: 1, William Penn (2-1 fav); 2, Even Town (9-2); 3, Bills Brother (7-2). 11 ran.

4.30: 1, Destiny Hill (8-1); 2, Whirlitzer (9-2); 3, Grand Hussar (11-1). 18 ran. Sean 7-2 fav.

5.0: 1, Cut and Run (20-1); 2, Heather Fox (6-1); 3, The Dupesdawn (7-4 fav). 12 ran.

5.30: 1, Nemon (7-1); 2, Old Bean (11-2); 3, La Doran (7-2). 11 ran. Scots Laird, Haywire 5-1 jt favs. Both Woods did not run.

Horse trials

Mrs Clarke achieves her second victory at Burghley

By Pamela Macgregor Morris

Lorna Clarke won the Raleigh Trophy at the Burghley horse trials yesterday on Greco, a 13-year-old chestnut son of the late lamented premium stallion, Max Abram's Kadir Cup.

He worked his way up from eighth in the dressage to first-across country, in which they put up the third fastest time of the day for 12 penalty points and followed up with a clear round showjumping yesterday. Reserve for the 1972 Olympic team in Munich, Mrs Clarke won these trials 11 years ago on the skewbald colt, Poppadom, who is still going strong on her farm in Buckinghamshire.

Rachel Bayliss was a worthy runner-up, 4.6 points behind, on her exceptionally consistent horse, Gurgle the Greek, who finished the cross-country in the optimum time despite a stop at the fourth fence; without that she would have won.

In third place, with a fast cross-country time for only 3.6 penalties, was Anna Casagrande Daleye. Last at Ledyard's Farm at Massachusetts last autumn and again at Badminton in April after a total immersion in the lake, she has stuck to her guns valiantly and happily attained her reward.

Richard Walker, who was lying first and fifth when the speed and endurance phase started at midday on Saturday, was forced to endure the sort of mortification which benefits only the soul. Devil Water, first to go across country, had a fall at the Trout Hatchery, whose depths were plumbed fairly regularly, and dropped to nineteenth, the overnight leader, Special Constable, fell at the sixth steeplechase fence and was withdrawn.

Judy Bradwell's Castlewellan, one of our brightest hopes for the future, has yet to overcome his distaste for water and was another to fall at the Trout Hatchery, as also did Ian Duncan on Ireland's Camlin River and Clarissa Strachan on Radjel, a seven-year-old by the premium stallion, Brother. Brian McLean was eliminated on Faradi Ekundu.

RESULTS: 1, Mrs L. Clarke's Greco, 74 penalty pts; 2, Miss R. Bayliss's Gurgle the Greek, 78.6; 3, Miss A. Casa Grande's Daleye (Italy), 81.2; 4, Miss S. Brooke's Welton Playboy, 85.2; 5, J. Pons's Encorcolidise (France), 88.8; 6, Mrs H. Butler's Merganser II, 90.

Yachting

Warden-Owen consistent in an inconsistent wind

By John Nicholls

Edward Warden-Owen and Andrew Gray were the winners of a slow, tricky first race in the 505 class national championship at Weymouth yesterday. They were always well placed in a race that saw many changes of fortune on a day of beautiful weather but poor sailing conditions. The wind was a sea breeze and, until it filled in at about midday, it was always inconsistent.

It never blew harder than gently and continued to shift throughout the race. The windward and gybe marks were repositioned after the first round but, considering all the circumstances, it turned out to be a better race than seemed likely when the fleet of 118 boats set out from the beach.

Warden-Owen started about half way through the gate start and wasninth at the windward mark. Nicholas Alexander was first round, folowed by Peter White, who also held second place at the finish, though he dropped to third at different times around the course. Alexander gradually fell away from the leading group and, by the end of the first round, Philip Milanes was leading, having gained four places on the downwind legs.

He, in turn, was passed by three boats on the second beat and the leader at the repositioned windward mark was Richard Willows, followed by White and aWrden-Owen. At the end of the windward and leeward round, Warden-Owen and White had changed places and, on the folowing triangular round, Warden-Owen became the race leader for the first time.

Conspicuous by his absence from the front of the fleet was Peter Colclough, who recently won the world championship of the class fo rthe third time in succession. He is also the defending national champion and yesterday began his latest campaign quietly in 14th place.

FIRST RACE: 1, Hot Dogger, E. Warden-Owen (Hoghead); 2, Parashe, P. White (Felixstowe Ferry); 3, Chatterbox, R. Willows (Grafham Water); 4, Purplesy, P. Milanese (Felixstowe Ferry); 5, Sticklöback, P. Rambridge (Lymington Town); 6, Good Lord, R. Lord (Grafham Water).

A Times Profile

Mr Jo Grimond

An essentially liberal message



Jo Grimond has been one of the most attractive figures in postwar British politics. At 65, he has lost none of the charm and good looks which have made him consistently popular with Liberals and non-Liberals alike. Nor has he lost the intellectual restlessness and vigour which were among the most conspicuous hallmarks of his leadership of the Liberal Party. In a book to be published this week, he attacks the growth of bureaucracy in the welfare state and argues for an alternative approach to social problems based on voluntary action and local community initiative. Characteristically, he draws both on traditional Millite ideals of individualism and self-determination and on the new radical community politics movement to state his essentially liberal message.

His own commitment to liberalism, he says, derives originally from his teachers at Eton, notably Sir Robert Birley, and from his friends and tutors at Oxford. His family, who owned jute and flax mills in Dundee, were Liberals but were not active in politics. Although as a young man he felt strongly about both the Spanish Civil War and unemployment in the 1930s, he never flirted with either the Labour or Communist parties. "I don't think I have ever believed in 'socialism'", he says. "I can accept much else in the Labour Party's creed, but not state socialism, and as it is so central, it has always been impossible for me to be in the Labour Party."

Scottish nationalism, perhaps, supplied for Jo Grimond the romantic and emotional cause that communism proved to be for so many of his contemporaries in the 1930s. He was drawn to it from his youth and has remained passionately committed to it ever since. In recent years he has come near to identifying himself with the Scottish National Party's demand for an independent and self-governing Scotland, much to the dismay of his fellow Scottish Liberals.

"I feel old fashioned patriotism and nationalism about Scotland. I am not saying that is necessarily a good thing, although I do think that the Scots have very valuable things to contribute to western civilization which possibly cannot be contributed by any other nation. I think, for example, that they have a different view of democracy from the English. They are much more socially democratic. They have a rather agreeable tendency to debunk pretension. I am amazed at the way the English revere robes and institutions while the Scots are content to laugh at them."

He is also strongly attracted to the Scots notion of the "lad o' pairts", the man of initiative and ambition who nowadays is likely to find his path blocked by bureaucracy and state socialism. He is particularly frustrated at the way in which his own constituents in Orkney and Shetland, who have more initiative than most, are prevented even from mending their houses by dictates from the Department of the Environment in London. "It must surely be better if people run their own affairs", he says. "As a Liberal I believe in self-determination, and one of the most important expressions of that ideal at the moment is that the Scots should be allowed to run their own affairs."

Jo Grimond was already a convinced Liberal before his marriage to Lady Violet Bonham Carter's daughter, Laura, in 1938. He says that marriage into the Asquith family did not substantially alter his political views but "certainly increased my interest and enthusiasm about liberalism". By the outbreak of the Second World War, he had decided on a political career and in 1940 he was selected Liberal candidate for Orkney and Shetland. He had welcomed the nomination, as he had wanted to fight a Highland constituency, and, being a safe Tory seat, he did not think it would interfere with his career at the Bar. In fact, it took only two elections for him to win the seat that he has continued to represent ever since.

It would be hard to think of any other constituency more in harmony with the temperament of its MP. Orkney and Shetland suit Jo Grimond's strong independence and individualism and his detachment from the hurly-burly of political life. He himself would have hated to represent a mere slice of some great conurbation. He regards the remoteness of his constituency as a positive advantage which has kept him free of many of the pressures on other politicians: "I don't get many constituents coming to see me." There are other deeper advantages which he feels he has gained from representing Orkney and Shetland.

"They are both small, distinct, self-contained communities, isolated from the rest of Britain. They are really like social laboratories, ideal for observing the idiocy of over-centralized government. I was amazed to find, recently, at the end of a 10-mile mud track in Shetland, four new houses built with a stretch of pavement in front of them, simply because the regulations somewhere say that where you build houses you have to build a pavement. It was totally useless, of course, although the sheep loved lying on it in the sun."

He thinks that communities like Orkney and Shetland have much to teach the modern world. Examples of the islanders' self-help and local initiative figure prominently in his new book. He says: "When I became interested in where the welfare state has gone wrong and why we have such enormous dissatisfaction when we are still so rich, I naturally turned to the small communities that I know to see what lessons could be learnt there."

Within two days of being elected to Parliament, Grimond was made Chief Whip of the Liberal Party and within six years he had become its leader. The "Grimond years", which lasted from 1956 to 1967, are associated with the attempt to seek a realignment of the forces on the left in British politics. Of that period, he says, "I accepted then to a far greater extent than I do now the conventional organization of British politics. I felt you could have two large groups, the Tories and a liberal social democratic party with a small true Marxist Socialist party on the fringe.

"There seemed a real chance then that the social democrats would take over the Labour Party and that we could create a new party with the Gaitskellites providing the authoritarian and the Liberals the libertarian elements. Gaitskell would have made a splendid governor of the Punjab in the nineteenth century. He had all the right qualities—Winchester, Oxford, good will, intelligence, and the idea that attention to duty would run the place and that the system would work.

"By the mid-1960s the situation had changed. Wilson didn't believe in the system at all. A new cynicism spread. At the same time the social democrats were disintegrating, the Labour Party was coming more and more under the control of the unions and we were becoming a corporate state.

"It is because of the complete evaporation of the social democrats in the Labour Party that I have changed my views on the possibility of a realignment. It is also why I opposed the Liberal Party's pact with the present Labour Government. The Labour Party has become more beaucratic than ever. It is difficult to see what their principles are. Gaitskell said that socialism was about equality. Social democrats now have the highest paid jobs in the kingdom. The VIP lounge at Heathrow, about which there has been so much fuss recently, is a pure invention of socialism. The old independent railway companies would never have had VIP lounges."

Jo Grimond says that the change in the nature of the Labour Party and the realization that there could be no Liberal fusion with it was a major reason for his resignation from the Liberal leadership in 1967. He also says that he felt 10 years to be quite long enough to lead a party: "When you are at the same town hall for the fifth time making the same speech, you begin to think it's time that someone else took over."

In fact, his departure from the leadership may have had more to do with a certain lack of sticking power and unwillingness to push himself which friends describe as the one serious flaw in his political make-up. It was, they say, somehow characteristic that immediately after being elected leader of the party, he disappeared to the United States for a lecture tour. There has always been a hint of irresponsibility and dilettantism about Grimond which has perhaps militated against his political effectiveness.

Many of his colleagues now bitterly regret that they did not give Grimond more backing and encouragement to boost his flagging spirits at the tail end of his period as leader and that he was not offered a sabbatical year to refresh himself before coming back again. There is a widespread feeling that had he been leader during the Liberal revival in the early 1970s, the fortunes of the Party would have been very different. As one of his parliamentary colleagues put it, "We would have had much more to put forward of a positive nature. We wouldn't just have been a convenient taxi temporarily conveying protesters from other parties".

Certainly, Jo Grimond's greatest contribution to the Liberal Party as leader, and one which is sorely missed now, was the distinguished body of intellectuals and academics that he brought to the service of liberalism through his own personal contacts and influence. As a colleague says, "It was something that the Liberals hadn't had since the days of Beveridge and Keynes, a group of extremely talented people who could put the Liberal case in articles, pamphlets and speeches."

Since he vacated the Liberal leadership, Jo Grimond has continued to be extremely productive of ideas and has played a maverick role in British politics in keeping with his slightly mischievous temper and his air of detachment. He has flirted with the Scottish nationalists and he toyed with the idea of taking over the Liberal leadership again when Jeremy Thorpe resigned in 1976. He says that he decided against resuming the leadership, "because by then I had come to realize that what was needed was to build a whole new left movement, and that would take about 12 years, which I did not think I would have". The general impression is of a butterfly flitting over various subjects, but never alighting on one for any great length of time.

One theme at least has been consistent in all his pronouncements. He has relentlessly hammered the growth of bureaucracy, which he regards as a far more serious danger to Britain than the rise of political extremism.

"Far too many people when they think of bureaucracy think only of the Civil Service. That's not what I mean. I mean the bureaucratic attitude which pervades everything. It certainly pervades Parliament. My colleagues there in all parties long for more assistants, more duplicating machines, more blue books. They all want to run offices. It pervades large sections of industry and it certainly pervades the social services.

"What I really object to is the spreading belief that man's destiny is to be part of some organization and that any week is wasted when you don't set up four new committees and eight advisory boards. If any matter at all is raised in this country, the answer is to set up a board. That is what I mean by the bureaucratic attitude. It eats away at production, it kills initiative and it is very bad for the human race."

Jo Grimond's new book, *The Common Welfare*, is an attack on the bureaucratic attitude as it has been applied to health, education and social services. It is, in his words, "about the waste and failure of the welfare state where bureaucrats hand out money to ameliorate the conditions that they have caused. It is really an assault on the assumptions of what one might call the post-Beveridge age, that the free enterprise system is wicked and that it is more meritorious to spend other people's earnings than to save or spend your own."

In place of the centralized welfare state, he erects the notion of a welfare society made up of individual communities each working through voluntary effort for the common good and highest ideals of their members.

Much of the thinking in the book is close to that of certain elements in the Conservative Party. Like Sir Keith Joseph, for whom he has considerable admiration, Jo Grimond lauds the free market economy and would like to see several public services "denationalized" and handed over to free enterprise. He is enthusiastic about vouchers for education. However, he feels that certain services, among them health, the Post Office and parts of transport, should not be operated on commercial principles.

He is pessimistic about the chances of his welfare society coming about. An experiment which he tried in Greenock to inspire a feeling among rich and poor that they were part of one community and to get people to do for themselves what they had been used to rely on government and local authority for was a failure. He is worried that the country is becoming more socially stratified, so that the rich identify more with their peers abroad than with their local community, and that habits of dependence on statutory services have all but killed initiative.

"I am pretty pessimistic about values. It is perfectly possible that the western world will go on living at a high standard of material well-being for some time, just as Spain and Portugal did in the nineteenth century, when they were intellectually bankrupt. I am worried about our loss of moral nerve and our general lack of skill in running affairs. The free democracies of the West seem to have lost the ability to do things skilfully, economically and satisfactorily."

For all his pessimism, Jo Grimond offers a noble and inspiring vision of what our future could be like. He stands firmly in the tradition of T. H. Green's idealism and the new liberalism of the beginning of this century in insisting that man should seek the common good and that society should pursue moral rather than material ends.

"My own end is a personal one, the achievement of certain states of consciousness, which G. E. Moore described as the pleasures of human intercourse and the enjoyment of beautiful objects. I would like to see every individual developed to his or her fullest potential and not merely brought up to a minimum standard of material well-being. I would like to see every community attempting to produce something pre-eminently good which they can feel proud of and which can attract other people."

The Common Welfare will be published on Thursday by Maurice Temple Smith at £7.50.

Ian Bradley

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هكذا من الأصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258. Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tomor & Sat at 7.30: Cavalleria Rusticana/Pagliacci. Wed at 7.30: new production of The Consul (this replaces scheduled perf of Carmen). For further details ring 01-240 5250. Thur at 7.30: Seven Deadly Sins. "... A brilliant NO production" Sun Times. With Gianni Schicchi. Fri at 7.30: La Boheme. 104 balcony seats avail from 10.00 on day of perf.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. 928 3191. Evgs. 7.30. Until Friday
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
GREENING, FLOWER FESTIVAL, THREE PRELUDES, BOURREE FANTASQUE, LE CORSAIRE. (Thur & Fri DON QUIXOTE pas de deux).

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE Rosebery Avenue, EC1. 837 1672. This week only. Evgs. 7.30, Mat. Wed. 2.30
PACO PENAS
FLAMENCO COMPANY

CONCERTS

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141) Tonight 7.30: JEREMY BROWN piano. Works by Beethoven, Arnold van Wyk, Elisabeth Lutyens, Scriabin.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611. Last Six Weeks: Must end Oct. 14. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0
IRENE
THE BEST MUSICAL OF 1976, 1977 and 1978!
"LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT"—Sunday People
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 836 7611

ALBERY. 836 3878. Party rates. Credit cards bkgs. 836 1071/3 from 8.30 a.m. Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri. 7.45. Thurs. & Sat. 4.30 & 8.
"A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL" Financial Times.
OLIVER!
with ROY HUDD & JOAN TURNER. "CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY TO BE ABLE TO SEE IT AGAIN." D. Mir.

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info 836 5332. Fully air conditioned
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. In repertoire. No perf tonight. Tomor, Wed 7.30
AS YOU LIKE IT "a cornucopia of riches" S Telegraph. With: CORIOLANUS (next perf Fri). Premiere David Mercer's COUSIN VLADIMIR (low price prevs from 19 Sept). RSC also at THE WAREHOUSE (see under W).

AMBASSADORS. c.c. 01-836 1171. Nightly at 8.00. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00
PATRICK CARGILL & TONY ANHOLT in
SLEUTH
The World's Famous Thriller by ANTHONY SHAFFER
"seeing the play again is in fact an utter and total joy."—Punch. Seat prices £2.00 to £4.40. Dinner and top price seat £7.50

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0.
DONALD SINDEN (Actor of the Year—E. Std.)
"IS SUPERB."—N.o.W.
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY."—The Times.

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
"Hilarious. See it."—S.T. Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15.

ARTS THEATRE LUNCHTIME 836 2132
John Castle, Judith Paris
RUFFLED FEATHERS
"Excellent enthralling comedy" D. Tel. 1.15 p.m. Tues.–Fri. All seats £1.15. Final Week

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. 01-734 4291. Mon.–Thurs. 8 p.m., Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. (Buffet food avail.)
ELVIS
"Infectious, appealing, foot stomping and heart-thumping."—Observer. Seats £2–£6. Half-hour before show best available seats £3. Mon.–Thurs. and Fri. 6 p.m. perf. only.
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

CAMBRIDGE. cc 836 6056. Mon. to Thurs. 8.00, Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30.
IPI-TOMBI
EXCITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL "Packed with variety"—Daily Mirror. Seat prices £2.00–£5.50.
THIRD GREAT YEAR
Dinner and top price seat £8.75 inc.

CHICHESTER. 0243 81312. Tomorrow & September 7 at 7.00. September 9 at 2.00
THE ASPEN PAPERS
September 5, 6, 8 & 9 at 7.00, September 7 at 2.00
LOOK AFTER LULU

CRITERION 930 3216 (cc 836 1071/3). Evgs. 8, Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3.
NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
—and half-a-dozen laughs-a-minute.
SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR! "VERY FUNNY."—S. Tel.

COMEDY 01-930 2578. Evgs. Mon.–Fri. 8.00—Sat. 5.00 & 8.30. Mat. Thur. 3.00
EDWARD WOODWARD in BARBARA JEFFORD
THE DARK HORSE
by Rosemary Anne Sisson
"Excellent family entertainment, anyone of any age is likely to enjoy." S. Tel. "Damned good theatre" Times. "Americans will love it." Gdn. "A laugh a minute." D. Tel. "Opportunities brilliantly seized by first-rate cast. A most attractive and entertaining evening". E. News.

DRURY LANE. 01-836 8108. Monday to Saturday Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.00
A CHORUS LINE
"A RARE, DEVASTATING, JOYOUS, ASTONISHING STUNNER" S. TIMES
3RD GREAT YEAR

DUCHESS. 836 8243. Mon.–Thur. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.45 & 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
"The nudity is stunning"—D. Tel.
9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORKS (c.c.) 01-836 5122
"FANTASTIC
GODSPELL"
BURSTING WITH ENJOYMENT" D. Tel. Prices £2 to £5. Best seats £3 ½ hour before show at Box Office Mon.–Thurs. Fri Mat all seats £2.50. Evgs 8.15. Friday & Saturday 5.30 & 8.30.

FORTUNE 836 2238. Evgs. 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8
Muriel Pavlov as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

GARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.30.
TIMOTHY WEST, GEMMA JONES, MICHAEL KITCHEN in HAROLD PINTER'S
THE HOMECOMING
"BRILLIANT—A TAUT and EXCELLENTLY ACTED PRODUCTION."—D. Tel. "An INEXHAUSTIBLY RICH WORK."—Guardian. "NOT TO BE MISSED."—The Times.

GLOBE THEATRE 01-437 1592. Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6 & 8.40
PAUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE, BENJAMIN WHITROW in
ALAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
"THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST LAUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—D. Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOYABLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Previews from 14 Sept at 8
GLOO JOO
by Michael Hastings

HAYMARKET 930 9832. Evgs. 8. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.0
PAUL SCOFIELD
HARRY ANDREWS
ELEANOR BRON · TREVOR PEACOCK
IRENE HANDL
A FAMILY
A New Play by RONALD HARWOOD
Directed by CASPER WREDE
"An admirable play, honest, well conceived, properly worked out, freshly & fittingly written—richly satisfying—Paul Scofield at his best."—B. Levin, S. Times.

HER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. Evgs. 8.0. Matinees Thur & Sat. 3.0
"INSTANT ENCHANTMENT"—Obs.
THE MATCHMAKER
A Comedy by Thornton Wilder. "It goes down with a deserved roar of delight."—D. Tel. For a Limited Season until October 14.
"HELLO DOLLY SO NICE TO HAVE YOU BACK"—D. Mail. "A MASTERPIECE"—Times. "The man who wanted a glass of bubbly and a toppin' show must have had just this in mind," Daily Telegraph.

KING'S HEAD 226 1916. Dinner 7 p.m. Show 8 p.m.
THE FRENCH HAVE A SONG FOR IT.
Compiled by Peter Reeves
"I enjoyed it enormously"—F. Times

KING'S ROAD THEATRE 352 7488. Mon.–Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
DON'T DREAM IT. SEE IT!

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT · FRANK FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S.T.

MAYFAIR 629 3036. Air conditioned. Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Wed. Mat. at 3
WELSH NATIONAL THEATRE CO
DYLAN THOMAS'S
UNDER MILK WOOD
"A delight." Gdn. "Malcolm Taylor's beautifully staged and lovingly directed production." Daily Tel.

THEATRES

MERMAID 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Evenings 7.30 & 9.15.
EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR
play for actors and orchestra by TOM STOPPARD & ANDRE PREVIN. Seats £4, £3 or £2. "NO ONE WHO LOVES THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE HIGHEST COMIC ART CAN POSSIBLY MISS THIS PLAY," S. Times. "At last a meaningful and brilliant and serious political play!" Clive Barnes, New York Post. MUST END SEPTEMBER 30.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight 7.30 THE CHERRY ORCHARD by Chekhov trans by Michael Frayn. Tomorrow 7.30 The Woman.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Tonight & Tomorrow 7.45 (low price prevs) THE PHILANDERER by Bernard Shaw.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Prom Season Evgs 8. From Wed LARK RISE. Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 3052.
TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (inc backstage). Inf: 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616.
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
Anthony Quayle in
THE RIVALS
Sheridan's comedy, with James Aubrey, Isla Blair, Kenneth Gilbert, Carol Gillies, Matthew Guinness, Mel Martin, Trevor Martin, Christopher Neame. First night 7.00 tonight. Tues.–Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30.

OPEN SPACE. 387 6969. P. Magdalany's BOO HOO with Georgina Hale, Estelle Kohler & Janet Suzman. Directed by Charles Marowitz. "Ripples with sexual glamour."—Gdn. "The funniest final 30 minutes I have enjoyed in a long while."—Fin. Times. Tues. to Sun. Evgs. 8.0 LAST WEEK.

PALACE. 01-437 6834. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber.

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Book now September 4 for one week only.
THE MAX BYGRAVES SHOW

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Book now Sept. 25th. For one week only.
LENA MARTELL
MICHAEL BENTINE, WAYNE KING

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294. Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
"TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh."—D. Mail.
THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH
The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton
"LAUGH, WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED."—S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT."—E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER."—Times.

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am 437 4506. Credit cards 836 1071. Mon–Thur 8. Fri. & Sat. 5 & 8.15. "Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
"Towering performance"—D. Mail
VIEUX CARRE
"Works like magic"—Fin Times. by
TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
"There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End ... the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current." F. Tims. "DIVINE INSPIRATION—AUDACITY OF HIS HUMOUR—HYPNOTIC EFFECT" Mail.

PRINCE EDWARD cc (formerly Casino) 01-437 6877. Performances this week. Evgs. 8.00. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 3.0, 8.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber. Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681. Last 5 Weeks: Must end Oct 7. Evgs. 8.0. Saturdays 5.30 & 8.45
THE HILARIOUS BROADWAY COMEDY MUSICAL
I LOVE MY WIFE
starring ROBIN ASKWITH
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0, 8.30.
GEORGE CHAKIRIS
ROY DOTRICE, JAMES VILLIERS, RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
"DAZZLING." E. Stan. "THRILLINGLY EROTIC." Obs. "HIDEOUSLY ENJOYABLE AND GENUINE TERROR." S. Times. "GOOD, CLEAN GORY FUN." S. Mir. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN." Punch.

REGENT (Oxford Circus) 637 9862/3. Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 6.00
TAKE THE FAMILY TO
THE GREAT AMERICAN BACKSTAGE MUSICAL
"A little jewel" F. Times. "Smart swell show" D. Express. "So enjoyable" S. Times. "Lyrics have more elegance than those for EVITA; music more bite than that for ANNIE" S. Telegraph. Credit card bkgs—seats from £3

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS (01-748 3354). Tomorrow 7 pm
THE CHANGELING
Director Peter Gill

ROUNDHOUSE DOWNSTAIRS. 01-267 2564. National Youth Theatre in
PETTICOAT REBELLION
GOOD LADS AT HEART
Tues.–Wed. Thur. Mats. only at 2.30

ROYALTY 405 8004. Monday–Thursday. Evgs. 8.0. Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8. London's critics vote BILLY DANIELS in
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards. Restaurant Reservation 405 2418

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air Cond. Previews from Wed evgs. at 8. Nicol Williamson in John Osborne's
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mat. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888. Cr. Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY?
with JANE ASHER "A MOMENTOUS PLAY. I URGE YOU TO SEE IT." Gdn. Evgs. at 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards 01-836 6596/7, 01-836 4255. Half Price. From Thurs. Evgs 8.15, Sat 5.0 & 8.30. Opens Sept. 13, 7.0.
TERENCE STAMP IN
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY

STRAND: 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH. OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES
GOOD SEATS £4.60–£1.50

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554 Ev 7.30
PRAYER FOR MY DAUGHTER
by Thomas Babe. "Extraordinary richness and complexity." Guardian.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45, Sats. 5 and 8.
Dinah SHERIDAN, Dulcie GRAY
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
NEWEST Whodunit
A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED
Year's run must end Sept. 30
Limited Season: Oct. 2–Dec. 2
AN EVENING WITH
DAVE ALLEN

VICTORIA PALACE. 828 4735/6. 01-834 1317
STRATFORD JOHNS
SHEILA HANCOCK
ANNIE
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45

WAREHOUSE, Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't 8.00 Peter Flannery's SAVAGE AMUSEMENT "A striking and vibrant piece of theatre" S. Express. All seats £1.50. Adv bkgs Aldwych. Student standby £1.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Credit card bookings from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm, 836 1071/3. Mon.–Thurs. evgs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
"ENORMOUSLY RICH. VERY FUNNY."—E. News.
Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKE YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. Opens 17 Sept. for 3 weeks only. PETER BROOK'S famous Paris production of Alfred Jarry's farce UBU (in French). Evs 7.45 (18 Sept. 7.15). All seats £2.50 (17 Sept. £1.50).

YOUNG VIC 928 6363
7, 8, 9, Sept. Evgs. 7.45
TRANSFORMATIONS
an Opera by Conrad Susa

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. Air Conditioned. From 8 Dining/Dncg. 9.30 SUPER REVUE
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11 PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: 2001 A SPACE ODYSSEY (U) 70mm film. Wk. & Sun. 1.30, 4.35, 7.55.
2: CONVOY (A) Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.20, 8.20.
ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X), 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Alan Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Pgs. 6.15, 8.40. Sat./Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
CAMDEN PLAZA (opp. Camden Town Tube) 485 2443. Max Ophuls greatest film LOLA MONTES (A), 4.20, 6.30, 8.50. ENDS WED.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). THANK GOD IT'S FRIDAY (A). Cont. perfs. today 1.00, 3.25 only. Last 5 days. Theatre closed tonight for private screening.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. (Air Conditioned). LAST WEEKS of DERSU UZALA (U). In 70mm (English subtitles). A film by AKIRA KUROSAWA. "Masterpiece."—The Times. "Masterwork."—Observer. "Masterpiece"—Evg. News. Film at 2.0, 5.45 and 8.30. Suns. 4.3 ...
DOMINION. Tott Crt. Rd. (580 9562) STAR WARS (U) in 70mm. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

CINEMAS

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.–Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.–7 p.m. Mon.–Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. Now booking for "Grease" (A).
INTERNATIONAL VELVET (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.00 (Not Suns), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
Now RITZ Leicester Square. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep. Progs. daily 1.15 (not Suns.) 3.55, 6.00, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA. Not. Hill. 221 0220. OSHIMA'S EROTIC MASTERPIECE "IN THE REALM OF THE SENSES" "AI NO CORRIDA" (CLUB). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. CONCERT FOR BANGLADESH (A) & BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID (A).
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402. Russ. Sq. Tube. New Westrex Sound System. THE LAST WALTZ (U). 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.15. THE LAST PICTURE SHOW (X) & GUMSHOE (AA) 11.15.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). "F.I.S.T." (A). Sep. Perfs. Sun. 3.30, 7.45. Wks. 1.00, 4.30, 8.10. 8.10 perf. Bkble. Mon.–Fri. All perfs. bkble. Sat. & Sun.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep progs dly at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 pm. All seats bkble.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) REVENGE OF THE PINK PANTHER (A). Sep. progs. Dly. Doors open 1.15, 4.30, 7.45. Late shows Thurs., Fri., Sat. Doors open 11.15 p.m. All seats bkble. at the Box Office or by Post except Thurs. L.N.S.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. (723 2011/2) CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep. progs. doors open Mon–Fri 2.00, 7.30. Sat 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Sun 3.00, 7.30. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—PINOCCHIO (U). For info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. progs. Dly. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special show Sat. 11.15 a.m. Last 5 days.
PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. (373 5898). Bryan Forbes' THE STEPFORD WIVES (AA). Progs 6.05, 8.20.
PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Bryan Forbes' THE STEPFORD WIVES (AA). Progs. 4.10, 6.05, 8.20.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4 off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Advance Booking Facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1. HOUSE CALLS (A). Sep. Progs. Daily 1.35 (not Suns.), 3.55, 6.15, 8.40.
2. THE ONE & ONLY (A). Sep. Prog. Daily 1.30 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.10, 8.40.
3. BILITIS (X). Sep. Prog. Daily 2.05 (not Suns.), 4.15, 6.25, 8.30.
4. FM (A). Sep. Prog. Daily 1.15 (not Suns.), 3.40, 6.05, 8.30.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. MEL BROOKS' HIGH ANXIETY (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.
SCREEN ON THE HILL 435 3366. (Belsize Park Tube). JOAN MICKLIN SILVER'S Between the Lines (AA). 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. "Virtually unmissable"—Time Out.
STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs. 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35. Late Show Sat. 10.50.

EXHIBITIONS

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE, Kensington High Street. "ABOUT NIGERIA". An exhibition of wood sculpture by Mr E. Odemtto from Nigeria. Sept. 4–10. Daily 10 am–5.30 pm. Except Monday & Tuesday, 2.30–5 pm. Admission free.

ART GALLERIES

ARTISTS MARKET, 52 Earlham Street, W.C.2. Portraits and Paintings. Contemporary British Artists selling exhibition.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). CHRISTIAN ORIENT until 24 Sept. Andrew Marvell until 1 Oct. Tudor Ireland 2.15, Marvell 1.15, Mon.–Fri. Wkdys. 10–5. Suns. 2.30–6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. A Dream of fair Women (Japanese paintings & prints of the Ukiyoe School). Until 17 September. From Manet to Toulouse-Lautrec. Until 1 Oct. Wkdys. 10–5. Suns. 2.30–6. Adm. free.

FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116
SUMMER EXHIBITION

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THE ARTS

Brook's Paris 'Ubu' for the Young Vic

Peter Brook's production of Alfred Jarry's *Ubu* from his Paris theatre, the Bouffes du Nord, will play at the Young Vic for a limited two-week season from September 18. *Ubu* opened in Paris last year and has since toured in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Latin America.

Ubu, being performed in its original French, will include both *Ubu Roi* and *Ubu Enchaîné*. A farce, the play concerns a uniquely stupid and greedy man who usurps the throne of Poland and becomes King. The play was last seen in London in 1966 at the Royal Court with Max Wall in the title role.

The role of Père Ubu is played by Andréas Katsulas and that of Mère Ubu by Michele Collison.

Peter Brook's French company last appeared in London at the Round House in 1976 in *The Ik*. Mr Brook is now rehearsing his latest RSC production, *Antony and Cleopatra*, in Stratford-on-Avon.



Elisabeth Söderström momentarily baffled by Emilia Marty

Söderström the contagious

Elisabeth Söderström, most compelling of contemporary singing actresses, is in Cardiff for *The Makropoulos Case*, the second production in the Janáček cycle which the Welsh National and Scottish Operas are jointly mounting under David Pountney's direction. Having Miss Söderström on hand to re-create her favourite role of Emilia Marty (she goes to Vienna to record the role for Decca later in the year) is something of a coup for Cardiff; so it is not surprising that BBC 2's cameras will also be moving into the New Theatre to tele-record the new production a day or two after Wednesday's première.

Söderström is quite bereft of the usual Swedish reserve. Sitting in her hotel, after a day's hard rehearsing, she rummaged among baggage while tea and toast was being ordered. Suddenly, aglow like Cherubino holding aloft one of the Countess's ribbons, Söderström produced her memento of the day: a battered vegetable seller's card announcing "Swede; 6p. a lb". "Isn't it wonderful!" she beamed, stowing the precious relic safely back where it belonged.

A lover of ensemble theatre, Söderström seems as much at home in the family atmosphere of the WNO as she used to be at Glyndebourne, her passion for her work, as ever, shining through everything she says and does. If you ask her about the notorious problem of making the words tell in Janáček (and for the WNO production she has prepared the role in English), she replies "We must see what can be done about that; it can be done". On the problem of articulating difficult vocal lines—of getting away from the tightened line and *monochromatic texture* of some Czech interpreters—of Janáček—she talks of her passion for nuance. "Even the most heartless text can be given life; if a performance lacks these nuances it ceases to be interesting.

"But, you know, I've written a little book about opera. My message is simple: opera is not dangerous! Contagious, yes, but not dangerous! It is about the profession, why we begin, how we learn, how we manage to die four times a week. So, of course, all the Swedish papers seized on this last point—the Swedes being very interested in death. 'Söderström is happy to die and die', said one headline 'but she would rather die singing a top note!' And yet when my father died—he had been ill a long time—I watched his death as you watch a stage performance; and he died just as I die singing Mélisande. It was extraordinary. Then in London I had to sing the role again and I remembered this, and there I was, supposed to be dead, sniffing and crying. *Oh dear, it is so strange*, our life in the theatre, because the most sublime moments are mixed up with the most comical ones."

The Makropoulos Case is about the futility of men's desire infinitely to prolong their lives. Unable, like the Sibyl at Cumae, to find an elixir *of death to counteract* her elixir of eternal life, Emilia Marty has reached her three hundredth year. Did Söderström mind feeling 300? "It is very interesting to try to imagine that you really are 300. But, you see, if I am honest 30 years on the stage sometimes seems as if it has been 300! In the opera the time-scale is exaggerated, but the real point is that after a certain time we all become blasé, and cynical, and over-critical. So I can well understand what Emilia Marty feels. We all have to bite on our tongues when the young singers and actors come along and think they are discovering for the first time things we have known for years! *Life* does not get more precious and more exciting the more you prolong it. No, the secret is, live every moment to the full while you have it, that is something I passionately believe."

Emilia Marty is, in one sense, a void—'Brrr! Cold as ice', wrote Janáček to Max Brod. But there is a life-affirming magnificence about Janáček's rendering of her eventual death. Recalling Knipìová's very chilly, curiously uninvolving, Emilia at Edinburgh in 1970, I asked Söderström how cold Emilia really is. "This is a fascinating question. I said to David [Pountney] that he must be frank with me and talk to me as though I have never sung the role before; and he said he was surprised how warm I was as Emilia. But I say, if you are as cold as ice all the time then it is not shocking. Far more terrible to be seemingly quite normal and then, at the critical moment, you have no heart at all; you are bored; you are bad."

Söderström's earliest dream was to become an actress—or, more accurately, an actor. "I learned the whole of the role of Hamlet when I was 14 and was furious because I hadn't been born a boy. Then a friend gave me a book about Sarah Bernhardt which showed me that she played Hamlet for the *first time in her life when she* was 60. So, you see, this Emilia Marty has a future after all!"

Richard Osborne

Undermined by singing

Monteverdi Operas
King's Theatre, Edinburgh

Stanley Sadie

The first operative visitors from abroad at Edinburgh this year are the Zurich company with their Monteverdi cycle: the three surviving operas, produced by Jean Pierre Ponnelle and directed, with "authentic instruments" by Nikolaus Harnoncourt.

Anyone who, having heard Mr Harnoncourt's recordings, was looking for something like a recreation of the performing conventions of Monteverdi's day would have been disappointed on several counts. *Poppea*, as I write, is still to come; but neither *Orfeo* nor *Il ritorno d'Ulisse* represented anything very close to what Monteverdi might have envisaged. Granted that no producer is likely to forego modern lighting facilities, *Orfeo* was the closer as far as the staging was concerned. Here the emphasis lay on its courtly origin. We see the courtiers promenading before it starts, then sitting on balconies overlooking the stage, and even singing the choruses, as shepherds and spirits alike. The orchestra, costumed, sits just in front of the stage, not in a pit; occasionally its members venture on to the acting area. The plot's presiding deities, Apollo and Pluto, with their consorts, are placed at the stage corners, as if Gonzagan dukes and their ladies.

These implied identities between choruses and courtiers, gods and patrons, seem to me damaging in modern circumstances; whether or not they reflect events at Mantua in 1607, they put an audience at one further remove from the drama itself. In other respects *the production looked well* and moved well. Set in Ponnelle's habitual courtyard, it treats the pastoral scenes freely, even boisterously, and makes something powerful of the underworld with Charon a huge dominating figure as, during "Possente spirto", he ferries the dead with a well-worn silver oar *across the Styx (and down* in to the orchestra). Orpheus's passion for Eurydice is firmly at the centre, and highlighted by the invention of extra detail, usually picking up hints from the libretto.

What undermined the evening, then, was the poverty of much of the singing. The chorus sounded muddy and unsure in ensemble, and few of the soloists had much idea of how to express emotion in the stylised language of Monteverdi's monody. Above all, Philippe Huttenlocher, whom I have enjoyed in conventional baritone roles, was sadly at a loss in Orpheus's *music, with gasping* half articulated tone and fragmentary lines. Several others found intonation difficult and ornamentation prohibitive; some of the shepherds sang attractively, and so did the Proserpine, Glenys Linos.

Mr Harnoncourt directed in a style considerably freer and more dramatic than on his recordings; tempo was fluid, accents often forceful. His instrumentarium corresponded closely—except in the curious absence of an instrument he himself plays, the viola da gamba—with Monteverdi's requirements, and the sound true to the composer's intentions, was rich, varied and expressive.

If Orfeo was close to Monteverdi's sound world, Ulisse was distinctly less so. Here Mr Harnoncourt provided a palette altogether wider than Monteverdi asked for and, moreover, used it liberally, adding strings, brass and woodwind with misguided generosity, to music specifically composed only for voice and continuo. This is not merely a matter of historical incorrectness; such additions are inappropriate and intrusive.

The *singing*, however, was altogether more accomplished. Werner Hollweg made a strong, intense, if not specially ingratiating, Ulysses. Ortrun Wenkel's Penelope was often expressive, and she handled her words with intelligence. She could have been forgiven had she yielded to her suitor Pisander, for the tenor Alberto Cupido sang that role with a true sense of line and found real warmth in the music. I would also mention Francisco Araiza's pleasing Telemachus, and the proper *sense of authority in the singing* of certain of the gods.

Their efforts, however, were practically set at nought by the frivolity and indeed coarseness of the production. There is room for a common touch in the scenes for the jester or the youthful lovers. But here almost everything was made comical—the allegory of the prologue, the gods (who might have come from Offenbach), the foppish, *galant* trio of suitors and their attempts to string Ulysses' bow. The insertion of a *guerriero* madrigal from Monteverdi's eighth book provided an extra occasion for horseplay. Absurdity extended to the most serious scenes, and rubbed off on the entire work.

The Times Special Reports.
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE MONDAY BOOK

Philharmonia/Muti

Albert Hall

William Mann

There would surely be an outcry if a conductor performed Mahler's seventh symphony without the "Night-music" movements; and the days are over when heavy cuts were regularly made in performances of Schubert's ninth and Tchaikovsky's fifth symphonies. How curious, then, to find "orchestral excerpts" from Berlioz's *Romeo and Juliet* symphony figuring as the second half of a Henry Wood Promenade concert.

Have we so little respect for Berlioz's powers as a symphonic composer that we can still be satisfied by one of his leading works when its vocal music (carefully built into the structure) is lopped away, including the whole finale of the symphony, and when the opening movement stops far away from its home-key, leaving an incredible semitone drop into the second movement?

That was what happened in Friday's Promenade performance. If Riccardo Muti and his Philharmonia Orchestra had interpreted the remaining music with authentic fire and sensibility, complaints might have been muted once more (other conductors, including Giulini, are apt to truncate the symphony in like manner).

In the event, the orchestral textures emerged from the performance either bloodless, as in the *introductory fugato*, or mushy as in "Queen Mab", or dry as in the Tomb Scene. The structural climax of the Capulet Ball was played down in favour of the movement's final bars. The Love Scene showed how wondrous and beautiful this music can sound, though Muti's deliberate rubatos were in dubious style, not only un-Berliozian but illogical and un-French.

Much could be forgiven for a first half devoted to Mozart. Muti conducted a small, divided force of strings and percussion in the *Serenata notturna*, a dapper and savoury interpretation. Then Sir Clifford Curzon joined them (and a slightly larger orchestra, still of modest size) for a wily and winning account of the A major piano concerto, K488. It was elegantly and pointfully accompanied. Sir Clifford saw the poignant Adagio (quite undecorated but still nobly poised) as the moment of greatest importance, approached from deceptively simple, velvety Allegro, and quitted for a playful, wise as well as witty finale.

Philharmonia/Muti

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Joan Chissell

At his second concert with the Philharmonia Orchestra on Saturday night, Riccardo Muti again had a pianist as soloist, this time the Russian, Andrei Gavrilov, winner of the Tchaikovsky Competition in 1974 when only 19. Why any young artist with two such miraculous hands should make his Prom début with only one of them remains a mystery to me. But his choice of concerto was Ravel's for left hand alone, a work obviously close to his heart since he has played it in London before, besides recently recording it.

What the performance brought home in the first place was how very much more powerful and passionate a work it is than the same composer's graceful, light-textured concerto for two hands. Mr Gavrilov's intensity of feeling was no less impressive than the sheer physical weight with which he matched the orchestra in climaxes. In the sardonic Scherzo section he even bared his teeth too ferociously in the descending chordal motif (marked *forte*, not *fortissimo*). In the final cadenza he also diminished the effect of the last dramatic crescendo by starting it too loudly. But the range of sonority extracted by his five fingers was thrilling in heights and depths alike, not forgetting the lovely, liquid *cantabile* so often sung out by a mere thumb. His rhythm helped immeasurably too, no less in the proud Sarabande theme than the jazzy *Scherzo*. Perhaps for some Francophiles Mr Gavrilov's vehemence was too Russian. I thought the music could take it, especially in a performance with soloist, orchestra and conductor so much at one. Yet I still wish Promenaders could have heard both his hands in something by a compatriot.

The second half brought more Ravel if only as orchestrator of *Pictures from an Exhibition*. Give me Mussorgsky's black-and-white keyboard original any day rather than what on Saturday (except for the "Ballet of unhatched chicks") struck me as poster-paint inflation, though admittedly the orchestra relished it all. Mendelssohn's "Scottish" Symphony was more subtly shaded and shaped by Mr Muti even if tempo for the second movement's reel was a little giddy.

Hurray for Mr Fanshawe

Three Choirs Festival
Worcester Cathedral

Kenneth Loveland

If anyone still has doubts about the willingness of the Three Choirs Festival to adapt its image to a changing world, then Worcester Cathedral on Saturday afternoon was the place to be. A choir in multicoloured shirts and dresses, quite a few of them off the shoulder, a bottle of whisky presented to a conductor, flowers thrown to the chorus by a delighted composer, an encore in a pop idiom, it all seemed a long way from the atmosphere of suffocating conventionalism which once we knew.

The event was David Fanshawe's *African Sanctus*. The composer's pattern, the integration of Islamic calls to prayer, Koran recitations in the Sudan, Luo war dances, and other sounds taped during exhausting exhaustive African journeys interspersed with choral settings of the Sanctus accompanied by pop instruments of today, invites its dismissal as travelogue music, but it is far too sincere and far too ingeniously blended for that, especially in the kind of dedicated performance directed by David Hunt, Worcester's Festival conductor. It just has to be taken seriously.

It is exciting, and it has shape, difficult to secure in a diverse piece of this kind. The best of Mr Fanshawe himself seems to reside in a smoochy but effective setting of the Lord's Prayer and in some choral writing which reminds one of the Stravinsky of *Oedipus Rex*. The work's lasting value will depend on what now flows from its precedents. But it gave Worcester an afternoon to remember. Mr Fanshawe's message is said to be that he loves the world; Worcester, for a short time on Saturday, loved Mr Fanshawe. In 30 years I have not before seen a cathedral audience rise to a man to applaud a composer.

No diminution of Mr Fanshawe's success is intended by recording that the evening concert put things in their perspective. Remarkably, Dr Hunt was back there to conduct the first performance at the festival of Mahler's Symphony No. 8 which, some occasionally (and this week I am afraid characteristically) scrappy playing by the City of Birmingham symphony orchestra apart, was in every way a splendid climax to the best Three Choirs Festival for many a long day. Dr Hunt's control and sensible stepping up of the climaxes, ecstasy on a calculated rein, ensured among other things an inspired feeling of ascension, of eyes raised upwards, in the mystical chorus's final call. Could any festival have ended with a more fitting impression of uplift? I doubt it.

Among the more endearing and successful of this year's several innovations was the late-night Elgar serenade, mostly of the composer's short light pieces, which similarly produced a spectacle which would once have been thought unlikely, that of the cathedral completely full, long after midnight, with an audience including a generous proportion of youngsters, completely wrapped up in the enchantments of *The Starlight Express*. The Birmingham musicians on this occasion played with real devotion, Dr Hunt shaped the tender *Wand of Youth* tune affectionately on its every appearance, and Cynthia Glover's top B flat remains among the most pleasurable memories of the festival.

It has, indeed, been a rich festival for Elgarians, from Sir Charles Groves's superb and already noticed *The Dream of Gerontius* on the opening day, and including from Bryden Thomson and the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra a performance of the Symphony No 2 which was a profound statement of all that we know this magnificent score to be, with the larghetto achieving a tragic eloquence, and the final backward glance permeated with a *poignant sense of envoi*.

Special account was taken of the music of Sir Lennox Berkeley, whose unaccompanied motet *Judica Me* had its first performance, a richly harmonized piece in a perfect emotional arc. The diversity of his invention was illustrated in a concert in which the Magnificat, whose tersely argued phrases suggest that 1968 was a turning point in his style, preceded the nostalgic *Voices of the Night*, where the romantic poetry reminds us that the more traditional Berkeley was still speaking five years later.

An ideomatically lively account of Janacek's *Glagolitic Mass* from Dr Hunt, a performance of the Saint-Saens *Requiem* which showed this neglected piece to be both lyrical and dramatic, the concert in Pershore Abbey in which Roy Massey conducted a deeply felt account of the Kodaly Missa Brevis and John Sanders drew attention to the variety of Herbert Howells's church music in three motets were among other notable events in a week that was rich in the spirit of adventure.

The unrecorded past

Medieval England
A Social History and Archaeology from the Conquest to 1600 AD
By Colin Platt
(Routledge, £8.50)

Evidence won by archaeology obviously makes an essential contribution to the study of the remote, unrecorded past. From the time of Domesday Book (1086), English history is comparatively well-provided with documentary material and this has formed the staple diet of its investigators in our record offices and other manuscript collections. The recent upsurge in archaeological exploration of medieval sites is rapidly adding to knowledge of their period: most of the numerous monographs cited in this book have been published since 1960.

Dr Platt's purpose is to give a progress report on these widespread operations, an ambitious task informed by his own notable work in both urban and rural sites. More than his fellow-archaeologists will be helped by his accounts of various types of remains, ranging from early Norman "campaign castles" to Tudor iron-furnaces, all amply illustrated with plans and photographs, as also are many buildings and small artifacts.

The material is presented in a generally chronological pattern in order to demonstrate the interrelationship of archaeology with history as it is already known from written sources. This organization also enables Dr Platt to show that simultaneous development and improvement occurred in, for instance, house-design and domestic utensils. Both the proliferation of markets, attested by charters, and recent discoveries and identification of pottery in widely separated sites bear witness to the vitality of internal trade in the thirteenth century. Gothic ancestors of Toby jugs travelled far.

Agrarian history is particularly indebted to archaeology. The excavation of rural sites, some abandoned by the fifteenth century, has revealed their development over the preceding three or four centuries. Comparatively short-lived settlements in "marginal" farmland and more crowded conditions in older villages—and their graveyards—confirm mounting pressure towards over-population by the early fourteenth century.

The harvest failures which eased this pressure can be associated with climatic deterioration. Viniculture, introduced by the Normans, became impossible. Water levels rose and floors had to be raised. A still more drastic Malthusian remedy was provided by the Black Death. The principal beneficiaries were the more substantial peasants able to exploit a buyer's market in land, and the remains of their houses demonstrate higher standards of living.

Dr Platt treats the Black Death as a single occurrence in 1348-49. Its removal of a third of the population undoubtedly made this first outbreak a major event in social and economic history, but it must be borne in mind that thereafter plague was endemic, particularly in urban centres, and it took a spasmodic toll of life: London was not free of it until after 1666.

The later part of Dr Platt's survey is less well-organized and comprehensive than it is for the period of economic growth, his vision of England more restricted to the prosperous midlands and south-east. It is easy to fault such a far-ranging but concise introduction to the fruits of medieval archaeology. Dr Platt himself anticipates that it will soon be outdated. When the time is ripe for a new edition, it is to be hoped that he will not again overlook the late medieval castles and pele-towers of the north, or the colleges and halls of Oxford and Cambridge.

R. L. Storey

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TENDERS FOR GREATER LONDON BILLS

1. The Greater London Council hereby gives notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Accountant's Office (Bank Buildings), Bank of England, London EC2R 8EU, on Monday, 11th September, at 12 noon for Greater London Bills to be issued in conformity with the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967, to the amount of £35,000,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000, £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000 or £250,000. They will be dated Thursday, 14th September, 1978, and will be due 91 days after date, without days of grace.

3. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £25,000, and must specify the net amount per cent (being a multiple of one new halfpenny) which will be given for the amount applied for.

4. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.

5. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.

6. Notification will be sent by post, on the same day as Tenders are received, to the persons whose Tenders are accepted in whole or in part and payment in full of the amounts due in respect of such accepted Tenders must be made to the Bank of England, by means of cash or by draft or cheque drawn on the Bank of England not later than 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 14th September, 1978.

7. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained either from the Bank of England, or from the Council's Offices at The County Hall.

8. The Greater London Council reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

M. F. STONEFROST,
Comptroller of Financial Services.
The County Hall
London SE1 7PB
4th September, 1978.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002189 of 1978

In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division In the Matter of THE THOMSON ORGANISATION Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition was on the 18th August, 1978, presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the sanctioning of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and (b) the confirmation of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £50,000,000 to £43,471,568 by cancelling and extinguishing 26,115,392 issued Ordinary Shares of 25p each of the said Company in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement.

The said Scheme of Arrangement provides that the reserve of £6,528,348 arising on the proposed reduction of capital taking effect will be applied in paying up in full Ordinary Shares of the said Company to a like amount.

And Notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Slade at The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday the 13th day of September, 1978.

Any CREDITOR or SHAREHOLDER of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1978.

ALLEN & OVERY, 9, Cheapside, London EC2V 6AD, Solicitors for the said Company.

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DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

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I am a single parent (executive) living with my 11-year-old son in Barcelona, Spain, but with houses all over Europe. I need an intelligent person of English mother tongue, aged 25-35, with a good personality and a smart appearance. She must be active with a love of sports and animals, and above all extremely responsible (I am frequently away on business). She will look after my son and converse with him constantly in English, joining in with his golfing, tennis, swimming, riding, and occasionally assist with entertaining (domestic staff kept). Christmas will be spent in southern Spain or Cannes, a lot of time will also be spent on our yacht and travelling with us. I am offering an excellent salary for the right person, with one month's paid holiday of her own, plenty of free time (especially during the day) and of course all expenses paid on our family holidays. The position is for a minimum of one year from October '78, but the right person would be able to stay with us for up to 5 years.

Please write with C.V./photograph/address and telephone number. Interviews will be held in London. No experience necessary, and preferably no Spanish.

Miss Barbra Stevens (Secretary),
C/O MONTOIL S.A.,
Balmes 245, 6th Floor, Barcelona 6.
Mark Confidential

A MARRIED COUPLE

is required to act as resident housekeepers at the Judges Lodgings, Castle House, Leicester. Castle House comprises high class accommodation in a quiet location close to the centre of Leicester. It is used for Judges lodgings and partly for entertaining guests of Leicestershire County Council and for the latter purpose the holders of the posts will be called upon to undertake cooking for which wide experience to a high standard is required, buttering and general household duties. Some chauffeuring could also be involved in an appropriate case.

The salaries of the individual posts will depend upon the way in which the duties are divided, but they will amount in total to approximately £5,500. In addition, free accommodation will be provided. These posts are superannuable and general removal expenses are available where appropriate.

Further particulars can be obtained from:

THE COUNTY SECRETARY,
COUNTY HALL,
GLENFIELD,
LEICESTER.
(TEL.: LEICESTER 871313, EXT 324)

Applications should be returned to the County Secretary by 25th September, 1978.

COMPETENT COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

required,
25 miles West of London

Easy access. Car available. Self contained furnished flat, all mod cons. £60 p.w. Refs. essential.

Please 'phone (reversing charges): 049 481 4885 between 6 & 7 p.m., Monday to Thursday only.

HOUSEKEEPER

Wexford, Ireland

Required for Irish family in secluded house in country, 8 miles from town, 2 miles from nearest village, situated in beautiful surroundings. Duties would involve complete responsibility of household (cooking, cleaning, child minding, etc.) for business couple with 3 children aged 4, 2½ and 1½. References required. Please write to: Mrs C. Roach, Kilmmock House, Campile, Co. Wexford, Eire.

HOUSEMAIDS

The Hague

The Australian Ambassador in The Hague requires two live-in Housemaids for his official residence. Good salary and accommodation, fares paid to The Hague. Interviews will be held in London on 11th and 12th September.

For further information telephone the Recruitment Officer, Australian High Commission, Strand, London WC2. Telephone 01-438 8167.

HOUSEKEEPER/NANNY

Required to look after three children, ages 4, 5 and 8, in Kent area, living in. Car supplied. No objection to unmarried mother with child or divorcee. References and photograph required. Write in first instance.

BOX 2355 K, THE TIMES

NANNY TRAVEL TOO!

Experienced, cheerful nanny required, for boy 2½, girl 4 months. Family live in Hong Kong. Must be able to travel immediately. References essential, age 21+, good salary and conditions for right person. Other staff kept.

Please telephone Mrs. Elzin before noon 235 2000 Ext. 716, after 2.00 723 1377.

£50 PLUS

With European family in Teheran. English nanny with minimum three years experience, for boys 5 and 1. Other staff kept. Excellent living conditions. Interview London immediately.

01-730 9854

UNIVERSAL AUNTS,
36 WALPOLE ST., S.W.3.

COUNTRY HOUSE SOUTH GERMANY

Opportunity for person experienced with horses to teach young English speaking children to ride. Starting November for minimum 6 months. Write now to Mrs. Mynett, The Old Rectory, Aston-le-Wall, Daventry, Northants, and Telephone Chipping Warden 277.

LEITHS OR CORDON BLEU COOK.

Required for Directors' dining room, S.E.1. Experience in cooking, shopping, setting a table, washing up, book-keeping, for 1-12 persons. 5-day week, 9-3.30. Apply Catering & Allied Services

995 8417

COUNTRY GIRL as housekeeper/companion to businessman, 50, living in pleasant cottage in Cambridgeshire. Own room, best refs. Tel.: 0353 740869.

EXPERIENCED full-time Nanny required for 2 children aged 1 and 3. Own room. Excellent salary. London area.—Tel: 994 4012.

EXPERIENCED NANNY MOTHER'S Help, 21 plus for professional family. Central London. Baby and boy, 6. £30 plus. Tel: 834 0145.

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 and 325 Oxford St., W.1. 499 1013.

CHAUFFEUR required for Hampstead family. Age 50+. Some previous experience essential. Good wages, pleasant conditions. Modern 3-room s.c. flat with small garden, close Heath, shops and tube.—Write, stating age and past experience, to Box 1659 K, The Times.

COUPLE REQUIRED as Housekeeper and gardener Handyman for private house and grounds. Three-bedroomed cottage available. Applications in writing with names of two referees, to: Mylands & Co (ref. INM), The Mead House, Cirencester, Glos.

GIRL, university student (20), offers baby-sitting, light domestic help in exchange for own room within easy reach of Chelsea. Phone Dorking 730337 or write Box 3435 K The Times.

HAMPSTEAD woman writer needs responsible woman for shopping and two light meals: own luxury accommodation, colour T.V., £35, companionship. Happy atmosphere.—Ring 435 5607 or 435 0888.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 14 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1055. No charges.

THORNBURY CASTLE Restaurant needs help.—See Gen. Vacs.

LIVE-IN MARRIED COUPLE for London address, gentleman to drive and Butler, woman to cook and general cleaning of large 5-storey house. Excellent references required. No children allowed. Box 2394 K, The Times.

REQUIRED

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF.—Resident daily, perm/temp. Eaton Bureau, 136 Sloane St., S.W.1. 730 9564.

DAILY DOMESTIC Helps available 3 months guarantee. Belgravia Staff Bureau 584 4343.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. ABOSEDE OLAYEMI AGBEKE ADERONKE DAIRO, of Flat 93, 16th Floor, Totteridge House, York/Yelverton Road, London, SW11 3QH, is applying to the Home Secretary for CITIZENSHIP of the UNITED KINGDOM and Colonies, and that any person who knows any reason why this should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, 40, Wellesley Rd., Croydon, CR9 2BY.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

HAMPSTEAD

Secretary (age immaterial) for principal nursery training college. Approximately 3 days per week. Hours by arrangement. £3,000 neg.

Tel.: 458 6481

HAMPSTEAD.—Secretary required (age immaterial) for Principal of Nursery Training College. Approximately 3 days per week. Hours by arrangement. £3,000 neg. Apply Wellgarth Nursery Training College, Wellgarth Rd., N.W.1.—01-458 6481.

SECRETARY 35-55 with good speeds. Sought by Park Lane company to work 21 hours a week for director who travels widely. Salary pro rata £5,000, i.e., £2.75 an hour.—Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 1082.

AUDIO SECRETARY required by West End consultant surveyor. Varied, interesting work. 3 days a week, 9.30-5.30. IBM golfball. Good speeds essential. Please phone 437 6791 or after after 8.30 p.m. 902 3561.

SECRETARY/P.A. for small prestige company in Piccadilly Trade Centre. Easy hours, 10-4. Salary c. £2,750. Telephone 493 2494.

SALES DIRECTOR (technical) needs part-time PA. Phone Carter on 229 7245.

INTERVIEWERS urgently required: England—Midlands, Notts and London, to conduct 12 months' survey on consumer attitudes amongst unattached adults. Stable extrovert personalities with initiative, self confidence/motivation. Car/phone owner only. Most suitable for married women free of family ties or presentable mature man seeking a part-time activity with high results only reward for personal initiative and stamina. Interested? Please apply in writing with recent passport photo & c.v. to Gapmund Ltd. (T), 31 Fawcett St., London SW10.

STEPPING STONES

TRAVEL TRAINEE

Your "O" levels and keenness to get into the travel business is eagerly sought by this major travel organisation. Good training and prospects make this an ideal career start. Superb perks, discount on hols., etc. Age 17-18. £2,600.

Call Mike Blundell Jones 405 8824
Prime Personnel Consultants

ASSISTANT, 17-20 years of age, required by Co-Ed. Prep School for reception class. Must be well-spoken, able to swim and have good references, would particularly suit someone with year before college/university.—Apply in writing with c.v., to C.H.S., 47 Connaught Square, W.2. 01-262 8850.

PERFECT JUNIOR for busy WC2 Solicitor.—See Non-Sec.

SCHOOL LEAVER with "O" levels required as Trainee Negotiator in Kensington Estate Agents. Please telephone 589

BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL requires School-leaver for one year to help with games, supervision duties, etc. Apply Headmaster, Smallwood Manor, Uttoxeter, Staffs.

NON-SECRETARIAL

BURSAR'S ASSISTANT required immediately by the Margery Hurst Secretarial College. Good salary and prospects. Please write to the Principal, 102, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

TEMPLE AREA.—Capable telephonist receptionist, 22+, required by small friendly firm of solicitors. Salary £3,000.—583 6231.

FLATSHARE would love a call from you if you are really good with people, aged 22-27.—Tel. 734 0318.

FRENCH/ENGLISH Admin./typing. Exp. Hounslow. £4,200.—Language Staff Agy., 636 1585.

LEARN ANTIQUES looking after baby: Dealer family needs help on all fronts in Highgate. Helpmeet should be 18+, prepared to live-in and muck-in. Impeccable references essential.—Box 2352 K, The Times.

MARVELLOUS JOB for an exceptional person. Based in Spain. European travel.—See Dom. sits.



—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

NON-SECRETARIAL

A REWARDING DAY IN FASHION

To work with nice people in a busy and friendly atmosphere at Friends, of South Molton Street, W.1 or Sloane Street, selling in the shop and helping with general administration. You should be 20-25 years old and have an attractive appearance. £60 p.w. — generous clothing allowance.

Phone 629-1552

FEATURE FILM CO. RECEPTIONIST

To work in a friendly, informal environment in their smart Mayfair offices. You'll need a strong personality to keep their busy reception area running smoothly and handle the department's work-flow. Good accurate typing a must. £3,600.

Pathfinders
PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 MADDOX STREET, W1
629 3132

As a Receptionist which would you rather deal with?

PEOPLE OR MACHINES?

£3,500

No switchboard or typing to worry about, so you can concentrate on your favourite subjects .... people! A smart attractive West End advertising agency wants to pay someone equally smart and attractive £3,500 to greet their clients. The job would be perfect for someone, male or female, who wants to break into a hectic commercial environment. Lots of advertising perks with the job so telephone Emily Anson right away.

BERNADETTE OF BOND ST.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55 (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204
01-629 7363

TWO TELE-AD CANVASSERS

Required immediately by a major Regional Newspaper Group to join a small, hard-working Tele-Sales team, developing various categories of classified advertising.

Applicants, aged 21-30, will be confident, self-sufficient, resilient, with plenty of determination and enthusiasm plus a pleasant telephone manner and a good command of the English language.

We offer a good basic salary to £3,750 p.a., increase review after 3 months, plus £500 p.a. bonus earning potential and first-class induction and on-going training.

For further details telephone

JOHN JEFFERSON
London Classified Controller
on: 01-583 9199, ex. 207

SUB-EDITOR

wanted by small friendly publishing company near Marble Arch. Experienced all-rounder to chase copy, copy edit, proof read, do simple page lay-outs, order blocks, maintain production schedules, etc. £4,000 plus L.Vs. Please apply by letter only to Mrs. Molly Fox, Sterling Professional Publications Ltd., 86-88, Edgware Rd., London, W2 2YW.

WHO CARES?

If YOU really care about handicapped people—here's the chance to provide valuable help assisting the Psychologist Director in charge of a centre teaching reading and writing. It's a varied and involving job—receiving students, lecturers and visitors, typing reports and information sheets, organising teaching equipment and looking after the library. You'll need accurate typing—shorthand an asset—and the salary starts at £3,400. Talk to Annabel Quitman on 734 0911 today. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

SUPERVISOR

required November to mid-March for Gold of El Dorado Exhibition, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, London. Able to work shift hours. Preferably experienced staff/simple merchandise control.

Tel. 723 1634.

TRAVEL ASSISTANTS

Expanding West End Travel Co. needs well-educated, articulate assistants (19 to 26), with outgoing personalities, some office experience and a knowledge of typing. 5-day week includes most Saturdays. £3,000 plus very generous perks.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148
Recruitment Consultants

ADMIN. ASSISTANT for Company owning high quality serviced flats, West End. Varied work, including showing flats and dealing with overseas clients, as well as general admin. No particular experience needed. Suit intelligent, adaptable person, preferably graduate or similar. Commencing salary £4,000-£4,500 p.a.—723 6679.

ARE YOU 17-20, possessing limited typing skills and uncertain who'll employ you? We have openings with clients who will train sensible people for reception, administration and also some business trainee posts, for the more commercially minded. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4.—353 7696.

COLLEGE LEAVER, 2nd jobber, to work for Holborn fashion and design company as admin. assistant; dealing with publicity, issuing samples, assisting reps. and some typing. Salary £2,750. For more details ring John Roberts, D.T. Selection, Recruitment Consultants.

LITERARY AGENT, Chelsea.—Needs secretary. Small busy company, pleasant offices, opportunity to handle interesting work on own initiative. Shorthand essential. Salary according to experience. Ring 352 4311.

PUBLISHING CO. requires trainee secretary—would suit college leaver. Salary £3,000 to start. Excellent prospects for young person interested in publishing—for more details ring Rosemary, 437 5084, D.T. Selection (Personnel Consultants).

FURNISHED lettings, negotiator and/or management assistant for busy Mayfair office. Commonsense and ability more important than mediocre experience. Good salary and prospects.—Tel.: 629 9605.

CENTRE INTERNATIONAL D'Insirmieres, Privees require registered nurses.—See General Vacancies.

WORLD WIDE TRAVEL for Trainee D.J.s.—See General Vacancies.

PERFECT JUNIOR, 19+, required for busy W.C.2 Solicitor. Must have enthusiasm and initiative. Salary up to £3,000, according to qualifications and experience.—Telephone 836 2816.

LOVE AND MONEY? Experienced tele-sales staff. See Creme.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARIES.—It's always the widest choice at Covent Garden Bureau, 53, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

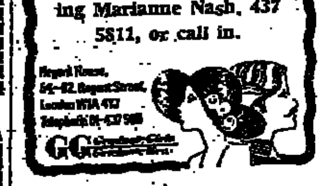
Tempting Times

LONG TERM CONTRACTS

Well known weekly magazine needs temps (secretaries, audios and typists) for up to 6 months.

Find out more by phoning Marianne Nash, 437 5811, or call in.

Regent House, 54-62, Regent Street, London W1A 4YJ. Telephone 01-437 5811



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plus secretaries

call the secretarial consultants on 283 9953 for £2.50-£2.70 p.h. (min 100/60) and top city bookings.

secretaries plus

HIGH RATES FOR NORMA SKEMP TEMPORARIES

We are offering high rates to enable us to recruit more secretaries and shorthand typists to join our team of temporaries and benefit from our high rates and the care we will take of you.

Telephone Miss Girling
01-222 6064
Norma Skemp
Personnel Services Ltd.,
14 Broadway, London, SW1

GRADUATES & STUDENTS

with Secretarial skills for temporary work in universities, radio, charities, etc.

PROSPECT TEMPS LTD.
(STAFF AGY.)
629 1331

TEMPS!

Ad agencies appeal to you? CALL US NOW. We've masses of jobs for good shorthand secretaries. CALL JULIET 493 5122

adventure
53 South Molton St.

BOOKKEEPER EXPERIENCED

required for small fashion company WC2. Good salary, hours by arrangement.

Tel. 240 1411

ARTS, ANTIQUES AND PUBLISHING JOBS

are our speciality for temporary Secretaries, Audio Typists, Copy Typists and Telephonists. For good skills we pay top rates. Night work is also available for good Copy Typists. Please contact Liz Rhodes. BERNADETTE OF BOND ST. Recruitment Consultants. No. 55 next door to Fenwick's 01-629 1204. 01-629 7363.

ARE YOU BORED?—Are you bored with the same routine week after week? Would you like to meet new and interesting people and work in all types of offices? If so why not contact us for more info re our temp assignments. You can work as many days a week as you like, or if you prefer a complete week with a change every Monday! Why not contact us today on 486 0697, or call in at our offices and relax with a cup of coffee and find out about our fabulous temp. opportunities. Ask for me, LuAnn Gavaza, Drake Overload (Agy.), Eagle Star Hse., 88 Baker St., W.1.

COPY TYPISTS.—Fed up with the same old routine? Then spring back into action working with Office Overload. We can offer you a variety of temporary assignments in Central London. Call either Gill Radmore or Trudie Moore and ask about our generous fringe benefits.—Office Overload (Agy.), 205 Regent St., W.1. 439 5072.

£2.80 P.H. Discover for yourself the joys of working with the best temporary Secretarial team in London. Speeds of 100/60, senior level experience and a pleasant personality are essential to maintain the high reputation this team has created. Ring 437 1126, or 628 4835. Crone Corkill (Consultants).

EXCELLENT SECS. needed now for interesting and demanding assignments at Director level in Mayfair and West End Co's. If you have top speeds (min. 100-50) and are enthusiastic and unflappable we'll keep you working. Excellent rates.—Call Joanna Lake on 734 0911. Drake Overload, 225 Regent St., W.1.

COOL, ACCURATE TYPIST for three months to type manuscript of 1979 Good Food Guide and help generally. Knowledge of French preferable. £2 plus L.V.s. nearest tube Embankment. Call Assistant Editor after 10.00. Tel.: 839 1222, ext. 105.

COME & GET IT!—The best rates and the most interesting assignments in the City, in exchange your sec./audio/typing skills as a Drake Overload temp. Ring me now Gail Lister on 638 2691 or call in at Drake Overload, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SUPERB KNIGHTSBRIDGE Property Co. require top sec. P.A. for M.D. Possibility of long term temp assignment, good rates offered.—Ring Vicki Would on 581 1594, or call in at Drake Overload (Agy.), 25 Victoria St., S.W.1.

INTERESTING WORK for competent typist, small pleasant office, 15 hours weekly (flexible), Felco, 43 Russell Square. Tel.: 637 8350.

TOP SECRETARIAL assignments at really excellent rates with the cream of London clients.—Challoners, 19-23 Oxford St., W.1. 437 9030.

SECS. earn to £95. Typists to £85.50 p.w. plus evenings and w/ends for hotel V.I.P.s. To double rate. Tips. Hilton Staff Agy. 680 7011.

£2.65 p.h. immediate work for secretaries with speeds 100/60. Interesting jobs West End, City. Career Plan Consultants. 734 4284.

£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS holiday pay, guaranteed work for good Shorthand Secs.—Phone now: New Horizons, 01-584 4225.

TEMP. SECS. needed for SW1, SW3 and SW7. Urgent Top Rates. Ring Brompton Bureau, 584 5984.

KINGSTON AREA. Sec. shorthand typing. One month booking, start Wednesday: 100/50. £2.65 p.h. Ring Miss Watson on 629 7588, Executive Secretaries (Agy.).

YOU'VE GOT IT OR YOU HAVEN'T

That special something that makes a Senior Secretary Temp. The kind our clients come back for again and again. If you have above average secretarial skills and a high standard of education

Phone now Janet Sausman

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

NO WAITING!

Start work for us this week in one of the enticing secretarial assignments already waiting for you. Get your cheque—at top rates—on Friday of this week—and every week!

Coffee's ready: Welcome!

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE,
BROMPTON ROAD,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station, Sloane Street exit.)
589 8807 or 589 0010
THE Recruitment Consultants

ALL OUR TEMPS ARE WORKING

and our clients urgently need first class Secretaries and Copy Typists to start immediately and Tuesday onwards. Top rates.

JAYGAR CAREERS
730 5148
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
JAYGAR

SECRETARIAL

STELLA FISHER TODAY

Did you leave secretarial college earlier this year not sure which type of job you would enjoy?

Call us now at Stella Fisher Bureau. The range of vacancies is very wide—and if you have temped for a while you will have a good idea of what would appeal to you.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Agy.)
110 Strand, W.C.2.
836 6644

SECRETARY RED CROSS

to deal with both the International and home side of our work. Varied post for Secretary (19-35) interested in current affairs with good educational background and secretarial skills. Excellent conditions of service in pleasant offices near Hyde Park Corner. Staff restaurant. Please contact Personnel Officer, National Headquarters, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ. Tel.: 235 5454.

Legal Audio Secretary

required to partner in S.W.17. Salary not less than £3,350 p.a. + bonus. L.V.s. Hours 10-5.30. 5-day week, lunch 1-2. Modern offices. Electric typewriter.

Tel. 673 0116
Mr. Lawrie

STILL GOT HOLIDAY BLUES?

Then get a bit of sunshine working for the cheerful Marketing Director of this international prestige Co. Arrange meetings, conferences, liaise with top clients and when required some S/T.

If you are lively and go ahead, like plush offices and a good atmosphere with good perks and a salary of

£4,500

CALL CHARMAINE FENTON, 439 9241, BUREAU CLASSICAL, 189 REGENT ST.

£4,500 NEGOTIABLE PLUS 10-20% BONUS

Unique chance for a P.A. (rusty skills O.K.) to join fast moving and exciting company of Eurobond Traders and develop a terrific career. You'll begin by assisting the Operations Manager who is prepared to train you to be a Trader yourself if you can provide strong Admin. and P.A. support in return. For more details please discuss with Diana Duggan on 248 3233 today.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY required by partner. We are surveyors located Mayfair, close Shepherd Market, dealing in commercial property where the work is interesting and rewarding. Commencing salary in region of £4,000 p.a. Please telephone 01-491 2959 for further details ref. T.C.B.

PUBLISHING.—Are you on our books? Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., EC4. 353 7696.

OVER 40? Many secretarial, typing and accounts vacancies (full time, part-time or temporary) for people with mature judgment.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

SENIOR SECRETARIAL STAFF urgently required by City Banks. Offering excellent salaries and fringe benefits. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultancy, 170 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 623 1266.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. Permanent/temporary positions.—AMSA Agency, 01-734 0532.

P.A. ADMIN. SEC. for Cruise Manager, £3,800. City Co., age 21 plus, special concessions on Cruises plus country club facilities. Ring Denise on 409 1944, Leo Personnel Consultants.

MUSIC. West End Concert Artists Management requires Secretary for Director. Interest in music desirable. Salary by negotiation. Apply Ibbs & Tillett, 124 Wigmore St., W1H 0AX.

£4,500 NEG. Managing Director seeks to delegate admin. and organisational responsibilities to a PA, 25 plus, in order to pursue his diverse international interests. 734 3260. G1 Cons.

POP RECORDS. £3,800 p.a., Secretary small record label, super job 836 5224. Just the Job, Employment Agency.

NO SH! Press Relations admin. exec. seeks colleague, 21 plus, to arrange/attend lunches, cocktail parties, etc. and liaise with clients. C. £3,600. 734 5266. G1 Cons.

BOND ST. GALLERY requires Secretary/Receptionist with shorthand, and ability to handle inquiries at front desk. Cheerfulness, unflappability and energy essential.—Telephone 629 5116.

SECRETARY required for young partner in friendly West End firm of solicitors. £4,000 p.a. + LVs.—Tel. Mr Wakefield, 486 7871.

ADVERTISING/PR Co. Pall Mall needs typist, receptionist mid 20's from £3,500 AAE. Lots of typing (IBM Golfball). Some switchboard (PMBX).—Call Joanna, 491 1452.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST, 19ish, International Oil Co., S.W.1. Accurate typing, good presentation, cheerful outgoing personality to cope with steady stream visitors. £3,116 p.a., 4 weeks holidays, £1 per day LVs. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807 0010.

هكذا من الأصل



—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Experienced Black Jack Croupiers

EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES IN GERMANY

A German casino, regarded by the Press as the most modern in Europe, is opening a night club in the autumn of 1978. They are looking for young, mature female croupiers aged no more than 25.

These are prestigious appointments, and you must have an outstanding knowledge and experience of Black Jack coupled with charm, intelligence and personality and an attractive appearance.

Ideally you will have knowledge of the German language, however, training will be given where necessary.

An extremely attractive salary and range of benefits are offered.

Applications should be made in writing (English or German) giving full details of previous experience and qualifications and including an up-to-date snapshot to:

Mr N. Holker,
Benton & Bowles Recruitment Ltd.,
197 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.7.

nine eleven personnel

ADVERTISING
£5,000
Managing Director of international agency seeks tip-top PA. Attractive personality, good S/H typ. and at least four years' agency experience essential. Ring Gilly on 734 4153.

PUBLISHING
£4,000++
If you are 20+ with good secretarial skills, some previous experience and now want a job with a difference, the Director of this small publishing co. would like to meet you. You'll arrange exhibitions, conferences, as well as usual office admin. Ring Gillian on 734 4153.

PURE RECEPTION
W.1
Leading advertising agency seeks attractive, well groomed receptionist age 22-29, to meet and greet all visitors, organize conference rooms, travel, etc. Salary c. £3,500 (including dress allowance). Ring Doreen on 734 4153.

CITY BANKING
£4,300+
Enjoy all the benefits of banking such as mortgage, bonus and top salary. Assist Senior Executive and enjoy a busy, varied day, lovely new offices and a friendly crowd. Call Hilary on 588 1881.

INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR

of leading Ad Agency needs a well-versed PA/Secretary to assist him in running their European Division. Must be self-motivated, interested in world-wide affairs and reasonable French would be very useful. Lots of client contact and as much responsibility as you can handle!

£4,250

Pathfinders
PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 MADDOX STREET, W1
629 3132

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD

German/French/English P.A. Secretary for stimulating young publisher. We highly recommend this job. Salary £5,000+.

Spanish fluency/Secretary W.1 Administration, translation. Chaotic, hard work but fun. Salary £5,000.

Showroom administrator (modern furniture) Age 30+, some bookkeeping and typing. Able to work on own and handle clients. Covent Garden. Salary £4,500.

Office Manager/ess Feltham Splendid opportunity to set up U.K. Office of American company. Bookkeeping, administration skills essential. Salary c. £6,000.

JUDY FARQUHARSON LTD.,
(Recruitment Consultants)
17 Stratton St., London, W.1. 01-493 8824

Manageress/Manager

up to £5,000 p.a.
plus bonus

To look after busy office in Central London. Duties include developing potential business, liaising with current clients, managing the secretarial side, and when necessary assisting credit control etc. The person appointed will be responsible to the Overseas Head Office. Ideal background is a senior secretarial one with good business sense. Age 30-40. For more information telephone:

Chris Jamieson, Lansdowne Recruitment Ltd. on 01-579 2022 up to 7.30 p.m. tonight.

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TRAINING OFFICER

Alfred Marks Staff Bureau wish to recruit a Training Officer. Previous experience in the Employment Agency field essential and preferably at Management level. Responsible for group and in-branch training of staff dealing with permanent and temporary placements. Salary negotiable.

Ring 734 6593

INTERVIEW WITH A DIFFERENCE

Medical Section of Alfred Marks Staff Bureau are looking for an interviewer preferably with knowledge of medical terminology to run the department. Will be dealing with Doctors, Hospitals and Medical Secretaries. Good basic salary and generous commission.

Ring Jessica Higgins on 734 0301

SECRETARIAL

WHEN YOU WANT THE EARTH!

It's a great feeling to know there's a warm welcome, lovely surroundings, friendly qualified consultants — and the best jobs in London, all waiting for you! Could be heaven, too!

Coffee's ready—welcome!
Permanent & Temporary
JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 BROMPTON ARCADE, BROMPTON ROAD, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station. Sloane Street exit.)
589 8807 or 589 0010
THE Recruitment Consultants

NATIONAL CHARITY

needs Secretary for Head of Welfare department. Ability to work on own initiative essential.

Applicants should have good secretarial skills, be fairly numerate and have a pleasant telephone manner. As a member of a small team the applicant would be involved with answering queries about the Association's facilities, statutory benefits, aids and appliances and other matters relating to disabled people, together with the investigation of requests for financial grants. Salary, £3,350, plus LVs. Pension scheme.

Applications in writing to The British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association, 6 Grosvenor Crescent, London, SW1X 7ER. Tel.: 01-235 0902/5.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENT

Secretary PA for Managing Director of British Company working in their Hague office. Excellent secretarial experience necessary, but languages not essential. Accommodation arranged. Age middle 20s+. Salary negotiable.

FREE COTTAGE

Secretary/PA for country land-owner. Commercial experience and secretarial skills necessary. Public school education and car driver essential. Age 27/32. Salary £4,000.

Telephone Mrs. Byzantine, 01-222 5091
NORMA SKEMP
Personnel Services Ltd
14 Broadway, London, SW1

SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

INCHBALD SCHOOL OF DESIGN

Good Shorthand typing essential plus Audio if required—Applicants of any age, £3,500-£4,000 depending on experience.

Apply Vice-Principal, 7 Eaton Gate, London SW1 for interview in week beginning September 11th.

SECRETARY AMERICAN BANK

£4,000 + 3% Mortgage

Super friendly Secretary, 19+, to assist young Vice-Presidents. Meet lots of clients. West End or city branch.

T.V. CO. MAYFAIR

£4,000+

Secretary to assist Promotion Director. Lots of responsibility. Meet and deal with showbiz people (shorthand essential).

Tel.: Ann Gilligan, Wright Personnel, 439 6581 or 734 6647.

TRANSATLANTIC T.V. FILM COMPANY

PA/SECRETARY

with good basic skills and flair for organization and coping with International clients.

Kensington based.
727 8198
727 6131

LOVE AND MONEY?

—then join an exciting, friendly company. Experienced tele-sales staff needed for marketing a revolutionary product direct from U.S.A. Basic and commission.

£8,000 p.a.
439 9611

FLAIR FOR FASHION?

Exclusive Fashion Company require an executive secretary. Administrative duties and plenty of opportunities in their beautiful surroundings. Salary £4,000.

Tel. Anne Solomon on 629 1904
At Staff Bureau
(Emp Agy)

"Party Planners"

offer an enticing opportunity in a small friendly office for an experienced secretary/organiser who likes plenty of contact with clients and job satisfaction. Shorthand/Tying and driver essential. Age 25 plus.

Tel.: 229 9666

SALARY NEG. £4500 P.A./SEC. (38-50)

with Director level experience to join small team, excellent co., N.W.7. German (and French) would be an advantage and salary would be adjusted accordingly. Commercial background preferred.

MILLER & McNISH
320 Regent St.
637 7868
(Recruitment Consultants)

International Publishing

W.8

Small, friendly expanding company requires secretary with excellent skills for M.D. Participation in a lively team situation and liaison with clients worldwide. Salary c. £4,000.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
33 St. George's St., W.1.
499 5406/7

SECRETARIAL

SUPREME PA
£4,700+
Your personality, charm and good looks will work wonders as you enter the executive suite! This attractive chief executive relies on you 100 per cent as he is abroad quite often. Secretarial is a minimum part of your day as you'll liaise with the big shots and ensure that he can meet deadlines. Too good to miss isn't it? So ring me quick I'm Margaret on 828 8055.

PRESS PROMOTION AND PERSONNEL
£4,000
Totally assist these two dynamic young gentlemen with the Press. Write and type up your own ads. Promote the company's name. As an added extra deal with Personnel. Take on as much responsibility as you wish. Are the three P's for you? Then call Tina on 828 8055.

THAT'S LIFE
£4,000+
And its living plus as full PA backup to this very appreciative director. Deal with his daily appointments and travel arrangements and with your eye for detail assist in checking his facts and conclusions. Make living your aim phone Tina today on 828 8055.

FREE FLAT! ALL BILLS PAID!
Are you a Mary Poppins? Can you turn your umbrella to anything? Combine your typing, your charm, personality, enjoyment of children, to feather you nest. Don't be out in the cold. Warm up. phone Nadia on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

PROJECTS YOUR PREFERENCES?
£4,000
Team your talents with six consultants as P.A. Secretary—keep them all in line and on time with projects. If your interests lie in things creative and you enjoy knowing what inventions await us in tomorrow's world, then ring Coralie today on 828 8055.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES
£4,000 + PERKS
Be spoilt and pampered by a lovely partner of a prestige property firm—he'll provide you with a generous press allowance so you'll shine in fashion in the luxury surroundings. All you need to be his P.A. is an audio secretarial ability and lots of enthusiasm. Call Coralie on 828 8055.

AUDIO SUPERVISOR
£4,000+
If you are a secretary looking for something with a difference, this is the one for you! With your supervisory leanings and your basic knowledge of Bought Ledger you will enjoy being able to delegate. Your capabilities will pay off in a way you never imagined, so this is the time to move and ring Nikki on 828 8055.

PENTHOUSE SUITE
£5,000 + PACKAGE
The sophisticated chairman of a group of companies dabbling in the property market will be relieved by your secretarial expertise to make him more effective. He offers a true P.A. role with executive status and requests your social secretarial graces to enhance his rapport with clients. Make it yours—contact Coralie on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

CHAPPELL & COMPANY LTD require a SECRETARY/PA

for their Amateur Theatre department in New Bond Street.

Applicants, aged 20+, should have good shorthand and typewriting, at least 4 "O" levels including English and a minimum of 1 year's secretarial experience. Knowledge of, and interest in, the theatre—particularly amateur theatre—of great benefit. The job includes secretarial work, administration and client contact. Applicants must be able to work on their own initiative. Please write giving full details of age, qualifications, experience and current salary to:

Miss Betty Smith,
Personnel Manager,
Chappell & Company Ltd.,
50 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

Consumer Connection

Small friendly progressive Market Research Agency next to Charing Cross require Audio Secretary (shorthand an advantage) for energetic, young director to work as part of a team. Sense of humour vital. 20+, good salary, bonus, 4 weeks' holiday, golfball typewriter.

Phone 935 6554

ADVERTISING + £4,000
Would you enjoy variety, a young environment and a relaxed, humorous atmosphere? Then you'd love working for the Company Secretary at this popular agency, who needs a P.A./Secretary to organise his working life. You'd be setting up interviews and recruiting staff, handling your own correspondence for car hire, insurance and hotel bookings with a junior to share your work load. Think you could handle it? Then call Caroline Castel on 222 0671 now.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
25 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EX

£3,000-£4,000 IN WEST LONDON
This young rapidly expanding export co. needs a secretary to smooth the furrowed brow of a very active, overworked M.D. who travels a great percentage of the time through Africa, Middle East and Europe. There are lots of confidential correspondence and travel reports so good shorthand and typing is a must. If you are looking for a well paid job, close to home in a friendly fun atmosphere call Diana Cregan, DRAKE PERSONNEL on 01-221 5072 Consultants. ABCO 1050.

TRAINEE PERSONNEL OFFICER £4,000 PLUS
In superb offices you will be responsible for interviewing, arranging temps, taking care of company benefits, administration and learning the computerised system—no experience necessary. Just good skills for minimal secretarial work. Excellent perks include 60p LV's and STL. Phone today Val Davies on 734 7186. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

HOLD THE FORT £3,500
If you enjoy running your own office and can cope with the chaos that's left behind when your boss goes off to organize and follow through the property deals he's been working on—then this is the job for you. You need to use your secretarial skills but the ability to organize, use your initiative and deal with the clients is of more importance working for the M.D. of this top commercial property company. He will certainly delegate as much as you can cope with. If you want the opportunity to grow with a fairly new company then call Pauline Keer, DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS. 221 5072.

EASTERN FLAVOUR
Authentic Chinese Meals, 75p LV's daily and £3,700 to start on offer to a 2nd jobber with reasonable skills and a sense of humour. Mayfair-based co.'s Admin. Manager needs help with crews and personnel, social functions and parties and loads of interesting admin. as well. Hear more from Annabel Oultman on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

TEXTILE ALL ROUNDER
Help launch the Piccadilly Showroom of a new textile Company. You can learn all about worldwide textile merchandising once you've set up the office systems, as right hand P.A. to the manager. Secretarial skills needed—languages an asset, start at £3,700 reviewed in December. Speak to Annette Moore on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

ADVERTISING AUDIO SECRETARY
Required for director of lively progressive advertising agency. Modern offices with splendid river view on Albert Embankment (4min. Vauxhall/Lambeth Bridge). Salary £3,300 neg., according to age and experience. Ring Margaret, 582 3600.

TOO BUSY TO LOOK FOR A NEW JOB DURING THE DAY
If so read our ads in this paper today then ring and arrange to come and see us after 5.30 pm.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

LIVERPOOL ST. £4,500 PLUS
Secretary with good PA experience to work for pleasant director of modern City Insurance firm. Interesting and varied duties. Help with fares, bonus, etc. Call Mrs. Hayes, Acme Appointments (Agy.), 138 Bishopsgate (opp. Liv. St. Stn.)
01-247 9701

ADVERTISING CAREER
No Shorthand. No Audio—£3,600 a.a.e. Within the year, no typing—you'll be taking charge of your own client project for this top West End agency. Learn the ropes, assisting two account executives with loads of interesting admin. and meeting and getting to know your future clients. Personality Plus!
Call Vicky Darrall-Rew on 734 0911 now.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

ARCHITECTS in recently converted offices in Camden Town require Secretary (20/30) with shorthand for partner and his team. Salary negotiable, not less than £3,000. L.V.S. Hours 9.30-6. Please telephone Rosemary Cumming at Richard Sheppard, Robson and Partners. 485 4161.

AUDIO SEC needed for Headmaster of American School in SW3. Salary negotiable. Ring Brompton Bureau, 581 9894.

OVER 40? Many secretarial, typing and accounts vacancies (full time, part-time or temporary) for people with mature judgment.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4, 353 7696.

BILINGUAL TYPIST, French, start today. 836 5034. Just the Job Employment Agency.

MEDICAL SECRETARY / SRN, shorthand, typing, private general practice. Harley St. salary £4,000. Tel. 936 3884.

M.P. needs Secretary immediately to stay in constituency and fight election. First-class flat, SW1, supplied free and parking. Car driver essential, salary negotiable. Tel.: 583 3724 or home 222 0247.

SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST, 18 plus, no shorthand, for small W1 design co. Must have good typing, young friendly people appreciative of capable, reliable enthusiastic person. Scope for advancement. £3,300 p.a. a.a.e. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau, 589 8807/0010.

EXECUTIVE P.A./SEC., 24'ish, well educated and experienced, needed by deputy chairman International co., S.W.1. A satisfying job for person liking responsibility at top level, with minimum use of good shorthand typing. Great emphasis on skills as a personal assistant. Around £4,200 p.a. plus super bonus, L.V.s. Fringe benefits, generous hols. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

Marketing Consultants

W.C.2

requires secretary to Chairman handling development and marketing of new products. Age 21+, with the ability to become involved in research and co-ordination of a busy office. Salary £3,800 + bonus.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL
33 St. George's St., W.1.
499 5406/7

PROPERTY COMPANY IN ST. JAMES'S need

PA/SECRETARY

to work for young M.D. in small friendly offices. Adaptability and sound secretarial experience essential. Salary £4,000 + LVs. Interested?

Tel. Sally Rutherford on 629 1207

THE ULTIMATE IN LUXURY NO SHORTHAND
This prestigious company based in the heart of Knightsbridge needs your love of figures to assist their top Executive who deals with all the financial side of the business. They offer free lunches served to you of your choice. BUPA, bonus at Xmas + the opportunity to work in one of the most luxurious offices in London. Your personality, excellent grooming and enthusiasm + good typing or audio skills are all you need. Call Sandra Gibbons 221 5072 DRAKE PERSONNEL Consultants.

TRAVEL
Smile and soothe disgruntled travellers as you meet groups of tourists arriving from exotic places. Make their holiday an enjoyable one by organising their timetables. Book theatre/concert tickets and guided London tours. Use your secretarial skills for confirming arrangements to overseas offices. Hear more by ringing Lorna Wells on 222 0671 today.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
25 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EX

SPANISH TRAVEL
That's what this extrovert negotiator needs to take the weight off his shoulders. You'll be flying to Spain for him to liaise with land owners, and clients for his expanding young property company, so fluent Spanish and good skills are as important as a dynamic personality. Then call Caroline Castel on 222 0671 now.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
25 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0EX

USE THE TOOLS OF DIPLOMACY
As senior P.A. to an Industrial Relations Trouble Shooter diplomacy is an absolute must! You will arrange all his meetings, liaise with the Union Representatives, industrial tribunals and generally help him keep the peace! Phone: Lesley Joyce on 222 0671.
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
25 Victoria Street
London SW1H 0EX

MATURE SECRETARY, 40+, salary £4,200, required by Managing Director of W.1 Co. Ideal for someone wishing to work in a non-pressurised environment. This position offers excellent working conditions plus own office. Ring Miss Perry, 734 7805. D.T. Selection (Personnel Consultants).

FILM DIRECTOR/Script writer requires Personnel Assistant. Must be superb typist and prepared to travel occasionally. Ring 01-437 6057.

SMALL GROUP young Mayfair Executive exporting product abroad need well educated secretary office organizer. 21ish, good formal skills, knowledge telex and small switch to organize with enthusiasm their comings and goings. Must have good voice and savoir faire. Will meet many overseas visitors and take them out occasionaly, from £4,000 p.a. neg. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

£5,000.—Sales Administrator to set up systems, liaise with and organise sales staff and be responsible for the running of the department in this small, highly successful enterprise near Marble Arch. Good typing essential, age 25-35. Career Plan Consultants. 734 4284.

SECRETARIAL

MONEY FASCINATION!
£4,500
As the song says, "Just money wall-to-wall ..." Join this young, gregarious, good looking boss and with your polished secretarial PA skills and flexible nature become his right hand person and get totally involved within the company. He'll make sure it's worth the change so don't delay, ring me today, I'm Julia on 828 8055.

MARKETING
£4,000+++
Are you self-motivated and willing? Can you handle top level clients? Do you want to become a top exec? Yes? Well all it takes is basic typing and some general bookkeeping to fulfil your ambitions. This creative environment will develop your career your way. Your talent to arrange, liaise and delegate will guide your destiny—so ring Mandi right away on 828 8055.

SOLAR ENERGY
£4,300
You'll be the king-pin sec in this small, young and fast growing group—they're into all kinds of space-age projects worldwide. Bring out your rusty shorthand and your extra special charm. Run the office while they're away and keep all the visitors happy. Why not treat yourself now by calling Anna on 828 8055.

PURE LUXURY
£4,200+
And sheer comfort—That's the only way to live. Spend your days in the most sought after building in London, as PA Executive Sec to the sophisticated director of this elegant international company. Tea will be served on a silver tray when you call Carolyn on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

MAYFAIR SLICKER
£4,000
Step out in style assisting 3 supersonic guys within this American oil company's international division. Establish yourself as an asset, acquiring all the involvement you've ever yearned for in a fun environment. Don't miss this chance to utilize your initiative with only minimal sec. duties—ring Sandy on 828 8055.

MEET THE STARS
£4,000
Liaise with celebrities and writers and flourish in style. You'll be much appreciated by this young editor as you assist him in a P.A./Sec. way in this off-beat environment. It's fascinating and its fun so quickly call Lorraine on 828 8055.

CHATTERBOX
£4,000
With your unflappable nature you'll be happy handling the two busy executives in this lively, fun, sales promotion company. Audio typing is all you need to get into running promotions, contacting winners and streamlining a salesy environment — so change your lifestyle now by phoning Fiona on 823 8055.

SOCIAL SECURITY
£4,500
No, this is not a free handout. The security is knowing you're invaluable as P.A. to this busy managing director. And the sociability is entertaining his visitors. With your impeccable Spanish and knowledge of typing, you'll organize your sight seeing way round London. Jump the queue, phone Nadia on 838 8055.

Late night opening, too!
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

BANK DIRECTORS SECRETARY

£4,500

Responsible for international business development your boss is very much a marketing orientated people person. His daily contact with V.I.P.s and fellow directors necessitates that his Secretary be used to working at senior level and who is au fait with travel itineries, lunch preparations, minutes procedures and staff delegation.

Superb fringe benefits include mortgage subsidy and IFSTL, 4 weeks hols. and many others to attract.

Please contact M. & J. Personnel Consultants.

CITY: 01-588 0174 TRAFALGAR SQUARE: 01-839 1832

OVERSEAS LIAISON SEC./P.A.

Interesting in overseas political and economic affairs? If so this famous company have an adviser on the subject who requires a P.A. with good secretarial skills. Plenty of scope to prove you can take responsibility, plenty of variety liaising with overseas countries, research and dealing with highly confidential matters. Excellent perks, free meals, shopping discounts, sports amenities and social club. £5,600 at 30.

Call Mrs C. Young 637 9822 Prime Appointments (Rec Services).

MEDICAL SECRETARY

To work in Harley Street practice. Hours 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Mon.-Fri Applicants should be experienced and be able to work on own initiative 4 weeks hols. Salary £3,500 neg.

Please write to:
K. M., 121 Harley St., W.1.

DO YOU LIVE OR WORK IN WEST LONDON?
Then take advantage of our selection of top positions. Reception with easy access of Paddington £3,500. Advertising to become PA to a top Director £4,000. A dynamic American needs a top PA for his Music business in W.3.
+ many more interesting opportunities. If you live in West London and are fed up with paying fares or thinking of moving to London Call us for advice on what is available. Sandra Gibbons 221 5072 DRAKE PERSONNEL Consultants.

MRS BEETON NEEDS A COPY TYPIST
On a long term temp basis to type out manuscript and generally assist on the revision of
COOKERY AND HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT
Editorial experience would be an advantage. The job is office based.
Please apply with full details to:
Susan Dixon
Ward Lock Ltd.
116 Baker St.,
W1M 2BB.

INTERNATIONAL LEISURE
£3,600 neg., big discounts on records, cinema tickets and electrical goods, subsidised restaurant and LV's, STL 4 weeks' hols. and your own beautiful office. Your senior boss plans new hotels, restaurants and cinemas. Apart from top level PA and secretarial functions you'll conduct your own research projects and liaise with the press. Contact Maggie Maxwell for more details on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

DESIGN LIBRARIAN/P.A. £3,750
A Nice One—with Covent Garden Design and Interior Decorating Group. Take care of the Fabric, Furniture and Equipment Library, attend on-site meetings with the design team and see each project through to completion. Good secretarial skills plus a strong head for detail? Call Annabel Oultman now on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

THE EDITOR'S P.A. £3,700
Fast paced and hectic—this weekly magazine will really keep you on your toes. It's up to you to chase the writers to meet deadlines, liaise with printers, and take on as much as you can handle from your overloaded boss. Good secretarial skills? Speak to Vicky Darrall-Rew on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

2ND JOBBER, £3,500. Estate Agents, S.W.1, need a Sec., 19+, with first-class shorthand/typing, to work for a manager in urban properties dept. Working for young boss you will deal with correspondence, phone inquiries and appointments. Plenty of involvement offered.—Helping Hand Employment Consultants, 581 1200/589 6558.

USE YOUR FRENCH.—W.1. Importers of gorgeous, superior quality furniture need a Secretary/admin. person with reasonable typing and perhaps a spot of shorthand, plus passable French to deal with overseas suppliers. It's a fast moving business and will need someone truly on the ball to cope with day to day problems as they occur. It's a secretarial job with a difference and a challenge in plush surroundings. Salary, £3,500—£4,000, age 20-30. Call Jackie at ADventure, 499 8992.

SECRETARY required for American law firm in St. James's area. Previous secretarial experience and shorthand desirable. Electric typewriter and small switchboard. Salary, c. £3,800 p.a. Tel. 839 5551.

SECRETARY, W.1. Consultants. Varied work. Travel arrangements, etc. £4,000 neg.—Belle Staff Agy., 935 0731.

Charing Cross Hospital

SECRETARY

SALARY £3,226-£3,806

required to work for the Director of the Medical Physics Department. As well as the usual secretarial duties this post involves preparing papers for publication and dealing with enquiries. Previous experience of technical terminology not essential since training will be given. Good shorthand and typing required.

Further details and an application form available from the District Personnel Dept., Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham Palace Road, London W6 9HH. Tel. 01-748 2040, Ext. 3997.

AUDIO SECRETARY

KENSINGTON, W.8

Marsh & Parsons have a vacancy for an experienced Audio Secretary. The job involves property administration, audio work and in addition composing own letters. Ideal for person aged 23 plus who enjoys a friendly, informal atmosphere.

Salary very negotiable

Ring: 937 9623: or call in and see us at 8 Kensington Church St., W.8

LEADING WEST END ADVERTISING AGENCY

are looking for a

SECRETARY

for a top Executive. Advertising experience preferred. Modern air conditioned offices. Salary around £3,500 p.a. Ring 01-734 1655, ext. 279

THIS ONE HAS TEETH!
£3,750 for a 2nd Jobber with organising flair—in an organization linked to the dental profession. Loads of people contact, planning and attending meetings, an annual seminar, answering enquiries and providing information in comfortable surroundings near Oxford Circus. If you have reasonable shorthand typing call now—Paula Langmuir on 486 7899. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

PUBLISHING. Covent Garden, 2 secretaries, 1 for sales manager assisting with all aspects of the sales and marketing of leisure imprints. The second for the manager of the Publicity Department, which looks after promotion for all this expanding publishing group's books. Good shorthand and typing essential. Salaries negotiable. Hours 9.15 to 5 p.m., 4 weeks holiday, present arrangements honoured. Telephone Sales, Roger Hunter, Publicity, Michael Davies 01-836 7863.

FRENCH/GERMAN Exp. P.A. English shorthand. £4,500 plus. Language Staff Agy. 629 8385.

CONFIDENT Young Secretary required for International Company servicing the business needs of many U.K. and overseas clients. An enormous amount of experience to be gained from this challenging and exciting job, so good skills and a bright personality are essential, would suit ambitious college leaver. Starting salary £3,500 (profit sharing after one year).—Please call Joan Bell, at World-Wide Business Centres, 01-836 8918.

EDITORIAL SECRETARY required for weekly magazine, accuracy more important than speed, good organising ability and a lot of enthusiasm needed. Salary, £3,400. Please phone Vanessa Godsmark, 734 7823. D.T. Selection Personnel Consultants.

SECRETARIAL

EMPIRE BUILDER!
£4,700
Total involvement is yours when you tackle more than than secretarial duties as P.A. to this kind hearted, friendly financial director. You'll be in connection with many successful projects and be in touch with all the latest market information. It's confidential, it's absorbing and it's rewarding. Increase the return in your career when you ring Carolyn on 828 8055.

SALESY P.A.
£4,300
Mix your sales and secretarial panache whilst supplying a complete customer service. Be totally responsible for the smooth running of the sales side of this co., utilising your initiative and well developed telephone manner to make things spark! Sound like you? Then phone Simone now on 828 8055.

IN CHARGE!
£4,500
A recipe for success. Blend your secretarial experience with your admin. talents. Result—satisfaction: Run the office your way and assist two partners in this professional team. Liaise! Organize! Administrate! Can you accept the challenge? Then phone Sally, in confidence, on 828 8055.

CITY SMOOTHIE
£4,500
Liaise with some of the world's most famous names in the consumer industry. In a real P.A. capacity you will be dealing with overseas customers and fluctuating world prices and with a wide range of administration and a variety of secretarial duties, you will be instantly rewarded. The previous P.A. has been promoted so it's up to you to develop a career by ringing Simone today on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

MAKE UP YOUR MIND £3,800
Marketing cosmetic products which are constantly on the change will give you the scope and variety to become a productive member of a really hectic team. Combine your secretarial C.V. with your administrative powers. Liasing with press officers and production people, and handling the budget for the marketing department. All this enables the team to be totally productive. Collect the rewards by phoning Claro now on 828 8055.

YOU'RE THE ONE £4,000
Want a challenge? To carve a career? Meet VIP's at the airport? Be spoilt by your boss? Overseas ministers drop in and visiting Embassies will be on your exclusive schedule. Flexibility is their middle name so enjoy your initiative more than your soc. talents. Sounds good? Then smile as you dial Sandy on 838 8055.

Late night opening, too!
CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

Brompton Hospital
Personal Assistant/
Medical Secretary

Salary on scale £3,226-£3,806 for consultant physician in respiratory diseases whose responsibilities include general clinical work, fibreopticbronchoscopy and postgraduate teaching. Own office, I.B.M. Golfball typewriter. Organisational ability and common sense of utmost importance.

Further details and application form from

Miss J. A. Jenks,
Personnel Manager,
Brompton Hospital,
Fulham Rd., London, S.W.3.
Tel.: 01-352 8121, ext. 4357.

SECRETARY/PA

required for two partners of an international architectural practice in West End. Good typing, shorthand not essential. £3,750 p.a. Age 24-34.

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Len Murray: looking to continue the balancing act?

Another round of collective bargaining

Brighton.

The "election Congress" of the TUC gets underway today with the unions loyally attempting to prove that it is feasible and indeed laudable to believe in two contradictory notions: unswerving support for the Government and fundamental opposition to a key plank of its economic policy, the five per cent limit on pay increases.

This political double-think is most clearly evident in the main composite motion, "The *Priorities of Voluntary Collective* Bargaining", which is plainly intended to mean all things to all men. It insists on a return to normal collective bargaining, but also talks of containing unit labour costs, and goes on to lay down guidelines, for negotiators.

It is a package that bears the heavy thumbprint of compromise, and experience suggests that is just the kind of formula that would allow the TUC general council to acquiesce in yet another year of wage *restraint, dictated by their* political allies in Westminster. If that sounds a cynical view, all one can plead is that the behaviour of labour leaders over the last year in matters of pay has prompted justifiable caution in taking words at their face value.

But this time it may be different. Union leaders as diverse as Mr Moss Evans of the transport workers, Mr Joe Gormley of the miners and Mr Ken Gill of the white-collar union Tass are intent on steering *the general council towards* literal interpretation of the policy declaration of "opposition to government policies of intervention and restraint in wage bargaining, including Government sanctions and any form of restrictive government incomes policy".

Union leaders will find it harder to shirk a fight if—or, more probably, when—some discontented group of workers decides that power bargaining is more effective than across the table negotiation. That being so, the *bargaining priorities* outlined by the TUC fall in status from the practical detail of a voluntary incomes policy to the level of vague aspirations that negotiators may ignore at will. The TUC's commitment to responsible pay bargaining then becomes a less convincing element in Mr Callaghan's election strategy.

And on that subject, just what the Prime Minister and the six wise men from the TUC general council talked about when he had them round for dinner at his Sussex farm three days ago remains a mystery. Officially, the talks did not take place at all, and the diners are keeping mum.

It may be assumed, however, *that Labour's general election* prospects and the trade union contribution to them was uppermost in their minds. That *it will be significant*, in terms of money, time and organizational effort is not in doubt.

The Prime Minister will barely have finished his address tomorrow before the 1,100 delegates vote through a motion from the engineering workers congratulating the unions on their contribution to government since 1974, and looking forward to a continuation of their special relationship with a reelected Labour Cabinet, including further legislation to *model society more closely* to their own vision.

All of which might be thought to worry Mr James Prior, the Shadow Employment Minister, who is attending Congress as an interested observer. It probably will not, for the paper covering the cracks in this public show of unanimity is pretty thin. It does not take much *political acumen to exploit the* credibility gap between willing the end but refusing the means to the Government's counter-inflation policy.

Beyond all this conscientious weighing of pros and cons there is what might be called the "super-cynic's view", usually found among supporters of the incomes policy, that whatever resolution the conference adopts, however hardline it sounds and looks, the TUC general council will simply refuse to get caught up in a *full-scale wage confrontation* with the Government of their choice. It is a plausible and in some ways attractive view, but it ignores the pressures already building up.

The Government has made too many forward commitments to too many groups of its own employees—servicemen, policemen, dentists, university teachers, industrial civil servants and firemen—to have any serious expectations that the five per cent limit will survive the winter bargaining season without significant breaches, on to which others will latch.

So it is best not to get too carried away by the standing ovation that Mr Callaghan will receive. Some of his trade union backing is more apparent than real. The transport workers' leader insists: "there can be positive differences between the Labour Party and the trade *union movement on pay re*straint but that in no way means that the relationship between the two becomes incompatible. You cannot have a complete fracture as a consequence of disagreement on a specific issue".

Complete fracture, no. But the trump electoral card of a working relationship with the unions to which no other party *may aspire looks on closer in*spection to be a misdeal. The risk of the public at large finding that out may push Mr Callaghan into asking for his mandate sooner rather than later.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Lord Chalfont

This frightening conspiracy of silence

In a radio news report, evidently written by a disciple of Lewis Carroll and broadcast last week by one of those breathily sibilant young *ladies now so much in vogue in the* world of "current affairs", it was stated, with no apparent intention to be ironic, that the Notting Hill carnival was judged to have been a *great success*—"only 16 policemen had received hospital treatment".

I mention this remarkable example of doublespeak only to draw attention to a more general phenomenon of which it is characteristic—namely *the boundless capacity of the people* of this country, and it seems of the West as a whole—for ignoring unpleasant, evil, or dangerous manifestations, presumably on some vaguely perceived philosophical assumption that they will then cease to exist.

The Notting Hill episode, for example, and the bizarre reaction to it is symptomatic of a progressive *acceptance in our society of a dis*turbing level of violence and an increasing contempt for the values and behaviour of an ordered and civilized society.

It does not seem to be widely realized that we are in danger of degenerating into a nation of people for whom the concepts of order and the rule of law have lost much of their meaning. This develop*ment is one of profound significance* for our future; for it is an axiom of most civilized political philosophy that it is possible to have order without freedom (indeed the validity of the proposition will be readily endorsed by millions of oppressed people throughout the world); but it is *not* possible to have freedom without order.

Once the fabric of an ordered *society is irretrievably weakened, and* the foundations of the rule of law are undermined, the way is open for the strong to dominate the weak. Brute force becomes the final arbiter, and once we set our feet upon that road it very soon divides to lead in two directions—one to anarchy and the other to dictatorship.

Yet no one should be in any doubt that this is the path upon which we are being set by a bland acceptance of such phenomena as the mindless *brutality involved in "football* hooliganism"; the documented increase in crimes of violence; the increasing savagery of political demonstrations in the streets of our cities; and the growth of casual vandalism into epidemic proportions.

The general apathy in the face of these attacks upon society is encouraged by some of the more fashionably progressive theories about the frustration of youth and portentous explanations of indiscriminate violence as "a cry of protest against social injustice".

Faced by this rubbishy nihilism, most (although mercifully not all) *of our political leaders seem to* have adopted a policy of discreet silence, possibly feeling that they may otherwise acquire a reputation at odds with their own modish images of themselves.

It is not, of course, only the internal threat to our society which arouses such massive indifference. For some time I have been seeking to draw attention to what I believe to be some of the dangers which face us in the international context, and I have become accustomed to the glazed look, the polite yawn and the glib references to doom-watching and reds-under-the-bed.

It was, therefore, with more than usual interest that I opened a book sent to me a week or so ago by an American friend. It is called, with descriptive sobriety, *American and Soviet Military Trends Since the Cuban Missile Crisis*, and it is a massive volume of 500 pages, complete, in the best tradition of American strategic analysis, with comprehensive tables, maps, graphs and statistical summaries.

The first point to be made is that its author, Mr John M. Collins, is no ordinary academic "defence expert". He is, in fact, the senior specialist in national defence matters at the congressional research service in the Library of Congress, and the background to his study is a salutary example of the attitudes of the ostrich.

A previous comparative study of the United States-Soviet military balance by Mr Collins was published as an official Congress document in 1976; a second study on the same subject was *not* published because, according to the American press, it conflicted with the "much brighter picture of United States defence and strategic capabilities" contained in the secret Presidential Review Memorandum (PRM 10) on Soviet policy.

When Mr Collins completed earlier *this year an even fuller third study* at the request of a Democratic member of Congress, there was again disagreement inside the House Armed Services Committee about its publication, with the result that the Congressman who had commissioned the study lost his patience and handed the manuscript over to the Washington Centre for Strategic and International Studies, who have now published it.

Its evidence and conclusions are, to say the least, alarming. It is a careful, objective and factual study, which avoids the traps into which analyses of comparative military strength so often fall. The author readily concedes that the "numbers game" can be misleading and that to have any real meaning an analysis of the military balance must be much more refined and sophisticated than a mere comparison of the levels of manpower, weapons and equipment.

Even so, he concludes that the strategic nuclear weapons of the United States no longer constitute a reliable deterrent; that Nato forces in Europe are seriously deficient when judged as a possible defensive shield against Russian attack; that Soviet forces and their equipment are becoming increasingly offensive in character; and that the United States navy is poorly equipped to deal with modern Russian anti-ship cruise missiles.

His overall conclusion, which may not quite reach the summit of elegant prose, should, nevertheless, one would have thought, cause alarm bells to ring all over the West—*Current trends*, he writes, *curtail United States freedom of action. The upshot abridges abilities of United States armed services to deter attacks on the United States, defend this country effectively if deterrence should fail, and safeguard associates whose security is closely linked with our own.*

*This bleak and authoritative assess*ment will come as no surprise to serious students of the international scene—nor, for that matter, will the profound official silence with which it has been received.

A similar upsurge of apathy has greeted a less ambitious, but equally disturbing publication in this country, by Mr Julian Critchley, one of the Conservative Party's handful of *serious experts in military affairs.* Mr Critchley has made a study of surprise attack in the twentieth century, examining such examples as the German attack on Poland in 1939, the later attacks on Denmark and Norway, the North Korean invasion of 1950 and the various phases in the Arab-Israel conflict since 1956. He has then sought to analyse the lessons of these campaigns and to apply them *to the present confrontation with the* Soviet Union.

His general conclusion, arrived at after a lucid and persuasive analysis, is that current Nato defence strategy is unsatisfactory, mainly because we can no longer rely upon the substantial advance warning of a Russian attack upon which all Nato planning has hitherto been predicted.

Is there anything, or anyone, capable of bringing home these facts and denting the collective complacency of the West? Scarcely a week passes without a press leak, inspired by some desperate defence official, revealing some new defect in the defences of Britain or Nato. It is true that at a recent "summit" meeting, Nato leaders agreed upon a programme to remedy some of these deficiencies, but effective defence *requires something more than pro*grammes and study groups.

Meanwhile, outside the European Atlantic area, the poison is spread fast—an article by a French jour ist published in *Le Figaro* last mo claimed that there were now Russian generals permanently tioned in Africa, controlling the a vities of 40,000 Cubans and 2, East Germans and distributing tan guns, missiles and aircraft thousands throughout black Africa.

In the face of *all this* the peo of the West—and of Britain especia gravely play out their prescri roles in the great dramas about policy, British Leyland, delays airports and the iniquities of common agricultural policy. Tr unionists are apparently prepar in pursuit of some industrial disp to take action which would furth weaken the already precarious m rary defences of the West.

It is a pity there is today Pericles to exhort his fellow-citiz to "remember that prosperity c only be for the free; that freedom the sure possession of those alc who have the courage to defend i

If, as seems likely, we shall so have a general election, it will interesting to see what reasons ea party will give for believing that *should* have the confidence of bewildered electorate. I would like offer, especially to some of th younger electors with most of the lives still before them, some fr advice. I do not have a vote, but I had, I should, when all the arg ments about unemployment a inflation had been deployed thousand times, give it to the pa whose leaders had the courage break the conspiracy of silence abo the threats which are posed to o social and political system both with and without; and who were prepar to do something about it.

American and Soviet Military Tren Since the Cuban Missile Crisis, by Jo M. Collins, published by the Centre f Strategic and International Studie £3.50.
Warning and Response, by Julia Critchley, published by Leo Coope £5.50.

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Unemployment: why blame Labour?

When I first worked in Liverpool, 18 months or so after the end of the Second World War, I met a building labourer who was obsessive about work. He *was what would be called nowa*days a "workaholic". I asked him: "Why do you work so hard, surely you could take it a bit easier?" Then he told me that before the war he had been out of work for nine years, tramping the country looking for work he could not find. He was certainly not one of those, of which *The Times* of Februarg 22, 1938, said: "There are hundreds of thousands of young men who do not show any disposition to bestir themselves to get out of unemployment into employment. They are content with a life of laziness . . . there is a slackness of moral fibre and of will. . . ." His first job, if one could call it that, was when he was called up for the Army. He certainly got there the compulsion which *The Times* had called for. After demobilization, because of his pre-war experiences, work for him became a religion.

I recall this incident because unemployment is undoubtedly going to be one of the central themes in the general election. This will be so even if this week's TUC does not make it the dominant issue. Already, James Prior, for the Tory opposition, is seeking to "prove" that Labour is responsible for unemployment, and that Tory policies would cure it. Sir Keith Joseph, as is to be expected, has joined the chorus. Government, he says, can do little and it is up to the people to stop pricing themselves out of work, leave things to the market forces, and all will be well.

These arguments, however, have long been proved invalid. The truth is (and I accept that percentage-wise, Britain's unemployment could be marginally up on some of the other western European countries), unemployment is high in every western capitalist country. It is not unique to Britain, and it is as high if not higher in countries without Labour governments—whose policies have little, or nothing in common with any form of socialist thinking—*as it is in countries with* Labour-type governments.

This is particularly true in the United States where the economy is increasingly getting into difficulty. If Sir Keith Joseph's entrepreneurial concepts were adopted, Britain could easily slip back into a situation like the "hungry thirties". It is not surprising, therefore, that Tories like Peter Walker, whose ideas are Keynesian, or at least based on MacMillan's "middleway" are filled with horror at the thought that the Joseph/Thatcher economic concepts could be made operative. Michael Foot was absolutely right to challenge Ted Heath and Peter Walker regarding Joseph's economic views, because to hear Sir Keith argue is to listen to a voice *which either ignores history* or tailors it to suit his own concepts.

The hungry years in Britain were not only times of high unemployment, they were also times of dire poverty. Scenes of such poverty are described in statements in *The Long March of Everyman*, edited by Theo Barker. A shipyard worker of the time, Herbert Medland of Liverpool, is quoted from a BBC archive disc as saying "Nobody was well off. For instance, it was common when we left the yard at dinner time to find outside the yard hordes of children with no shoes on their feet, begging, 'any left, please, any left?', and that would be any left from our snacks, which we used to take out and give to them."

As well as our experiences of the hungry thirties, there are the present developments in Australia. The recent budget introduced by Mr John Howard, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's Treasurer, is referred to as good old fashioned economic medicine. As one economic journalist put it, it is "a blatant pro-business, long-term, hard-headed package. . . .". *The Fraser administration* was elected on a policy of reducing and reforming the tax system. Mrs Thatcher has suggested that we can learn a great deal from Malcolm Fraser's Government, and she is known to admire his right-*wing ideas. What in practice* has happened in Australia?

Mr Howard has announced an increase in taxes on personal incomes and swingeing increases in taxes on beer, spirits, tobacco and petrol. He has also badly savaged the national health scheme, and increased taxes on retirement benefits. At the same time, real public expenditure goes up by only 1.7 per cent which is bound to increase unemployment, particularly in the public sector.

Those of us in the Labour Party who have criticized the Government's public expenditure policy have done so because we felt that it followed Tory demands too closely. Therefore, if unemployment has been increased because of government policy, it has been in precisely those areas where Tory policies have been adopted. The slowing down of public expenditure and the actual cuts in some fields have undoubtedly led to some unnecessary unemployment. Yet *this is what the* Tories demanded, and also what tax cuts in California, will lead to. It is also clearly implicit in Milton Friedman's recent argument that the key to economic recovery is to cut public expenditure. Now, because an election is imminent, the Tories are blaming the Government for unemployment of which they themselves were the architects.

It is this sort of hypocrisy which is sickening, although I fear such arguments will be further developed in the weeks ahead. While I believe the "right to work" groups have not always used the best tactics in their campaign they are certainly correct to draw attention to Tory hypocrisy in the present Saatchi and Saatchi unemployment campaign posters.

If all government intervention in industry had been withdrawn, as the Tories advocate, and if companies (private *enterprise) had not been taken* over or bailed out by government finance, then the levels of unemployment in Britain would certainly have been back to the days of the hungry thirties.

There is, however, a new factor which makes the situation basically different. Today, because of our system of social *security, such scenes as* described by the Merseyside shipyard worker are no longer there. This is due in particular to policies carried out by Labour governments since 1945, so that those who are unemployed are cushioned from its worst effects, although those unemployed in the long term are slowly but surely reaching rock-bottom.

The problem is not a simple one. Those who, for example, argue that growth in the economy is the answer, fail to *recognize that growth too has* its limits, due to the undeniable fact that the world's natural resources are themselves limited. Equally, investment without new companies being developed can and does lead to unemployment. There is plenty of hard evidence to prove this point.

Whether Sir Keith, Margaret Thatcher or Professor Friedman like it or not, the plain fact is that uncontrolled capitalism *cannot provide full* employment, and no longer does partial Keynesian economic intervention suffice. There is a need to go beyond Keynesianism to a more planned economy. I recognize, however, that there is a serious danger in planning; that, in the process of planning, democracy could be destroyed. In planning, democracy needs to be strengthened and extended, bringing more people into the decision-making process. At the moment, however, there is a dichotomy between planning and democracy. I do not deny the problem, and its recognition is the first step towards its solution.

Instead of Tory and other politicians blaming Labour for unemployment, it would be better if they turned their attention to the real problems and their solutions. But in what is possibly an election year, I fear that hope is not likely to be fulfilled.

Eric Heffer

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton.

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Getting down to the basics

An occasional series on new words and new meanings

Samuel Johnson: "The woman had a bottom of good sense." The word "bottom" thus introduced was so ludicrous to Boswell's schoolboy sense of humour that he sniggered, and covered his confusion by recording in his diary that "most of us" could not forbear tittering. Dr Johnson: "Where's the merriment? I say the woman was fundamentally sensible." Fundament is an old-fashioned name for the bottom, but it still lives, as in Ogden Nash's accurate observation: "What chills the finger not a bit Is so frigid upon the fundament." In the *past century we have removed* the possibility of such fundamental confusion as Boswell's by replacing fundamental by *basic*. In particular, *basically* has come into vogue as a conventional, almost meaningless, rhetorical intensifier. You can hear it used a dozen times a day to mean fundamentally, essentially, or "I am not quite *sure what I mean*, but pay attention, because it must be good stuff from such a source".

This fashion for *basically* is curious. *Basic* and *basal* are comparative newcomers to the language, having been manufactured in the middle of the nineteenth century merely as adjuncts to certain technical uses of the noun *base* in botany, *chemistry, and architecture*, where fundamental would have been misleading. *Basic* became instantly popular because of its novelty, brevity, and scientific chic. The immortal Fowler *judged that the basic words* should be reserved for their natural contexts as in: the elytra have a *basal* gibbosity; the *basal* portion of the main petiole; its capital resting on its *basic* plinth; and *basic* salts, phosphates and oxides. In general and figurative contexts Fowler judged that *basic* was unnecessary and *incongruous*.

Usage, perverse and wayward creature, has little noted nor long remembered Fowler's magisterial judgment. The cuckoo fledgling *basic* has shed *its scientific and unEnglish* feathers, and become the regular word, ousting fundamental from the nest where it had sat for more than five centuries. This victory of *basic* over fundamental has been helped by various specialized uses. A *basic* industry, such as mining or metallurgy, is one that plays a major role in the national economy. In the widespread jargon of wage negotiations, that most depressingly prevalent of modern dialects, *basic* is an amount that constitutes a standard minimum in a scale of remuneration without overtime and other extras. We speak of *basic* allowances of petrol and foreign currency; of *basic* dyes, slag, norms, and steel. In on*line computing, basic* is a term of Computerese for a very simple but verbose programming language much used by beginners, but not by serious programmers. *Basic* English is a variety of the English language, comprising a select vocabulary of 850 words, invented by C. K. Ogden of Cambridge, and intended for use as an international language.

Basic has won. It would be pedantic to grumble about its conquest. Usage rules, OK? However, it is still worth saying that *basis* is a pitfall into periphrasis for writers who seek to impress by roundabout language. On a continuing *basis* is a poor way of saying per*manently*; on a monthly *basis* is a poor way of saying by the month; on a 24-hour *basis* is a poor way of saying "round the clock", or at any time of the day or night. It is still worth saying that *basically*, that favourite piece of verbal fluff, is *basically* otiose. Nineteen sentences out of 20 in which *basically* appears would be sharpened by its deletion.

Philip Howard

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

On the face of it, this has not been a particularly bright summer for Mr Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher. An 11-day strike on his London daily paper, *The Sun*, was followed almost immediately by the shutdown of all three New York daily newspapers, including his *New York Post*.

As the present chairman of the New York Newspaper Publishers' Association, it was he who took much of the blame for the hard line against the strikers which the proprietors had decided to take. The strike continues.

Yet things are not all bleak for Mr Murdoch. *The Star*, the weekly magazine-style paper which was his first publishing venture in the United States, is prospering greatly and enjoying a rapid increase in circulation.

It now sells around three and a half million copies a week, mainly in supermarkets. Two recent issues—one of them featuring Elvis Presley on the cover—sold well over four million. This is nearly double the circulation of a year ago.

The Star is one of a number of gossipy weekly papers, printed on cheap paper, which have gone some way towards filling the gap left a few years ago by the disappearance of classier weeklies like *Life, Look* and *The Saturday Evening Post*. The older-established *National Enquirer*, with a circulation of more than five million, is the most successful of the newer papers, with *The Star* running it an ever closer second.

Television was one of the influences blamed for the demise of the old weeklies. The new ones run with the pack by devoting many column inches to the doings of stars of television and films.

A recent copy contained a story about a new television space series, an interview with *Dolly Parton (a much televised* singer), articles about Elvis Presley, Linda Ronstadt, Valerie Harper (star of *Rhoda*) and much in a similar vein. There seems no end to the appetite of American women—at whom the papers are principally aimed—for gossip of that nature.

The other main category of articles is what Mr Ian Rae, the editor, calls "service" features—advice on cooking, housekeeping, family relationships and emotional problems.

A few headlines will illustrate the flavour: "Tips to *help you cure a broken heart*"; "Learn to forget unpleasant memories and live a richer, happier life"; "Tips to keep your per emotionally content with patience and love"; "*Gout can run in the family* and afflicts both rich and poor".

The most recent innovation is an advice column on sex by Jacqueline Simenauer, author of *Beyond the male myth*.

"We obviously had to bring that in very carefully", said Mr Rae. "After all, don't forget we have to sell this in supermarkets."

Using the supermarket as an outlet for the new breed of weekly magazines has been the crucial element in their marketing, as well as having a generally restraining effect on their contents. Mr Marty Singerman, *The Star's* general manager, has been with the paper since its inception, and told me how in the beginning it was hard to get the supermarket chains to allot the necessary prime impulse-sales space next to the checkouts.

Gradually, however, as the paper has shown that it can generate revenue, the supermarkets have been persuaded to give it their best space. The heavy use of television advertising to promote the paper has also had its influence on the store owners.

Mr Singerman believes that what put *Life* and *Look* out of business as weeklies was because at the end of their lives, the bulk of their circulation was in postal subscriptions, many of them sold at heavily discounted rates. The theory was that if they *attained a large enough circu*lation, at whatever cost, they could increase their advertising rates and make their profit that way.

But when advertising



slumped, which happens from time to time, the magazines still had to honour all those bargain-rate subscriptions. In doing so they incurred serious and ultimately unsustainable losses.

The Star and its competitors sell an insignificant proportion of copies—less than 10 per cent—by subscription. The rest are impulse sales. From an editorial point of view, the fact of having to interest the audience afresh every week in order to survive is a challenge, but it also provides an instant indicator of what appeals to readers most.

Those who know Mr Murdoch solely by his British publications will be surprised to learn that what appeals to *readers of The Star is not* chiefly sex, sensation and thick black headlines. The most daring picture in the issue I monitored was a colour snap (*The Star* uses colour well) of Princess *Grace and her newly-mar*ried daughter strolling along the beach in distinctly unrevealing bathing costumes.

It has indeed toned itself down a bit since it was launched in 1974. That launch was something of a false start: the circulation rose to slightly under a million in the first year, and held there.

So the *Murdoch people* altered the mix, directing their aim more specifically at women.

The sports section was removed and replaced by beefed-up domestic coverage. The cover of one recent issue, offering advice on "how to turn hesitant husbands into wonderful lovers" is clear evidence of the feminine bias.

The Star plays less attention than its rivals to the inexplicable wonders of outer space. Unidentified flying objects are written about, but Mr Rae tries to avoid the "ooh, ah, isn't it incredible?" approach of the *Enquirer and some others.*

When they thought they had the formula right, they began heavy television advertising again, and this is what is behind the recent rapid growth. Having *won a new body of readers*, the aim now is to attract new advertisers.

An unusual television commercial being screened in New York is aimed specifically at *advertising account executives*, telling of *The Star's* circulation success. Mr Singerman wants to overcome the hesitant approach of some Madison Avenue advertising people, who feel *there is something a bit raf*fish about papers like *The Star*.

"They don't mind advertising on television programmes using the same people we're writing about", he said. "But somehow they're worried about their image if they advertise with us."

His aim is to break down that barrier and then to build the circulation still more. "We can get to 10 million", he declared, though he declined to speculate on how long that would take.

When we think of American periodicals, our minds leap to *such famous names as the New Yorker* and *Esquire*. Yet *The Star* and its rivals, which sell many times more copies than those two, are what most Americans are actually reading.

Nobody would claim that they contain examples of great literature, or even serious contributions to the national debate. People at *The Star* like to speak of it as a magazine rather than a newspaper because its primary purpose is to entertain rather than to inform.

It is a good example of Mr Murdoch's greatest skill as a publisher—that of calculating and observing the kind of things his different audiences like to read most, and supplying them in a straightforward and unpretentious manner.

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A Special Report to mark the 1978 air show

FARNBOROUGH

Momentous decisions clear way to end of century

by Arthur Reed

The 1978 Farnborough air show opens today at a time when momentous decisions are being made affecting the aircraft industries of Britain, Europe and the United States.

Within the past few days, the British Government has agreed that Rolls-Royce should be allowed to go ahead with the 535 version of the RB 211 engine at an investment of £250m, that British Airways should spend £400m on a fleet of 19 of the new Boeing 757 airliners powered by the 535, and that Britain should reenter the European airbus consortium.

As aerospace companies from all over the world assemble for the beginning of Farnborough, the future for many of them has suddenly become clear up to the end of the century.

Whether British Aerospace was right in its far-reaching decision not to join Boeing in a proffered partnership on the airframe of the 757, preferring to link itself instead with the European aircraft industry in the long-term development of a family of airliners will be a big talking-point among the aerospace executives at the show.

What is not in doubt is the important nature of the decisions the Cabinet has taken, particularly as they affect Rolls-Royce. The company's future in the world league of big civil aero engine manufacturers has been assured as the 535 becomes a live, rather than a "paper" engine.

Orders for a total of 40 757s from British Airways and the big United States airline, Eastern, are important enough and ensure that the 535 has a substantial start to its sales life. But the initial 40 orders are just the tip of an iceberg which could bring in £1,000m worth of orders for Rolls and for Britain with the new engine.

The 757 is designed to supersede an aging generation of airliners, such as the British Trident and the American Boeing 707, 727 and 737, and McDonnell Douglas DC8, sales of which top 5,000. Rolls will not be the only engine manufacturer to hang its engines on the new airliner, but the fact that it is providing the launch engine must mean that it will pick up a major share of the total market.

The Government is to be congratulated in allowing British Airways to buy, in the 757, the aircraft it wanted rather than forcing it into a contract for one such as the European B10 which, in its commercial judgment, would have been wrong for its routes.

British Airways' predecessors, BEA and BOAC, were not so lucky and had their minds made up for them on new airliner purchases by governments. The 757 makes sense for the national airline which already has the RB211 engine family powering its Boeing 747 jumbo jets and Lockheed TriStars.

For engines at least, Britain enters the Farnborough show in a strong position. British Aerospace has yet to finalize its international collaborative agreements. It has, however, made a start on new civil projects, the most important of which is the 146 airliner, a 70 to 100-seater designed to operate over short-to-medium routes out of difficult airports with short runways.

The 146 is a project which was begun by the old Hawker Siddeley Aviation before nationalization, but which was placed in cold storage after the fuel crisis of 1974 made its price unattractive to the world's airlines. A new start was ordered by the Government in July, though there are not, so far, any launch customers—as there had to be before a go-ahead was forthcoming for the RB 211-535 for the Boeing 757.

In the military sector, the world manufacturers are well down the road with a new generation of aircraft. The American F14, F15, F16 and F18, the French Mirage 2000, and the Anglo West German-Italian Tornado, are flying, and in some cases in service.

Successors to these, such as that covered by air staff target 403 in Britain, are still on the drawing board, and the drive is on to sell more of the existing lines of aircraft, although this drive is being inhibited by the decision of President Carter to cut back sales to non-Nato countries.

The President's decision, while bad news for American aerospace, is welcomed by aircraft companies in Europe which will have no compunction in trying to fill the gap left by it in the discussions which they will have with potential overseas buyers at the Farnborough show.

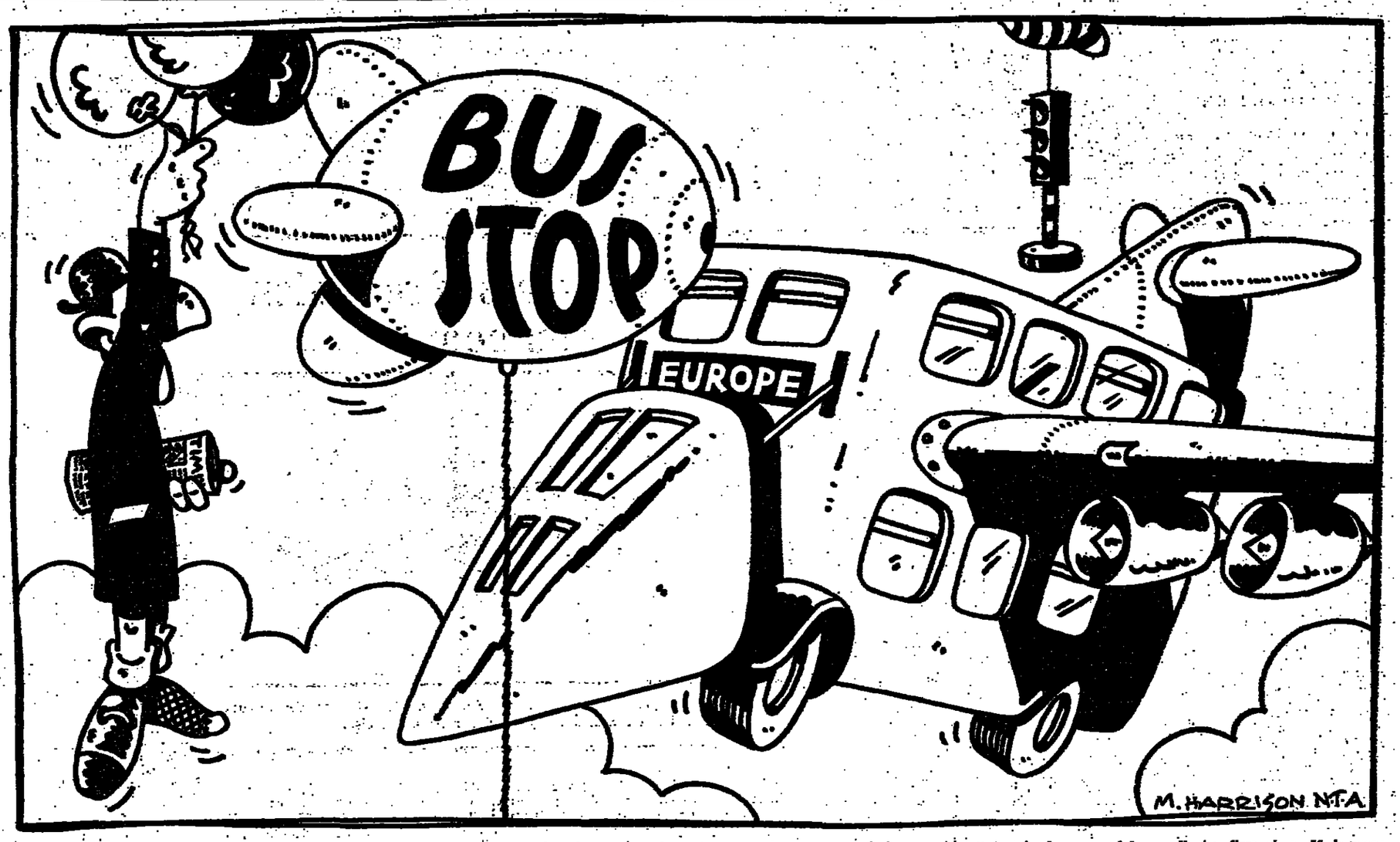
In spite of continuing détente, countries throughout the world seem intent on keeping up their military guard and there are sales worth many millions of pounds to be had between now and the end of the century in everything from supersonic fighters to counter-insurgency aircraft and light freighters, from missiles of all kinds to radars.

The nationalized British aerospace industry, now settling into its second year of state ownership, and with its various divisions and subdivisions shaking down into a coherent whole, has a superb opportunity to grasp an important share of the enormous markets, both civil and military, which are on offer.

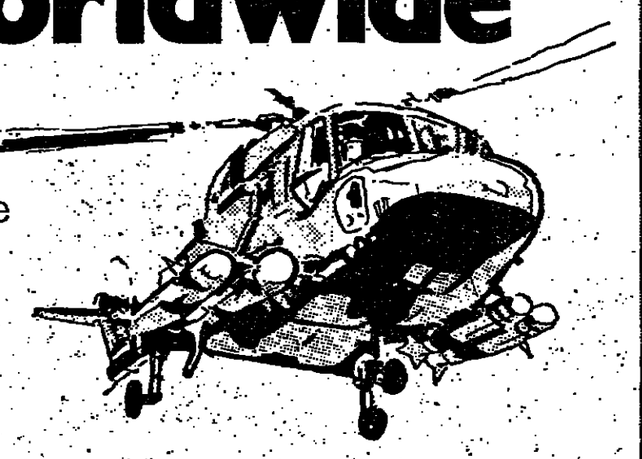
In spite of the debilitating effects of various political decisions in the past, the industry has, surprisingly, retained a powerful overall design, development and production capability covering the whole spectrum of aerospace products. It is important that none of the decisions which are to be made in the near future should sap this strength.

Farnborough International '78 provides a fine shop window for the products and the skills of British Aerospace, which will be raising its banner at this event for the first time. If between now and then the right decisions on international cooperation are made, and domestic projects are started which have a world market sales prospect, rather than simply providing jobs for under-employed factories, Farnborough '80 should see Britain's aircraft industry on a path to success.

The author is Air Correspondent, The Times.

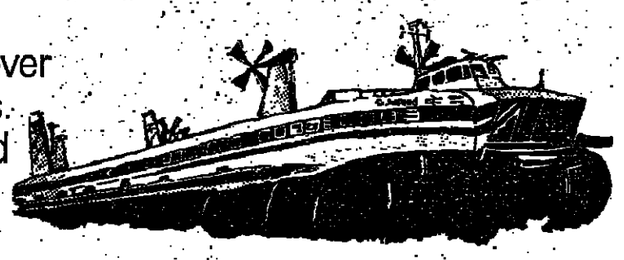


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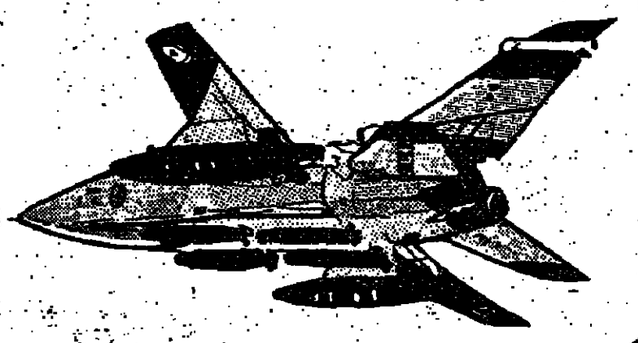


Helicopters Westland Lynx, Sea King, Commando and Gazelle are in full production for NATO countries and the armed forces of the world. Lynx, designed by Westland and built with European collaboration, the world's fastest helicopter with a hingeless rotor system, has been ordered by 12 countries.

New business includes a large new military helicopter and a second generation remotely piloted helicopter.



Hovercraft British Hovercraft Corporation hovercraft have carried over 20 million passengers and completed 300,000 hours of operation in 50 countries. The SUPER 4, now in service, is the largest passenger hovercraft in the world and carries up to 60 cars and 416 passengers across the Channel in half an hour.



Systems Engineering Normalair-Garrett is the European leader in environmental control, hydraulic, pneumatic and life-support systems for aircraft, submarines and fighting vehicles.

Experimental & Electronic Laboratories and F.P.T. Industries Limited are specialists in the design, testing and manufacture of emergency flotation equipment and crash-proof fuel systems for the aerospace industry worldwide.

Westland Aircraft Limited England

The Queen's Award to Industry has been won 7 times by Companies in the Westland Group

Nationalized industry makes its debut

by Arthur Reed

This will be the first Farnborough air show at which *the British aircraft industry* will have appeared as a nationalized body. As a consequence, famous names such as Hawker Siddeley Aviation and British Aircraft Corporation will be absent from the stands this time, to be replaced by the logo of British Aerospace.

Since it was vested on April 29 last year, British Aerospace, under its chairman, Lord Beswick, has spent much time setting up a new organization and reviewing future projects. British Aerospace is now established in two main groups, aircraft and dynamics, the chairmen and chief executives of which are respectively Mr F. W. Page and Mr G. R. Jefferson.

In its accounts for 1977 the corporation reported sales of £860m, of which £536m were exports, and a trading profit of £65m. Profit after taxation was £29m, assets employed £287m, and orders in hand £2,283m.

Such excellent results are likely to be continued this year according to figures issued for the first six months by the Society of British Aerospace Companies. During that period, overseas earnings by the industry were £60m up on the same period of 1977, reaching nearly £550m. With the exception of March, the industry improved on each of its monthly figures.

Leading export markets for British aerospace industry projects were the United States and France for aircraft and parts, and the United States and West Germany for engines and parts.

But although those results are excellent, most of them are the result of projects which were developed and contracts which were signed by the private-enterprise companies which made up the bulk of the British aircraft industry before the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Act 1977 which introduced nationalization.

It is now possible, however, to see the way in which British Aerospace policy is developing, and the type of new projects on which the sales performances in future years will be based. In a deal with the Government of Romania, the BAC 1-11 airliner will be sold to that country and then, over a period, built on a production line there.

The 146, a short-haul airliner to carry either 70 or 100 passengers in two versions, has been given the go-ahead at a cost of £250m.

Although this project will provide much needed work in Britain's civil aircraft factories, employing 7,000 British Aerospace workers and up to 5,000 among equipment suppliers, foreign partners are being sought on a risk-sharing basis.

Other promising projects on the civil side of the nationalized industry include the 125-700 executive jet and the wings for the A300 European airbus.

A few 748 jet-prop airliners are still being sold, but the production lines for the Trident airliner and the supersonic Concorde have now both run out of work. In the case of the Concorde, two aircraft are complete but remain unsold at the British Aerospace factory at Filton, Bristol, and a further two are in a similar state at the Aerospatiale factory at Toulouse.

In the military aircraft and missiles sectors the situation is far more encouraging. At the British Aerospace factory at Warton, Lancashire, a vast new assembly shop was recently opened in which a production line for the Tornado swing-wing fighter-bomber, which Britain is developing with West Germany and Italy, will be assembled.

Hawk jet trainers are coming off the production line in quantity for the Royal Air Force and are beginning to sell to air forces abroad, while the Sea Harrier version of the Harrier "jump jet", which is in service with the RAF and the United States Marines Corps, is advanced in development for the Royal Navy. Nimrods are being converted to the airborne early-warning role and VC10 airliners to the tanker role for the RAF.

Missiles such as the Rapier and the Swingfire from the British Aerospace "stable" continue to sell well abroad, but the sales success story for aerospace goods is not confined to the *nationalized sector* of the industry.

Westland, the helicopter manufacturer, remains independent and continues to sell its Lynx and Sea King in the export market. Earlier this year it signed a significant contract which will result in a production line for the former aircraft being established in Egypt, and at its headquarters at Yeovil it has started development on a successor to the Sea King.

Short Brothers, the fast-based aerospace company, is beginning to its 30-seater 330 prop-jet liner known among third-level commuter lines around the world. also carrying out an increasing amount of subcontract work for leading overseas aerospace companies such as Boeing.

Britten-Norman, the of Wight manufacturer the Islander and Trislan light airliners, has been s recently to the Swiss company Pilatus, but it is continue to make these successful aircraft types, more than 900 of which ha been sold.

American fears of recession after boom

by Frank Vogl

The American aircraft industry is booming. The level of domestic and foreign military sales is high and looks like remaining that way. The level of commercial and general aviation sales is speeding ahead of previous records, supported by an airline industry that is enjoying unprecedented success.

The overall sales volume of the American aerospace industry hit a record of $32,294m last year, compared with $30,018m in the previous year and the 1978 results look like being far better. But there are a good number of worried men in the industry and the longer-term outlook appears fraught with more problems than most of the industry's leaders care to contemplate.

On the commercial aircraft side the story is now a highly publicized one. The leading manufacturers are competing to win orders for a series of new planes, extending from Lockheed's L-1011-400 to Boeing's series of 757, 767 and 777 aircraft and to McDonnell Douglas's Super DC9-80 and DC10 derivatives.

Each of the companies seems confident, with Boeing in particularly good spirits having registered the world's largest commercial airplane order—a contract from United Airlines for 30 of the new 767 model planes worth $1,200m.

These manufacturers have been complaining about here that will broaden the underhand financial deals by the Europeans to win orders for the A300B airbus from Eastern Airlines and by the British to win orders from Pan Am for a Rolls-Royce engined fleet of Lockheed TriStars. But industry leaders privately note that the complaints ought not to be taken as seriously as some press commentators have suggested.

Forty per cent of the Eastern Airlines deal on the airbus will involve contracts for American manufacturers, while the TriStar airframe is made in America. In addition, the industry's complaints in America have had just the sort of effect that was desired—they have stirred Congressional leaders and members of the United States Treasury to issue blunt warnings to the Europeans that America might react unless foreign manufacturers abide by fair international trading practices.

In more normal times it is quite probable that the United States companies would be protesting about the Europeans in more strident terms. But these are far from normal times, with the American airline companies registering tremendous traffic and profits.

The leaders of the biggest airline companies believe that increased competition within the United States will benefit them and thus many of them are hopeful that Congress will soon approve airline deregulation Bill



A Phantom interceptor of 892 Naval Air Squadron alongside an A6 Intruder aircraft of the United States Navy during a Nato exercise.

here that will broaden the already being instituted by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

But talk of increased competition and booming airline business immediately brings words of caution from some impact of the reforms aircraft manufacturers and therein lies one of the American industry's biggest worries. The rate of inflation is rising and the economic growth rate is slowing and there are fears in some quarters that a recession is not too distant.

A serious economic slowdown would almost certainly have a detrimental effect on the industry. Mindful of this the manufacturers are moving toward expanded production with some caution and most airlines, despite all their enthusiastic and optimistic talk, are showing some wariness in placing new orders. The next few months could be critical on this front.

Offsetting such worries to some extent is the joy in the United States industry that the dollar is declining in value. The sharp changes in currency rates are without doubt strengthening the international competitive position of the big American manufacturers and this must be a factor to worry the Airbus Industrie leaders.

To some extent the military side of the industry is less dependent upon general economic trends. To the relief of leaders in this segment there is little evidence that the Carter Administration intends to make cuts in defence spending—quite the reverse, in fact, with real increases almost certain for the next few fiscal years.

The volume of industry sales to the Department of Defence is formidable and rising quite rapidly. Last year sales totalled a record $14,389m. Orders for assorted developed products are now being seen, both from the United States Government and from Nato. Such projects as the F14, F15 and F16 appear to have a good future.

However, the sudden decision by President Carter to cancel the B1 bomber project was a psychological blow to the industry and spokesmen note that there are few new projects under contract and development.

An Aerospace Industries Association of America official said: "There are no new fighter military aircraft under way now. . . . While production runs for current models are good for the next few years, there is increasing questioning in the industry about what comes next. Business is good, but the people who look beyond tomorrow are getting worried."

And the worries are by no means confined to this area alone. Complaints are being heard loud and clear in the industry now about President Carter's policies of restricting foreign military sales. "The fact that the United States industry will not be as prominent at Farnborough or at Paris next June as in the past reflects the increased difficulty the industry is having in obtaining government export licences", one industry spokesman said.

President Carter's human rights policies have undoubtedly had an effect on blocking United States military aircraft sales to such countries as South Africa, Argentina and Equador. In addition, the President has taken a much tougher line than his predecessor in approving the sale of highly complex hardware to allied nations.

For example, on August 16 the Department of State announced that the Government has turned down a request by the Shah of Iran for 31 of the F4G Phantom warplanes equipped with advanced anti-radar systems. Instead the United States Government offered the Shah 31 of the less advanced F4E Phantoms and 1,000 strike missiles.

Industry officials note that time and again the administration is blocking sales and, as a result, the French and British and others are winning orders and the combined effect is to reduce the American share in international markets.

There are also worries about what appears to be a clear effort by the Carter administration to reduce the amount of government research and development cash available to industry. This complaint seems somewhat questionable when it is considered that many of the aerospace manufacturers have diversified their activities in recent years. They may be getting less defence funds in real terms for research and less National Aeronautics and Space Administration funds, but many of them are picking up government funds elsewhere.

A good number of the former purely aircraft makers are today into such diverse activities as computers, solar energy, windmill energy and assorted types of electronics. Indeed few of the big aircraft companies in the United States now are anything less than conglomerate technology corporations and most are winning government research and development funds from such assorted agencies as the Department of Transportation and the Department of Energy.

So well are almost all the manufacturers doing and so healthy are their order books that the complaints to be heard in the industry should not be given exaggerated importance. Indeed the American aircraft industry is today probably healthier than almost any other single industry in the nation.

In the longer term, the future of the industry appears increasingly to lie in technology diversification to make it less dependent upon the Government's defence budget and in increased international cooperation, to secure markets and aid the financing of new projects. In addition, there are some in the American industry who are convinced that the future must embrace manufacture of an American supersonic transport aircraft (SST).

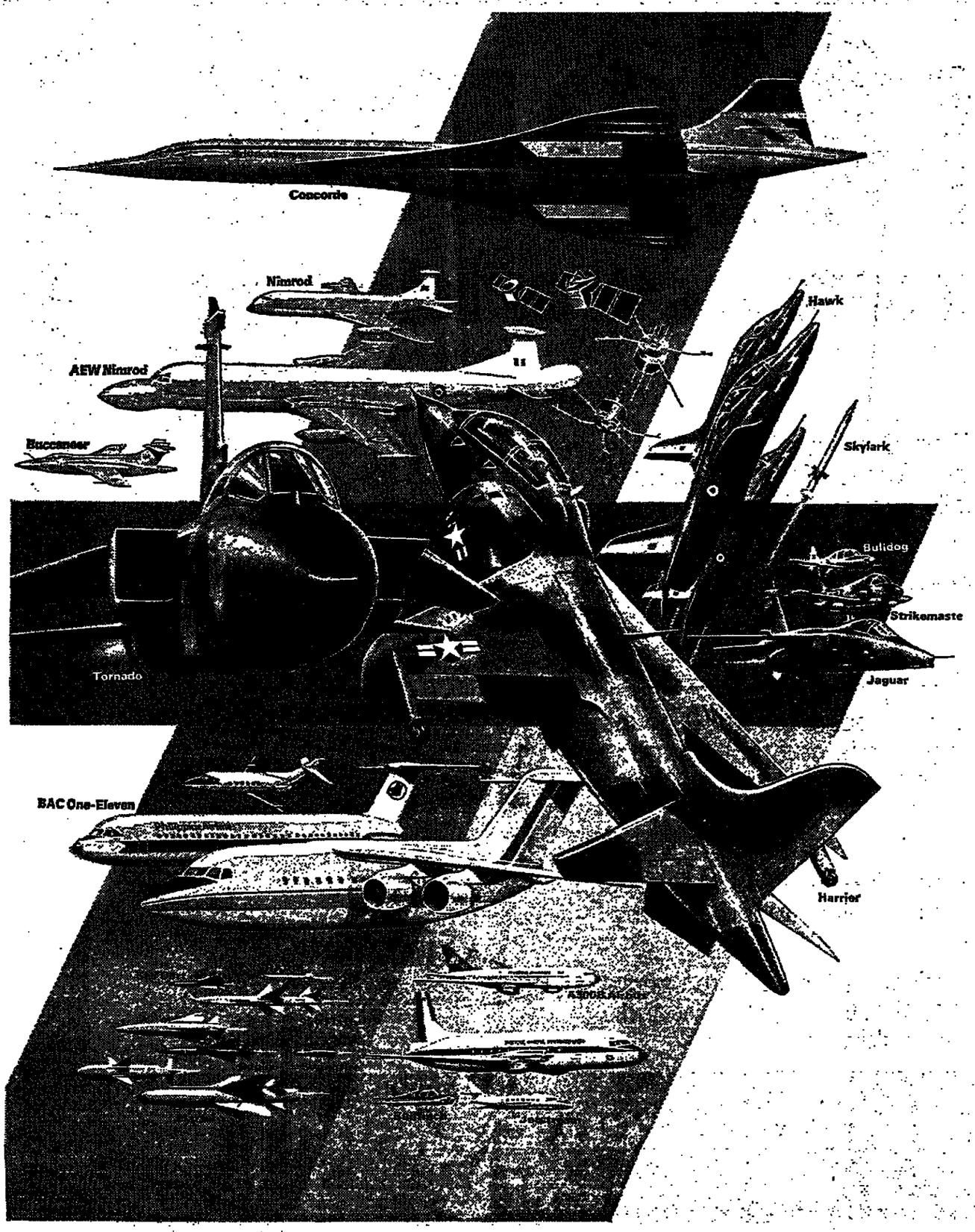
Mr Karl G. Harr, president of the Aerospace Industries Association, stated once the "the bottom line is that sometime down the road—not perhaps not too far down the road—the nation that produces an efficient SST is going to dominate the world airways".

Mr Harr elaborated on this point in congressional testimony not long ago. He defended limited government contracts for basic research by all three leading commercial aircraft manufacturers on the SST project and emphasized that "it is important that the United States be in a technological position to develop an SST if the situation warrants".

Some industry executives believe it inevitable that there will be cooperation in due course between United States aircraft makers and the Anglo-French manufacturers of Concorde on a second generation SST.

It is a fascinating subject—perhaps a little remote at this point—but one worthy of amusing rumour and gossip when executives from the United States and Europe meet in Farnborough and get bored reciting the wonderful sales and profits records that they are registering this year.

The author is US Economics Correspondent, The Times.



Unequalled...

The unequalled capability of British Aerospace is evident in the range, variety and content of its current programmes. It is the only company in the world to cover the technological extremes of VSTOL combat capability and supersonic passenger travel and embrace a broad spectrum of aerospace activity... from swing-wing and supersonic combat aircraft to conventional subsonic aircraft and piston-engined primary trainers... from missile systems for land, sea and air defence to space satellites... from intercontinental jet airliners to propjet feedliners and executive transports... from sophisticated high-altitude and low-level reconnaissance aircraft to marine and submarine engineering, reinforced and microwave plastics, gyro-based precision products, and electronic and avionic systems.

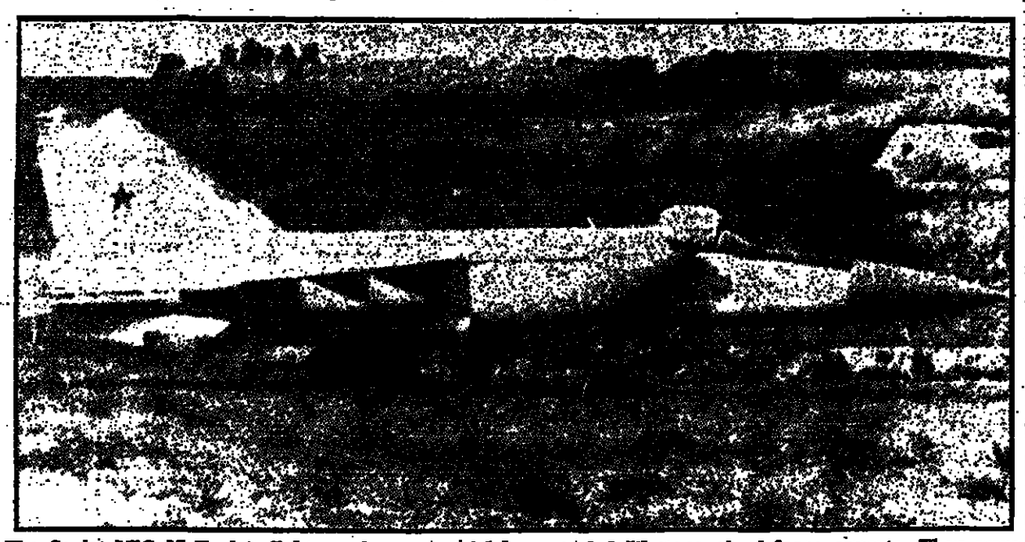
BRITISH AEROSPACE
WEYBRIDGE ENGLAND

Unequalled in its range of aerospace programmes

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Hopes of a peep through Soviet curtain dashed



The Soviet MiG 25 Foxbat fighter, whose potential has worried Western air defence experts. They were pleased to have the chance to examine this one which landed in Japan two years ago. The pilot sought political asylum.

The refusal of the Soviet Union to send any of its civil aircraft to the Farnborough show has come as a deep disappointment to everybody connected with the event who were hoping that a least a corner of the veil over the activities of the Russian aerospace industry would be lifted.

After sending an observer to the last show in 1976, the Russians had indicated that they would become exhibitors this time. The word coming from Moscow was that they were to bring a Yak 42 airliner, a type which they are making efforts to sell in the West, but at a late stage their entry was cancelled.

No detailed explanation for the withdrawal was forwarded to the organisers of the show, and the Society of British Aerospace Companies was once again left wondering just what it is it must do to match the Paris salon, where the Russians always exhibit in force, with a national exhibition hall, and a wide range of their civil airliners—including the supersonic Tupolev Tu 144.

But despite Soviet secrecy, it is known that its aircraft industry is working on a range of advanced military aircraft, and that it has several new civil types on the assembly lines.

It is also known that the quality of its aerospace products is improving, but that it is still generally behind the West in such sectors as advanced avionics and jet engines. Approaches for assistance in such technologies by the Soviet Union to Western countries, have come to nothing so far, for although individual companies have been keen enough to do business, Western governments, for obvious reasons, have placed barriers in the way.

The MiG 25 Foxbat and the Tupolev Backfire B are two of the Soviet types which have been causing alarm among Western defence chiefs who see them as symptomatic of a new, expansionist attitude by Russia which, in the past, concentrated largely on military aircraft types with a role to defend the homeland.

Backfire is classed as a strategic bomber, and its two 46,300lb (with reheat) Kuznetsov turbofan engines—the same type as are used in the Soviet supersonic airliner—give it a top speed of over 1,300 mph, a range of 3,730 miles and a service ceiling of 59,000 ft. It can carry two externally mounted stand-off missiles with a range of their own of 460 miles.

Reports coming from the Soviet Union indicate that the Backfire is now in service with both the Air Force and the Navy and that at least 30 have been produced.

The Foxbat, a single-seater interceptor or high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft, has an equally impressive performance at speed as the larger Backfire, being able to reach 2,100 mph in short dashes.

Foxbat's radius of action is 620 miles and it is thought to have an endurance of three and a half hours. Flogger, Fencer and Fitter B are three more modern Soviet military types which are impressive to Western defence eyes. Each is fitted with variable-geometry wings to give it more flexibility in operations and greater manoeuvrability.

Little has been heard lately of the Russians' own vertical takeoff seaborne fighter, the Yak 36, but development of this type, which in its earlier versions had some obvious technical drawbacks, is undoubtedly proceeding slowly but inevitably.

Soviet aircraft factories do not have the financial and economic constraints of those in the rest of the world, and if the manufacturers do not produce a correct design first time, there is plenty of money at hand for a second, third and even a fourth attempt.

An example of this philosophy is the Tu 144 civil supersonic airliner, which every time it appears at the biennial Paris salon, appears to have undergone a big reshaping in the interim period.

After many false starts, the TU 144 went into service on November 2 last year, flying between Moscow and Alma-Ata, a 2,000-mile sector. However, the service has been spasmodic, with frequent cancellations being blamed on weather conditions. The few westerners who have flown on the 144 have described the cabin as uncomfortable and noisy.

Russia is also proceeding with the development of its first wide-bodied jumbo jet, the 350-seater Il 86, a prototype of which was flown to the Paris show last summer, although it was kept closed to foreign observers.

The observers were not impressed by the overall design of the 86, and certainly not by that of the four wing-mounted engines, which appeared to be old-fashioned and uneconomical.

The Yak 42 which was to have appeared at Farnborough, but was then withdrawn, is one of the Soviet Union's most promising civil aircraft. It has three engines in the same layout as the Trident or Boeing 727 airliners and is now in service with Aeroflot, carrying up to 120 passengers.

A. R.

Learning to cope with adolescence

by Peter Norman

For the past 12 months continental Europe's aircraft manufacturers have been riding high on the strength of one aircraft.

The European airbus, after many years of sluggish sales, has achieved the desired transformation from ugly duckling into swan.

The twin-engined, wide-bodied jet has penetrated the United States market as the Eastern Airlines Whisperliner. Orders and options for the standard A-300 aircraft exceed 150, thanks also to a steady flow of orders from airlines in Europe and Asia. This summer its makers decided to go ahead with the production of a smaller 200-seater version of the aircraft known as the A-300-10.

Although the airbus is still a long way from covering its development costs, let alone make a profit, it is shaping up to be the most successful European civil aircraft since the Second World War.

In the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that those who piloted the project through its years of uncertainty sometimes lapse into euphoria. At the opening of the Hanover air show earlier this year, M Bernard Lathière, president of Air-Industrie, suggested that the European airbus consortium has become the main competitor of the giant Boeing company of the United States.

But the success of the airbus is only one facet of continental Europe's aerospace industry. The aircraft's growing success on world markets may be convincing proof that the industry is well clear of its infancy, but it has still to cope with the troubles of adolescence.

The European industry has still to evolve a structure that can assure its future as an effective competitor and partner of the large American aerospace groups. Its productivity is too low and its profitability weak.

In the past few years the Europeans have shown a remarkable talent for building aircraft in joint ventures that cross national borders. The Anglo-French Concorde and the airbus, which is produced by a consortium of French, German and Spanish companies with British Aerospace as a sub-contractor, are the two prime examples on the civil side.

On the military side, where government budget decisions eliminate the risks of the market, success has been even more notable. The Tornado multi-role combat aircraft is an Anglo-German-Italian venture. The Euromissile group was built up as a Franco-German partnership. British, German, French and Italian firms are working on a new generation of military helicopters. Other trans-national ventures include the Franco-German Alpha-Jet trainer and the Transall transport.

But all these ventures have been one-off projects. The various partnerships have not furthered the industry's integration to counterbalance American domination.

There are plausible reasons for this institutional backwardness. A national aircraft industry, whether profitable or not, is a valuable asset for any industrial country. The technological spin-off for other sectors of a national economy can be enormous.

Yet in Europe there is the structural over-capacity in the industry. The per capita turnover of the American aerospace companies is twice that of their European counterparts. Integration in the European aerospace industry may be a desirable goal, but as long as integration implies a cutback in production capacities, no national government is willing to lose control over its sector.

The fear of losing control is not confined to national governments. A manufacturing consortium such as Airbus Industrie can only develop into a truly successful force on international markets if its parent companies are prepared to divest a certain amount of sovereignty over their growing subsidiary. This giving up of independence is a step that many European aerospace companies are unwilling to contemplate.

For these reasons it is not altogether surprising that the most enthusiastic supporter of European integration at government level has been West Germany. Although the Germans recognize that their industry must be slimmed down as part of any European integration process, they think that the operation is likely to be less painful for them than for Britain and France. The German aerospace sector employs about 50,000 people and is therefore roughly half the size of the French industry and a quarter the size of that in Britain.

For advocates of greater integration, however, the recent history of VFW-Fokker, Europe's only true transnational aircraft company, is a cautionary tale.

VFW-Fokker was created at the end of the last decade from the West German VFW concern and Fokker of Amsterdam. The group began to run into serious difficulties when it became apparent that its VFW-614 small feeder airliner was not selling on world markets.

The months that led up to the abandonment of the project last December were marked by a scarcely concealed bickering between the group's German and Dutch halves.

The future of the group as a transnational institution is now in balance. The Bonn Government, which rescued the concern from bankruptcy, wants the German part to merge with Germany's biggest aerospace group, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and regards the fate of the Dutch Fokker division as very much a secondary consideration. The Dutch in turn seem now to be turning their thoughts towards greater cooperation with the French aerospace industry to complement the existing, rather fragile, cooperation with Germany.

Yet despite the problems and pitfalls, greater integration still seems the only way in which Europe's aircraft makers can challenge the massive financing and marketing power of America.

It is there that the airbus, as the most hopeful European civil aircraft project in years, is of key importance. Civil aircraft manufacturing, dependent as it is on market success, is the touchstone of an aircraft industry's viability. The airbus has achieved its sales (if not its profit) breakthrough and the consortium is committed to producing more than one type.

The hopes are that Airbus Industrie, by attracting other partners and widening its range of products to a true family of aircraft including perhaps a narrow-bodied short-to-medium range "Joint European transport" aircraft, will form the basis of a truly European industry. The necessary decisions at corporate and national level are far from easy.

But the time for decision taking is drawing close. Airline traffic is rising strongly again and reequipment programmes are needed to meet the economic and environmental dictates of the 1980s. In response to the European challenge, the American aircraft companies this summer have unveiled their new generation of jets for the next decade.

The author is European Business Correspondent, The Times.

The 'third world' takes off

What might be termed the "third world" of aircraft manufacturers—the countries with aircraft industries which are blossoming, but which are not yet in the same league as those of the United States, Britain, Europe and the Soviet Union—will be well represented at Farnborough.

But those aircraft and other products which appear at this week's show represent only the tip of an iceberg which continues to grow and which could, in the coming years, affect sales into the countries which have traditionally been the perquisites of the major manufacturers.

Brazil, for instance, is expanding its aerospace capability and could, before long, be in a position to meet much of the rapidly growing need for new aircraft from the South American continent.

Two Brazilian products are to be exhibited at Farnborough. They are the Embraer Bandeirante, a twin turboprop light transport which is being produced in 21 different versions, and the Xingu, Brazil's first pressurized transport, which can carry nine passengers.

Embraer, the Brazilian manufacturer, has plans for a family of aircraft developing out of the Xingu, among them the 10-seater Tapajos, and the 20-seater Araguaia. The Xingu cruises at 292 mph and is powered by two Pratt and Whitney (Canada) PT6A-28 turboprops.

Israel Aircraft Industries will not be represented at this show, but it is a company with enormous capability and potential which, in addition to being able to overhaul a wide range of modern aircraft, produces three types of its own.

These are the Kfir, a single-seater, multi-role fighter, which is in service with the Israeli Air Force, and which is on offer for sale abroad, the Arava, a light military transport with short takeoff and landing capability, and the Westwind, a light business jet.

Although the Kfir has been in being since early in this decade, it is still, for obvious reasons, on the Israeli secret list in the matter of its performance. But it is known that its maximum speed at low altitudes is about 850 mph, or 1,450 mph above 36,000ft. The design of the Kfir is based on the Dassault-Breguet Mirage 5 airframe and power is supplied by an IAI-built General Electric J79-GE-17 turbojet developing 17,900lb of thrust with reheat.

South Africa now produces a light aircraft of its own, the Atlas C4M Kudu, a six-seater, being used for casualty evacuation, supply dropping and aerial survey. The Kudu has been developed in collaboration with Aermacchi, the Italian aerospace company.

The aircraft industry of Spain is beginning to grow swiftly, and CASA, the national aerospace company, is a partner in the European airbus consortium with France, West Germany and Holland, making parts for the A300 300-seater.

Other CASA products include the C101 Aviojet, a new two-seater jet trainer, and the C212 Aviocar, a twin turboprop transport with seats for 19. The Aviocar is in service with the Spanish Armed Forces where it is used in the photo-survey, navigation-trainer, and general utility roles. Foreign buyers have included Portugal, Jordan and Indonesia.

New Zealand is expanding its aerospace capability with the CT4 Airtrainer, a two-seater primary trainer. This aircraft is in service with a number of air forces, among them those of New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, and Hongkong. Its American Continental engine gives it a maximum speed of 183mph at sea level.

Australia will be showing at Farnborough its Nomad short takeoff and landing military transport powered by two Allison turboprops. The Nomad has accommodation for 14 and has been bought by the armed forces of Australia, Indonesia, Peru and the Philippines.

Finland, recent buyer of the Hawk jet trainer from Britain, has its own two-seat primary trainer, the Valmet Leko-70.

The Leko-70 was intended to succeed the Swedish Saab 91D Safir as the standard Finnish Air Force primary trainer and was the first new military aircraft of Finnish design to fly a prototype developed in 1957. It is powered by an Avco Lycoming engine. In a civilian role, it would have a third seat installed.

Japan's aircraft industry has been developing steadily over the past decade so that it now has a wide range of different types. Among its developments are the Fuji KM-2B, a tandem two-seater primary trainer, the Kawasaki C-1A medium-range military transport, and the Shinmeiwa US-1 amphibious search and rescue flying boat.

The KM-2B has grown out of the development by the Japanese of the American Beechcraft Mentor which Fuji manufactured under licence after assembling 50 from components supplied by the main manufacturer.

The C-1A is powered by two 14,500lb thrust Pratt and Whitney JT8D-9 turbofans. It has a crew of five and can carry 60 troops, or 45 paratroops, or three Jeeps, or a 160mm self-propelled gun. Twenty-four are being delivered to the Japanese defence forces, and a minelaying version is being discussed.

A. R.



The Bandeirante, a Brazilian airliner which will be one of a growing number of aircraft from developing air industries at the show.

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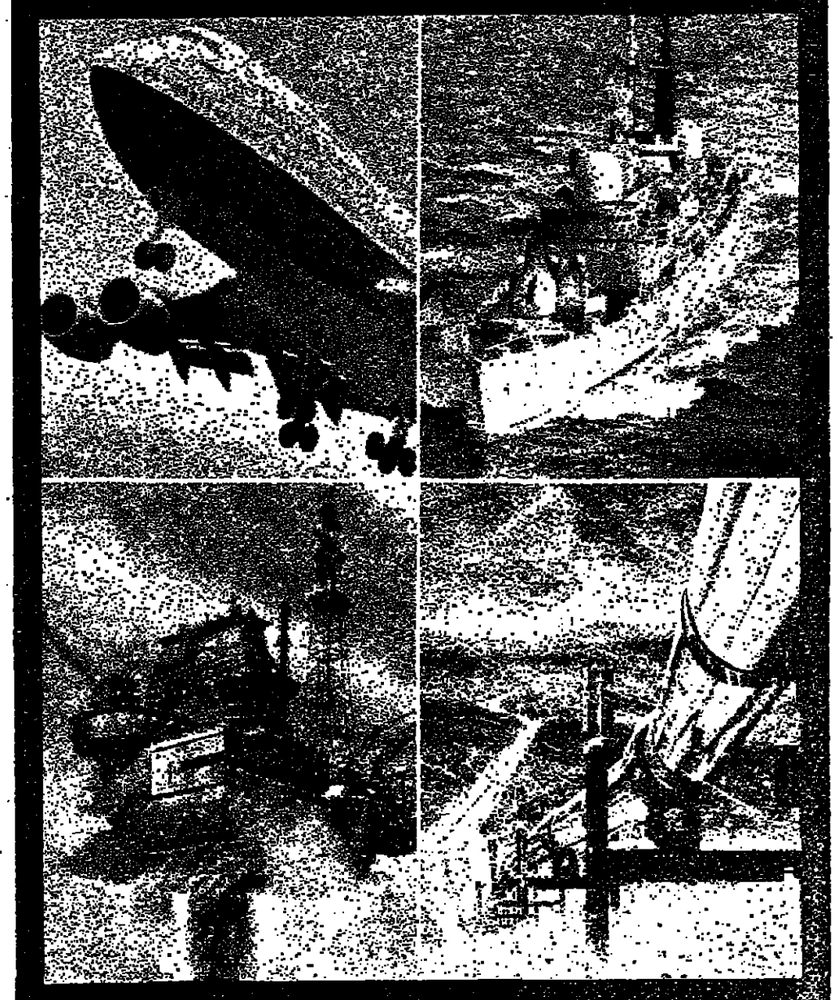
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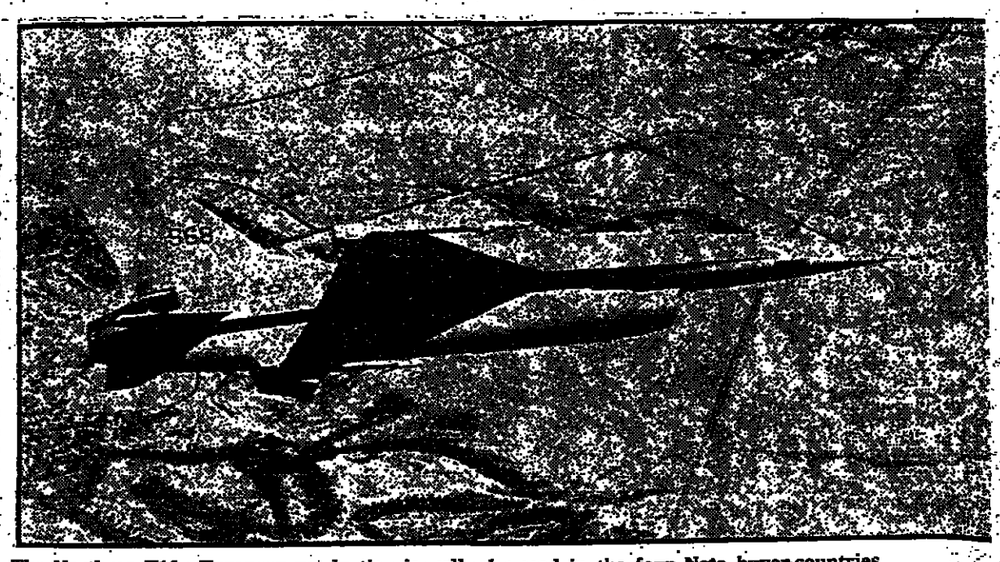
Now the A300 is joined by the A310, the aircraft airlines have asked for. A 200-seater with the same wide-body fuselage cross section tailored for the lower density medium haul routes. The A310 has a new wing optimized for this market.

Both the A300 and the A310 incorporate the technology of the 80's. The two models and their variants are the basis of a new family, enabling Airbus Industrie to maintain its leadership and airlines to operate profitably in the medium haul market.

Airbus Industrie

Exports spread cost of military technology

by Henry Stanhope



The Northrop F16 : European production is well advanced in the four Nato buyer-countries.

This year's air show takes place at a time of steadily increasing sales of military hardware despite, or perhaps because of, savage competition on both sides of the Atlantic.

On the face of it the spirit of competition should have diminished. President Carter has placed a ceiling of $8,500m on the annual exports of United States military equipment, and regulations in theory govern the sale of American top-most technology.

The growing acceptance by the United States of the "two-way street" principle should encourage cooperation between the Nato allies, and this is slowly manifesting itself in Europe where economic realities are pushing the national arms manufacturing industries more closely together.

On the other hand, armed forces are in need of new equipment after several years of recession and government constraints. Moreover the decision of most leading Nato allies to increase defence spending by an average of 3 per cent from next year has enabled those responsible for operational requirements to plan more constructively for the future.

Meanwhile, alarm over the growth of Soviet military potential, together with uncertainty and unrest in the Middle East and elsewhere, has continued to motivate governments in all five continents.

But the most significant cause of the present wave of competitive marketing continues to be the high and increasing price of modern technology which is forcing national industries to offset domestic costs with the help of foreign sales and longer production lines. The markets may be expanding, but so are the pressures upon aerospace companies to secure a profitable place in them.

In this jungle of conflicting interests American military aircraft and missile sales, both to domestic and foreign buyers, have maintained a steady growth rate during the past two years, although the cancellation of the B1 bomber and uncertainty over the MX intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) have clouded planning forecasts for the rest of the 1970s. Aircraft sales alone are expected to top $11,500m and missile sales a further $6,000m this year.

United States dominance of the Western aerospace markets has been emphasized by the sale of the F16, with European production now well advanced in the four Nato buyer-countries of Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway. The first squadrons should be formed next year.

Agreement is also likely this autumn on the sale of 18 airborne warning and control systems (AWACS) aircraft, now christened the Sentry, to Nato at a total value of some £1,000m.

But the AWACS deal, more or less finalized at the last Nato defence ministers' meeting in Brussels, has come only after three years of doubts and delays and after American promises to buy items of West German equipment in return. The Americans have been given clear warning that if they want to retain a large share of the European aerospace market in the 1980s they should be prepared to open their own doors to the best that the Old World can offer.

The French are claiming for instance that the Mirage 2000 which they will be pushing round the world in the 1980s will compete strongly against the F16 and that a twin-engined variant to be called the Mirage 4000 should in time offer air forces a better climb rate than that of the F15 or the Soviet MiG25.

Meanwhile Dassault-Breguet is continuing its sales effort with the F1 India, Australia and Egypt—under financing arrangements with the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI)—are among the markets being explored.

Britain and France are hopeful of further sales for the Jaguar low-level strike aircraft, having made improvements to the Adour engine. And Britain, together with West Germany and Italy, is hoping for export orders for the variable geometry Tornado.

Australia offers a possible market for the Tornado. But a more imminent decision has to be made by the Canadian Government, which needs both an air defence fighter to patrol its air space and a strike replacement for the F104s in Europe.

In theory the multi-role Tornado could meet both requirements, although its two variants, the strike/interdiction model and the interceptor, are being produced in reverse order to that which the Canadians need. To secure a Canadian order would mean a satisfying inroad by Panavia into the North American market, but there is little optimism in Europe over the outcome.

Sweden is trying to sell its Viggen fighter to India and Austria and is developing the Saab B3La strike/trainer, which will presumably compete for exports with the British Hawk and the Franco-German alpha jet. So there is plenty of competition, enough to force national industries into still larger conglomerates in the interests of self-preservation. The markets may be expanding but they are still not big enough for everyone.

The same is true of the helicopter industry. Helicopters have come to be regarded almost as front line weapons in the anti-tank battle, although arguments over their vulnerability remain. The potential of the armed helicopter was demonstrated during the Vietnam War and confirmed during the 1973 war in the Middle East. The Israelis are now using missile-firing rotary wing aircraft in their anti-armour forces.

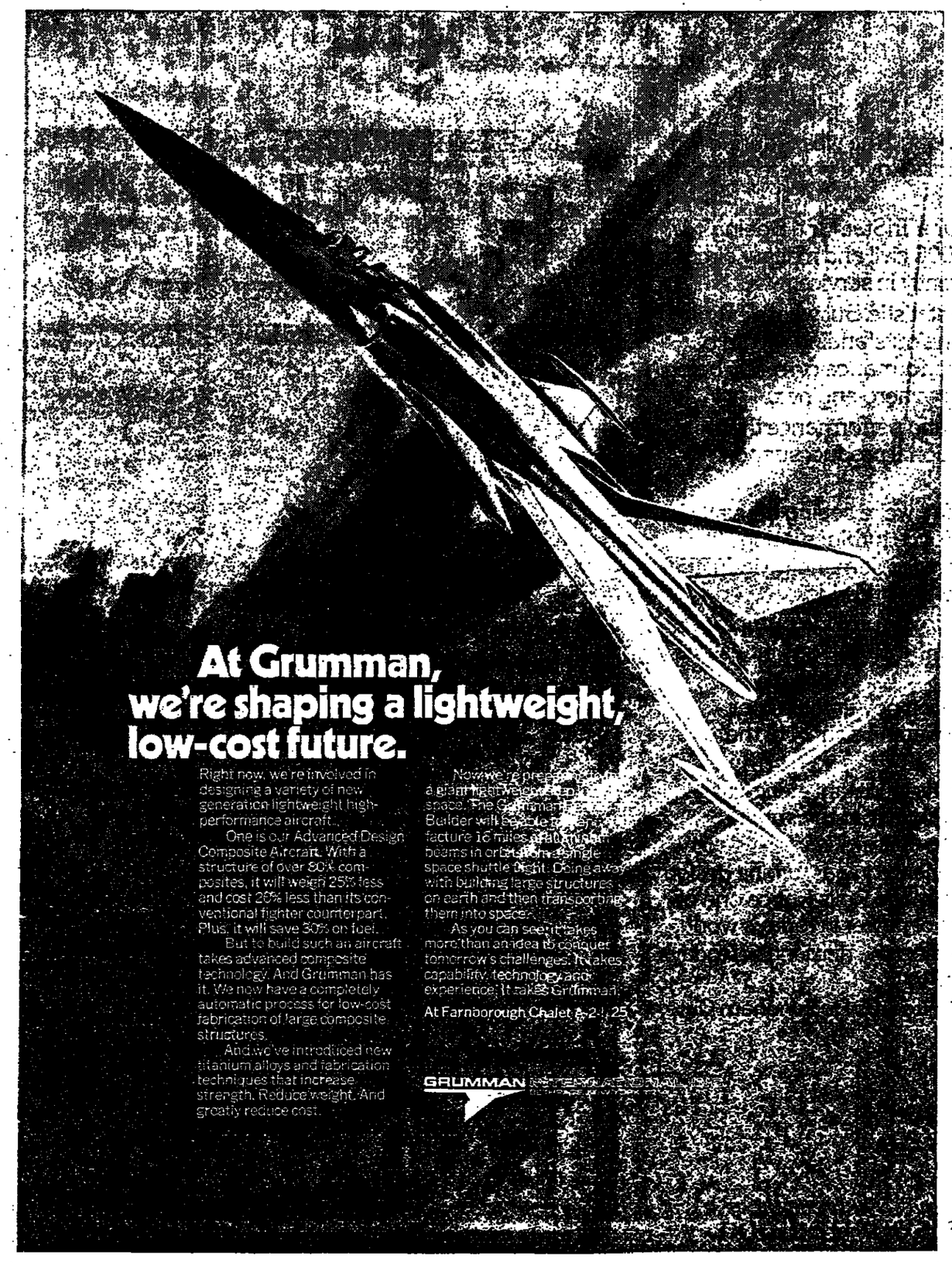
The movement is again towards collaboration, inspired by economic arguments and accelerated, in Europe anyway, by the formation of the European Programme Group whose brief is to push more work down the two-way street.

Britain, France, Germany and Italy recently signed a memorandum of understanding on future collaboration over helicopter design. They have already identified three helicopter groups which they might do business—the light four-ton aircraft, tactical transports in the six-ton range and the heavier 10-ton models like the British Sea King.

The still larger medium lift helicopters (MLHs) are being left to the American industry. Not all of the four collaborators are interested in the same kind of helicopter. Britain first wants a replacement for the Sea King in the late 1980s and is also interested in the middle range—which would mean an eventual replacement for the Wessex. France and West Germany however are more interested in designing a tactical anti-tank helicopter.

But the pooling of expertise knowledge to provide a range of European rotary wing aircraft both for domestic use and for export typifies present thinking in the whole aerospace industry. There is strength in numbers, and the future looks promising only for the strong.

The author is Defence Correspondent, The Times.



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GRUMMAN

RAF keeps choice open to attract jet partner

Talks about a new offensive support aircraft for central Europe will start between the air staffs of Britain, West Germany and France before the end of this year. The RAF has particular cause to hope that they will be successful.

At stake for the RAF is Air Staff Target (AST)-403, the project to design a successor to its present mix of Harriers and Jaguars by the late 1980s. West Germany and France do not need such an aircraft until the 1990s, but despite this difficulty over timescale, there is still some hope that a compromise can be found.

If not, the RAF will have to build AST-403 on its own, choosing one of three conceptual designs now on the short list. One is for an aircraft with a vectored thrust engine, like the Harrier with its vertical take-off and landing capability. Another is for a conventional single engine aircraft and the third is for a twin-engined alternative—although a relatively short take-off requirement will be a priority for any of them.

By the time the talks begin the RAF should be in a position to table one preferred option before the allies. But it is also keeping the choice as wide open as possible, in an attempt to attract one or both of the other European powers in a collaborative programme.

The West Germans for instance have indicated their preference for a twin-engined aircraft, and both the European allies are thought to favour a high-speed aircraft capable of flying at more than twice the speed of sound. A vectored thrust engine, on the other hand, would probably not be able to manage more than Mach 1.5. So if the RAF is to find a partner it may have to be prepared to sacrifice some of its own preferences.

A prime requirement is that a decision should be reached next year. It takes about 10 years to develop a high technology aircraft on one's own and 12 years if one is doing so under a collaborative programme. The latter is preferable because it means a longer production line, better export potential and more standardization within Nato.

Moreover the RAF's recent experience of collaboration has been reasonably happy. An Anglo-French partnership produced the Puma-Lynx-Gazelle family of helicopters, and the Jaguar strike aircraft was born out of the same national marriage.

A more glittering prize has been the multi-role Tornado, the result of British, West German and Italian participation, which has so far flown through its trials more satisfactorily than anyone might have expected.

The first pilot training course for all three countries involved will start at RAF station Cottesmore in late 1979 or in 1980, and a Tornado weapons training course will follow six months later. The first Tornado strike squadron will form at a United Kingdom air base six months later still and the others will quickly follow, both in Britain and at Laabruch in Germany. The air defence variant (ADV) of the aircraft, which is being built for the RAF alone, will come into service in about 1986.

In fact, after a lean period during the 1960s, the RAF can look forward to a number of new and improved aircraft during the next few years. The 30 Chinook medium lift helicopters which Britain is buying from the United States should be delivered in 1980-81, with one squadron forming in Britain and one in West Germany. The Chinook will gradually replace the Wessex. It has about two and a half times the lift capability of the Wessex and will add substantially to the RAF's all-round efficiency.

The improved Mark-2 Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft will start coming into service in 1980-81 and the first of 11 new Nimrod airborne early warning (AEW) variants will follow them in 1982-83.

Up to 10 Sea King search and rescue helicopters are due to start appearing this month and the RAF is already starting to look at eventual replacements for its other helicopters. These, when they emerge sometime in the 1990s, will almost certainly be the fruit of collaborative projects, and a memorandum of understanding on joint helicopter development was recently signed by the defence ministers of Britain, West Germany, Italy and France.

The nine VC-10s, which have been bought second-hand for conversion into mid-flight refuelling tanker aircraft, should be ready for service in 1983. These have already been unofficially dubbed "force multipliers" because of the extra capacity they will add to RAF combat squadrons.

A similar improvement to capacity will be contributed by the "stretching" of 30 of the RAF's C-130 Hercules transports. The Hercules will be made 15ft longer, enabling them to carry 128 infantrymen instead of the present 92, or 92 paratroopers and their equipment as opposed to the present total of 64. Work will begin this autumn and should take four years to complete.

Meanwhile the RAF is about half-way through the replacement of its Gnat trainer aircraft with the new Hawk, which again has been introduced with gratifyingly little fuss and bother.

Similar activity surrounds the future of RAF missiles particularly air defence missiles in Britain. Although the Rapier low-level surface-to-air missile (SAM) should see the RAF through to the 1990s, a wide-ranging study has already started of a possible replacement for the elderly Bloodhound medium-range SAM. This should be completed next year, with implications for the whole air defence picture.

The Air Interceptor Missile 9L (AIM-9L), a vastly improved version of the short-range Sidewinder infra-red guidance air-to-air missile, which is being produced by a European consortium should be ready for the RAF's Phantoms and eventually the Tornado ADV by the mid-1980s. Meanwhile, studies are already well in hand for a replacement for the Sky-Flash medium-range semi-active radar-guided air-to-air missile. The idea which is being sought is an advanced launch-and-leave missile which a pilot could rely on to find its target after first setting it on its course.

As for air-to-surface missiles, trials are already being conducted on the RAF's new laser-guided smart bomb while studies have started on an advanced anti-tank weapon for the mid-1980s.

H.S.

FARNBOROUGH SPECIAL

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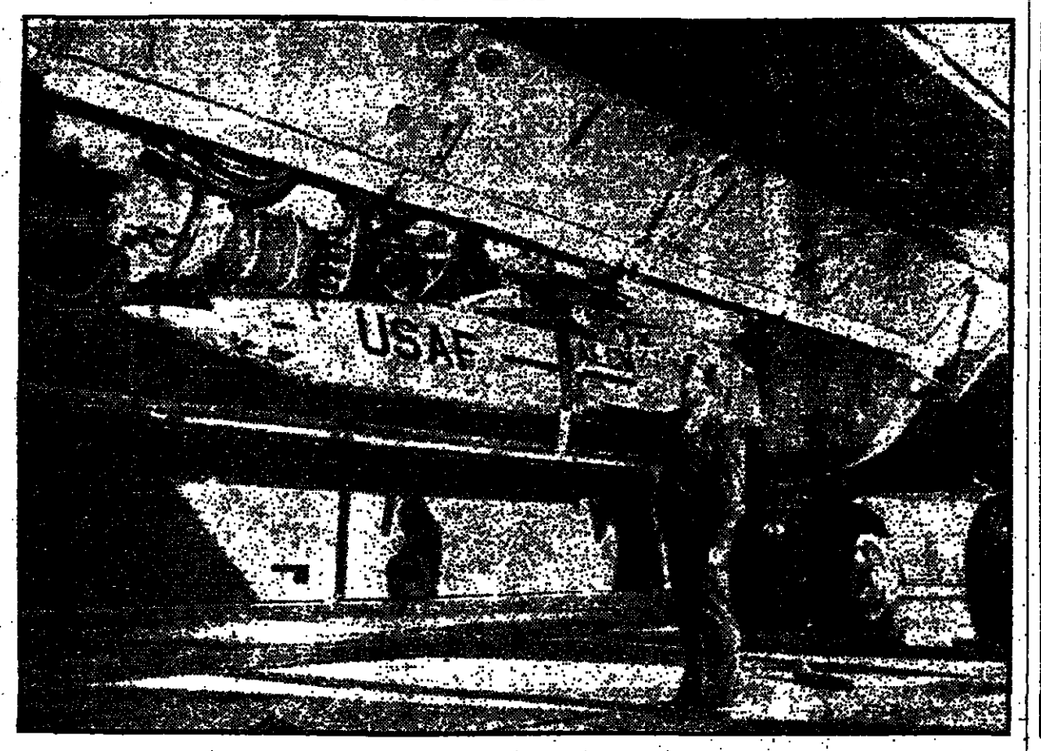
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Move and counter-move in nuclear battle of wits

by Pearce Wright



The United States Air Force Cruise missile, one of several being developed.

The industrial dispute in naval dockyards and the revelation that workers at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Aldermaston, have been contaminated by plutonium dust have thrust Britain's activity in missile weaponry back into the news in rather an unusual way.

Both these incidents affect progress with the Polaris programme, which perhaps can be regarded as the pinnacle of work in missile technology. Nevertheless, it is only a part of the armoury of rocket devices that the RAF, Army and Navy have for tactical strategic purposes.

Non-nuclear anti-aircraft, anti-tank and anti-missile missiles are far greater in number than the vehicles carrying massive warheads. But these tactical devices are understandably overshadowed by the nuclear stockpile which, in the hands of the two superpowers alone, is equivalent to some 100 tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on the earth.

A big research effort is nevertheless devoted to refinements of the various missiles, making guidance systems more accurate and foolproof from interference by counter-measures. The most striking progress has come recently in the development of a powerful laser weapon that can destroy an approaching missile. A remarkable demonstration has been given by the American Department of Defence of the destruction of a high-speed anti-tank missile by laser radiation.

The production of a laser capable of pumping out the amount of energy needed to destroy a missile is very expensive. Therefore it is not foreseen as a widely used anti-aircraft or anti-tank defence but as special protection for high-value targets such as aircraft carriers or military installations.

The Russians, for their part, are reportedly working on a charged-particle beam weapon as a ballistic missile defence system.

Some of the most important changes affecting the arms build-up have come from the application of microcomputers to missile control and guidance systems. Whereas the first long-range missile aimed by the Americans and Russians at their respective sites were for accuracies calculated to within one or two miles, the precision of existing inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) is claimed to be within 200 yards.

Continued research and development to bring this accuracy down to a few yards may seem macabre to some people, particularly as an area of some square miles is to be devastated by the warhead.

The time to prepare ballistic missiles for firing has also been cut by the adoption of elaborate electronic and computer data-processing machines to control the various networks of ICBMs, IRBMs (intermediate range ballistic missiles that, for example, could reach Moscow from launch pads in Europe or Turkey), and SLBMs (submarine-launched ballistic missiles).

Enormous amounts of money are being spent on a new round of research and development to ensure that the more recently-conceived multiple warheads can be directed with the precision of the single warhead. It is an inevitable step in the nuclear contest, in which every move on one side has its counter-move on the other side.

The response to the ICBM was to build the anti-ballistic missile (ABM), such as the Spartan and Sprint, which intercepts an incoming missile by making a detonation that generates an intense burst of neutrons and gamma radiation to destroy the offensive weapon. This method is designed to get round the errors that would be inevitable in trying to build a defensive missile to make a direct hit on an incoming vehicle travelling at more than 2,000 miles an hour.

The response to that was the multiple reentry vehicle, which allows the attacking missile to separate into a number of fragments.

Because these warheads are not very accurate, a refinement was developed: the multiple independently targeted reentry vehicle (MIRV), which puts a guidance unit locked on to a target in each fragment. More than 10 warheads, each with a MIRV, can be packed into the nose-cone of a missile

Inevitably, this has given rise to the ingenious idea of the MARV, or the manoeuvrable reentry vehicle, which will change course to avoid the defensive rocket of the ABM system, but retain its instructions to reach a particular target. The British Polaris programme has been converted to a MARV system.

Although carried by aircraft, the Cruise missile is a clever version of the MARV idea, which in one way gives the United States a technological edge over the Soviet Union. It revives the role of the aircraft in attack by replacing the bomb with a short-range attack missile (SRAM).

The Cruise missile is a SRAM launched from a fast long-range bomber. The missile carries a radar system that follows the contours of the ground and compares the information with a map in its computer memory to reach a target. This technique of navigation is intended to allow a Cruise missile to fly under defensive radar systems.

The technologies of microelectronics and computer data processing behind this development are the sphere in which the United States has continually excelled the Soviet Union. To some extent, that explains why Russian military effort tends still to go on big rocket boosters that could lift multiple warheads long distances.

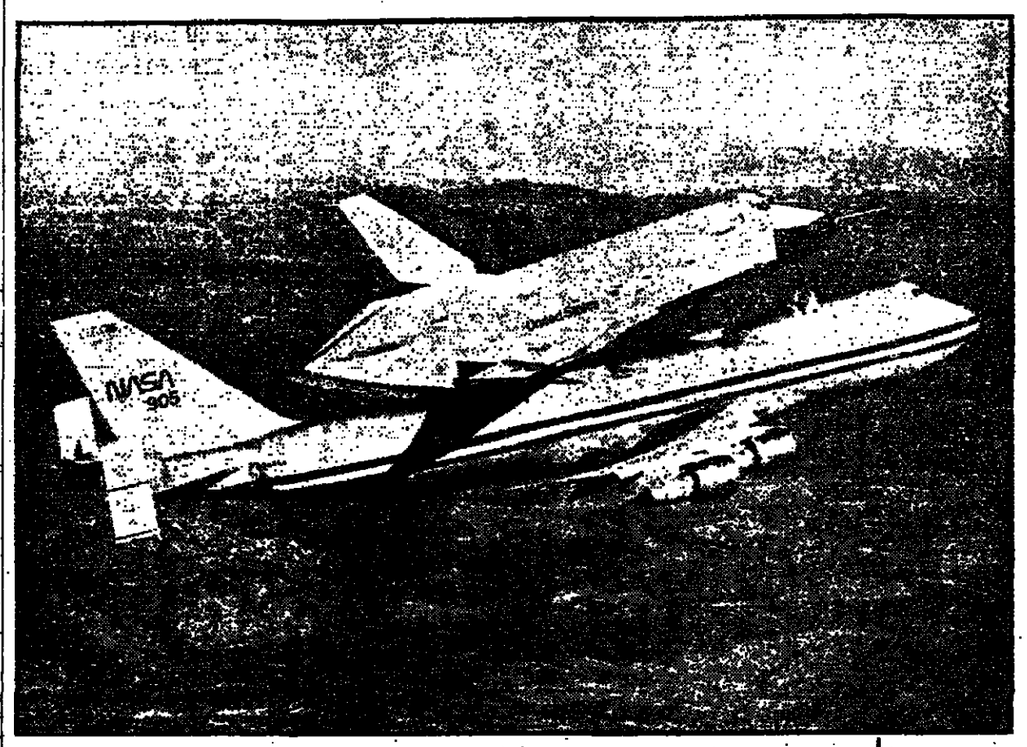
Twice as many ICBMs as submarine ones are held by the superpowers. The underwater ones of American origin are the Polaris and Poseidon; the Russians are numbered SS-N-6, and SS-N-8.

In principle the nuclear submarine is a second-strike weapon or a system devised for retaliatory action because it can cruise undetected for three months on station. But, as with all the equipment in this category, the newer extended-range and sensitive-control mechanisms have the potential to be a first-strike weapon.

Until an effective strategic arms halt is achieved, this move and countermove will continue.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

Salyut points way for men in orbit



The American space shuttle being carried on the back of a modified Boeing 747 jet aircraft.

The space age came full cycle in an interesting way when the Russians eclipsed the United States last month for the total amount of time Soviet Union astronauts have spent in space compared with those of America.

It came as Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov worked for two hours outside their Salyut 6 space station.

They collected scientific instruments for measuring micrometeorite impacts and taking other scientific measurements and the manufacture of a new semiconductor material. But the last job they did may be a better indicator of the use of space in the past two decades of the century, for it involved the removal of a special tanker-transport vehicle, Pioneer 2, which had earlier ferried new supplies of fuel and oxygen to the Salyut space station.

The cosmonauts had a spring clean. They filled Pioneer 2 with all the rubbish and debris of working and living in orbit. Then the vehicle was separated from the space station and sent back towards earth to be destroyed on reentry of the atmosphere.

The Salyut programme has demonstrated a method of maintaining a space station in orbit for an almost limitless period by automatic replenishing of supplies and frequent crew changes. In space technology terms the procedure seems to be a cheap and reliable method for the bulk of the manned space flights to be done over the next 20 years, by putting engineers and scientists on board stations in orbit.

It is yet another occasion on which a Russian programme, though lacking the elegance of United States designers, has provided a practical development. The American counterpart is the reusable Space Shuttle which is a flying laboratory that can be returned to the rocket pads at Cape Canaveral, for civil flights, and Vandenburg base in California for reconnaissance flights over polar orbits.

Although the first test flight of the Shuttle set for next year has been deferred, the system should be ready in early 1981 to carry the reusable Spacelab vehicle of the European Space Agency.

In principle the Space Shuttle is like an articulated lorry with a long trailer. The flight deck of the Shuttle is equivalent to the cab. Equipment to be used in orbit, like Spacelab or some futuristic factory for making precious metals to a purity not possible on Earth, is in the cargo hold, which is equivalent to a trailer in this analogy.

The cargo bay can be equipped with another device, like an enormous robot arm that can place satellites in orbit or sweep old ones in for repair. This opens a new dimension in the development of satellite technology.

The demand for the communications satellite in a position 23,000 miles above the Earth still needs the individual rocket though reductions in costs have come by launching clusters simultaneously from the same nose-cone of the rocket.

This type of application is ideal for the new Ariane rocket of the European Space Agency, which through the exertions predominantly of its French and German members will offer an alternative soon to America or Russia for launchers.

For strategic reasons this has become an increasingly attractive option for European and Third World countries.

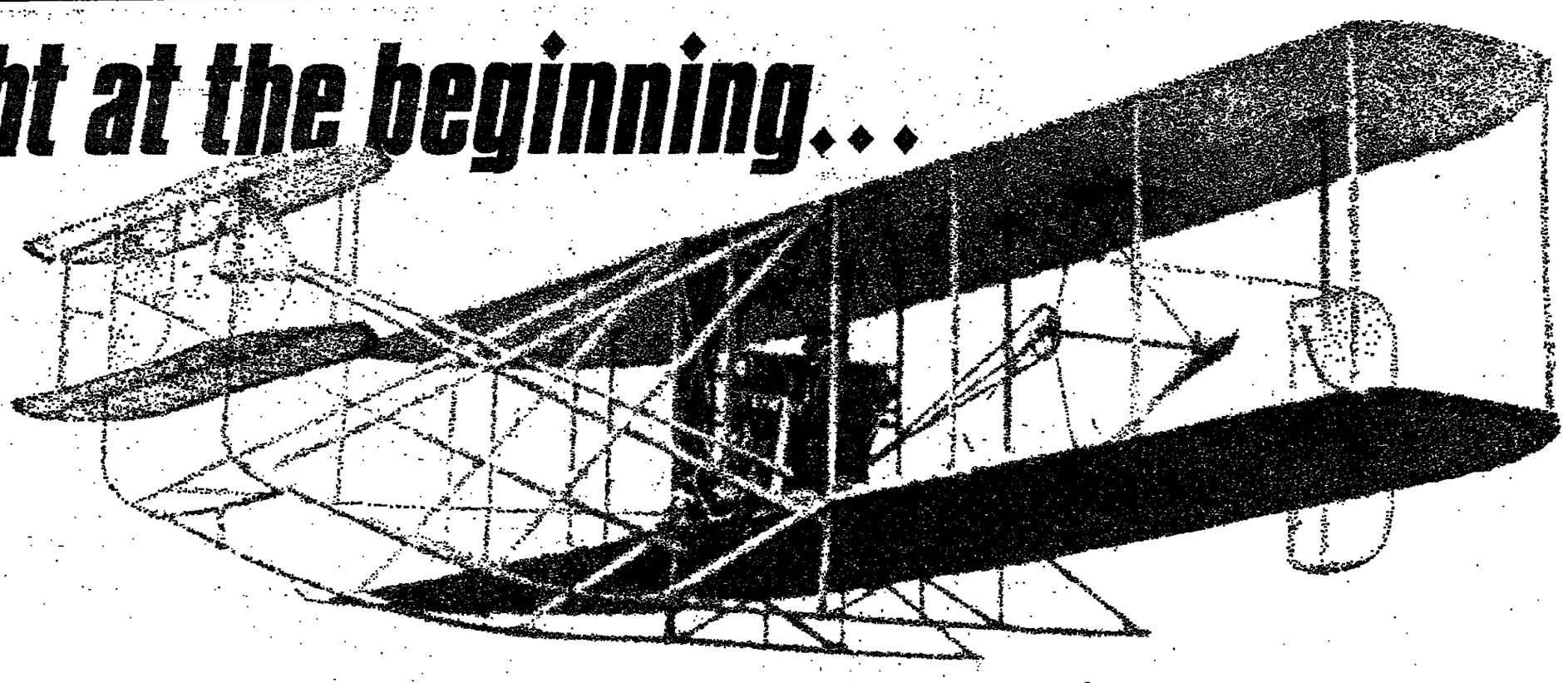
The zero-gravity manufacturing of materials has been tested by both Russians and Americans in their respective orbiting space stations.

But even more significant results have come from tests in zero-gravity conditions by the Germans. This was done on an ERNO Skylark rocket. The vehicle reached only 260 kilometres, but for six minutes as it formed its final arc in space prepared mixtures of metals in their powdered form were rapidly smelted.

The consequent alloys offer great advantages over those made on the ground.

P.W.

Wright at the beginning...



In this, the 75th anniversary year of powered flight, Shorts salute the Wright brothers—pioneers extraordinary and fathers of the world's aerospace industry.

It was from them that our company, in 1909, received the world's first aircraft manufacturing contract. We made their first production drawings and we built the first Wright Flyers for British customers.

For Shorts it was the beginning of a tradition of innovation and co-operation that produced many notable aviation firsts and placed them among the early leaders of the industry.

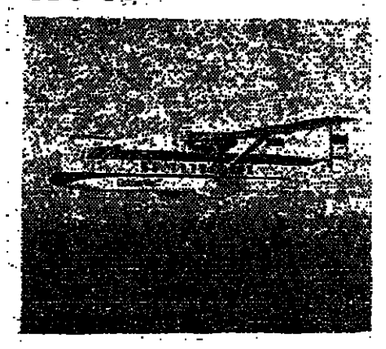
Today, combining traditional skills with modern technology, Shorts remain in the vanguard of modern aerospace with projects such as the 330 30-seat airliner, first wide-body aircraft designed for commuter operation; Skyvan, the world's largest and most versatile light aircraft; Blowpipe, shoulder-launched supersonic missile, the most advanced weapon of its kind currently in service; and Seacat/Tigercat, the world's most widely used missile system. Allied to these in an expanding programme is the company's collaboration in a range of international aircraft projects, involving pods for Rolls-Royce RB.211 engines on the Lockheed TriStar and Boeing 747; the design and manufacture of wings for the Fokker F28 Fellowship; the manufacture of the main landing-gear doors for all 747's and the production of a variety of flight and structural components for the TriStar.

Shorts are proud to be part of today's international aerospace industry. And we acknowledge our debt to the Wright brothers, who started it all three-quarters of a century ago.

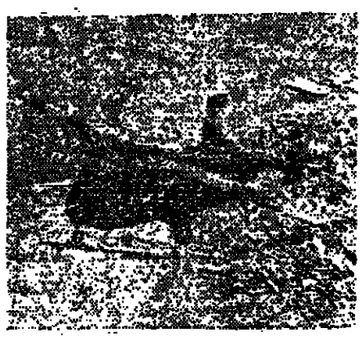
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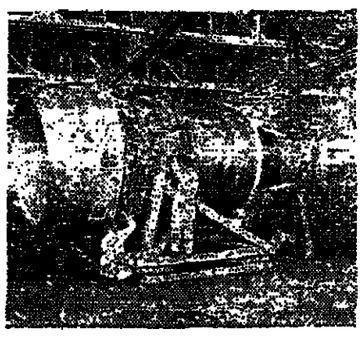
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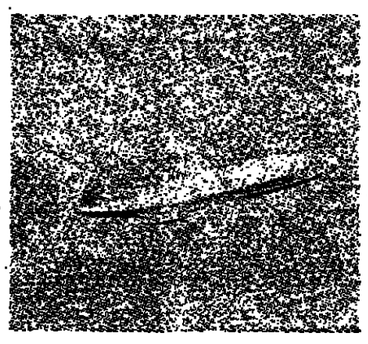
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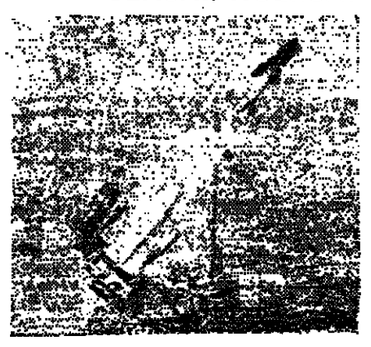
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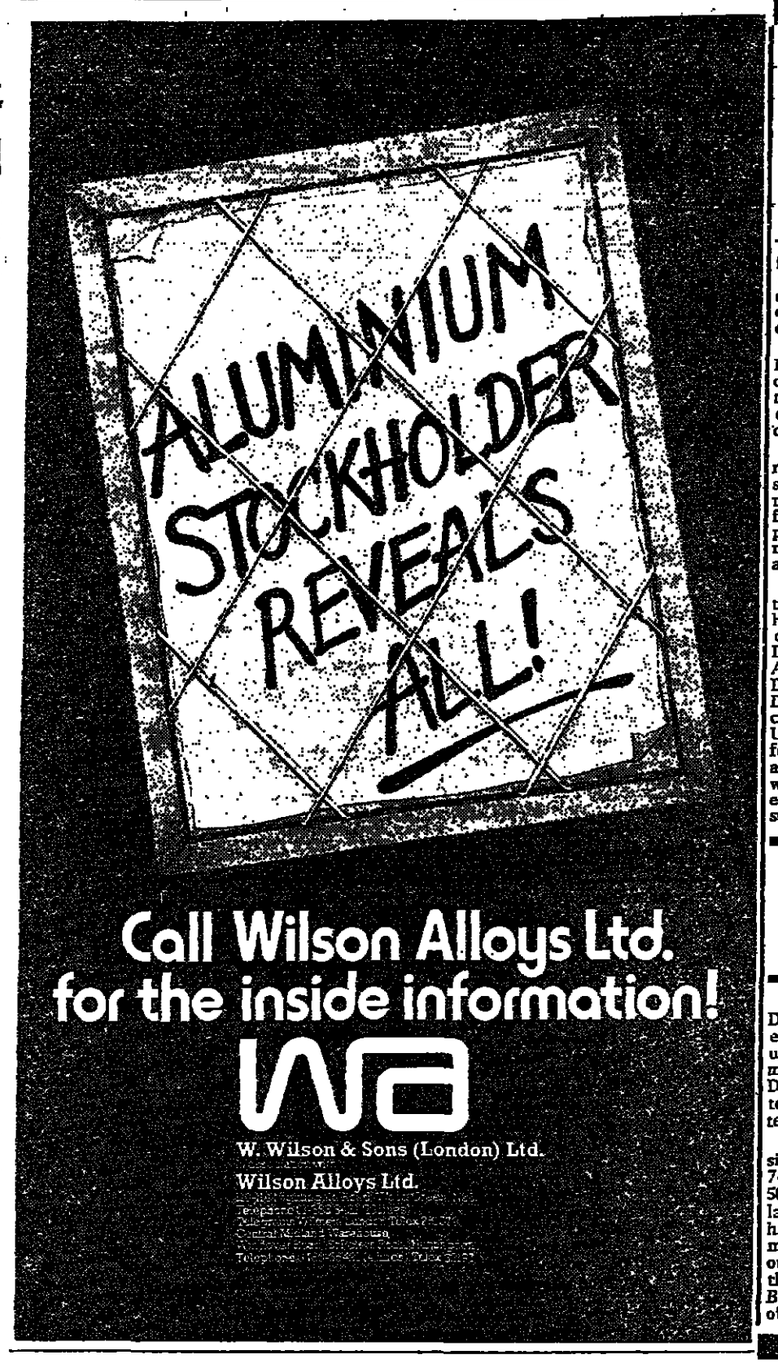


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Small is flexible and quieter

by Philip Ray

The historical trend has been for airliners to get bigger and bigger—either by the development of new types or by the "stretching" of existing aircraft.

The logic was impeccable. Increased size, coupled with developments in aero-engine technology, produced lower costs per seat and, hence, cheaper fares.

But now, surprisingly, the relentless growth in aircraft size is being checked—even reversed—by the airlines' fleet planners and the emphasis is now on smaller, more flexible and quieter aircraft.

A classic example of the traditional pattern of development is the famous series of airliners produced by Douglas in the United States. After the war its famous DC3—better known as the Dakota—pioneered the trans-continental routes in the United States, and this was followed by the DC4, DC6 and DC7 series, each of which was larger and more efficient than its predecessor.

Boeing 747 is highly successful

The jet age brought the DC8—which, in turn, was eventually adapted to carry up to 250 passengers and, more recently, the wide-body DC10 trijet which carries up to 345 passengers in its charter role.

The ultimate in aircraft size at present is the Boeing 747 which can carry almost 500 passengers in a charter layout. It has become a highly successful aircraft—more than 400 have been ordered—and it dominates the world's long-haul routes. But it is considered by many observers of the airline scene to have been ahead of its time.

For its introduction meant an enormous jump in unit capacity compared with its predecessor, the 707, from something like 150 seats to 370—an increase of some 150 per cent in one fell swoop.

The 747 is an extremely efficient aircraft on a seat-cost basis but this efficiency is irrelevant if those seats are not filled. And this was the problem which the airlines faced in the early 1970s, when the 747 unleashed a tremendous increase in capacity on the world's air routes.

Airlines' profitability showed a steady decline until 1975, although other factors were at play, notably the massive fare increases which followed the 1973 oil crisis.

In retrospect, a more logical progression would have been for the 747 to have been preceded by the smaller wide-body trijets—the Lockheed TriStar and the DC10—which, in the event, did not come on the scene until two or three years after the Boeing jumbo.

Both the trijets have been extremely successful, and it may be significant that two of Trans-World's daily wide-body services from London to New York this summer are being operated by TriStars rather than 747s.

Boeing certainly has plans to stretch the 747 at some unspecified date—probably to a capacity of about 595 passengers. But to date its only important change to the aircraft's configuration, far from stretching it, has actually been to "shrink" it to produce the Special Performance version which is now performing remarkable feats like flying non-stop on the 6,900-mile route operated by Pan American between San Francisco and Hongkong.

And Boeing's present marketing and design efforts are concentrated not on an even bigger 747 but on much smaller aircraft like the 767, recently launched with a $1,600m order for 30 aircraft from United Airlines, the biggest carrier in the United States.

The 767 in its United layout will have slightly fewer than 200 seats and a range of 2,200 miles. A similar competitive type is the A300 B10 version of the European Airbus, for which Lufthansa and Swissair recently put down deposits.

Several recent airline orders show that the wide-body aircraft have by no means ousted the conventional-size narrow-body jets. For instance, when United announced its pioneering order for the 767 it casually mentioned, almost as an aside, that it was also going to buy no fewer than 30 more Boeing 727s—a type which is well into its second decade.

And British Airways recently won British Government approval for its purchase of 19 Boeing 737s which will offer practically no more capacity than the Tridents which they will replace. This deal is in addition to the proposed purchase by British Airways of 19 Boeing 757s.

It is significant, too, that two British package-tour operators which are planning to set up their own airlines have also plumped for the 737 pioneered in this role by Britannia Airways as long ago as 1966.

The 737 has proved a remarkably efficient and flexible aircraft for the package-tour market, in contrast to the disastrous experience of Court Line Aviation when it acquired two 400-seat TriStars to carry the clients of its Clarksons tour-operating subsidiary.

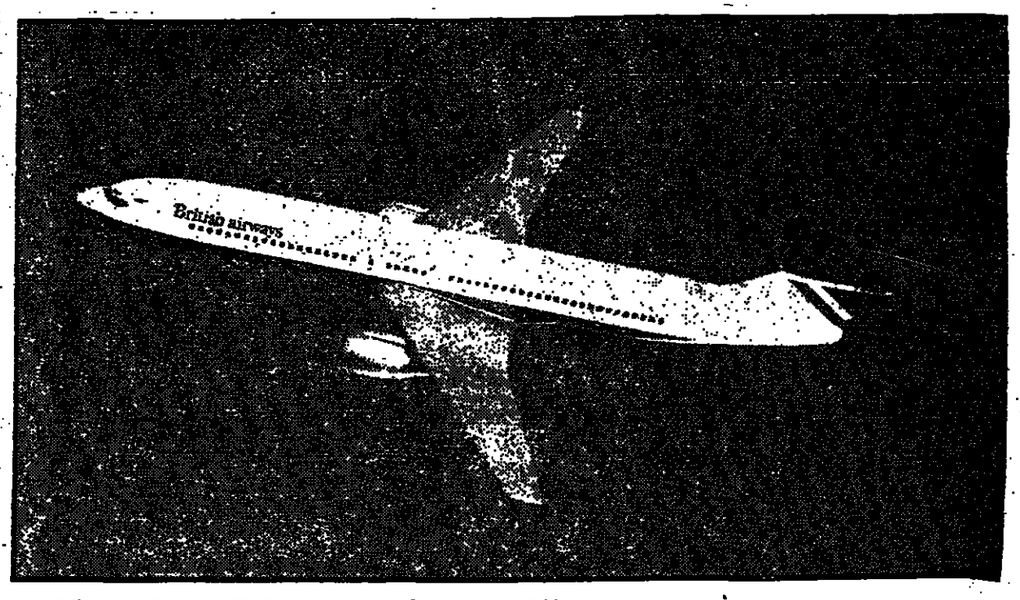
This decision was highlighted by the Department of Trade inspectors earlier this year as one of the biggest contributory factors to the Court Line group's collapse in 1974.

The aircraft performed admirably for Court Line from the technical point of view, but it was far too inflexible for the package-tour market. There is no difficulty in filling 400 seats to a mass-market destination like Palma at the weekend but in the middle of week tour operators' clients move in much smaller numbers to more specialist destinations—a role for which the 737 is ideally suited.

And it is probably this need for flexibility which dominates the thinking of the airlines' fleet planners. Looking ahead, they can see few signs of the frantic growth of the 1960s which spawned the Boeing 747.

A recent study by an International Air Transport Association team forecast that international scheduled traffic is now expected to increase at an average annual rate of only 8.7 per cent over the 1977-83 period compared with 15.5 per cent in the 1960s.

The next generation of aircraft in the late 1980s may well include some types which are larger than those of today. But in the meantime, in the airlines' view at least, bigger does not necessarily mean best when it comes to aircraft purchases.



A model of the Boeing 757. British Airways is to buy 19 757s.

Britain goes to work on a hunch

by Arthur Reed

The 146 70 to a 100-seater airliner is the first important project to be started by British Aerospace since the aircraft industry was nationalized. It is likely to employ 7,000 workers in the long term.

The project was originally announced by the private enterprise company of Hawker Siddeley Aviation in August, 1973, but the oil crisis which came soon after reduced the interest of world airlines in spending money on new aircraft. The 146 project was, accordingly, put on ice in October, 1974, although kept alive by small tranches of government money.

Some 50 workers, mainly designers, continued on the project during this period so that when it was announced in the House of Commons on June 10 this year that British Aerospace was to re-launch the 146, the preparatory work had reached an advanced stage.

More than 4,500 technical drawings—almost a third of the total required by first flight—have been issued to the production department. Most of the wind tunnel work and detailed structural test work have been completed. Important structural test specimens are completed, and system test rigs are already functioning.

At the Hatfield works of British Aerospace, yellow-painted jigs for the 146 are appearing in the shops where Tridents and Comets and a long line of famous airliners going back to de Havilland days were built.

There is a fullscale engineering mock-up in metal in which systems such as electrics, hydraulics and controls are being proved, and a fullscale sales mock-up, complete with various seating arrangements, through which potential customers for the new airliner are being conducted.

One result of the nationalization of the industry is that work on fabricating the various sections for the 146 will be spread around the industry, rather than being kept within the Hawker Siddeley factories, as would have been the case if the project had gone fully ahead in 1973.

The Hatfield factory will, for instance, make the nose fuselage, assemble the whole aircraft, and carry out flight test and delivery, but the centre fuselage and wing centre box will be the responsibility of the factory at Filton, Bristol, which up to nationalization was part of the British Aircraft Corporation.

The rear fuselage is to be made at Manchester; the pylons on which the four jet engines will hang, at Prestwick, Scotland; the tailplane and elevator, ailerons and wing trailing edge spoilers by Saab, the Swedish aerospace group; and the wings in the United States, although at the time of writing this contract had not been completed.

Engines are to be supplied by the American Lycoming company. They are ALF 502Hs, each with 6,700lb thrust, and they will be encased in pods made by Short Brothers, of Belfast.

Foreign aerospace companies which come into the project will do so on a risk-sharing basis.

First flight for the 146 is planned for the late summer of 1980 with entry into service in the spring of 1982. By 1982-83 production could be up to three a month, if the sales by that time warrant it.

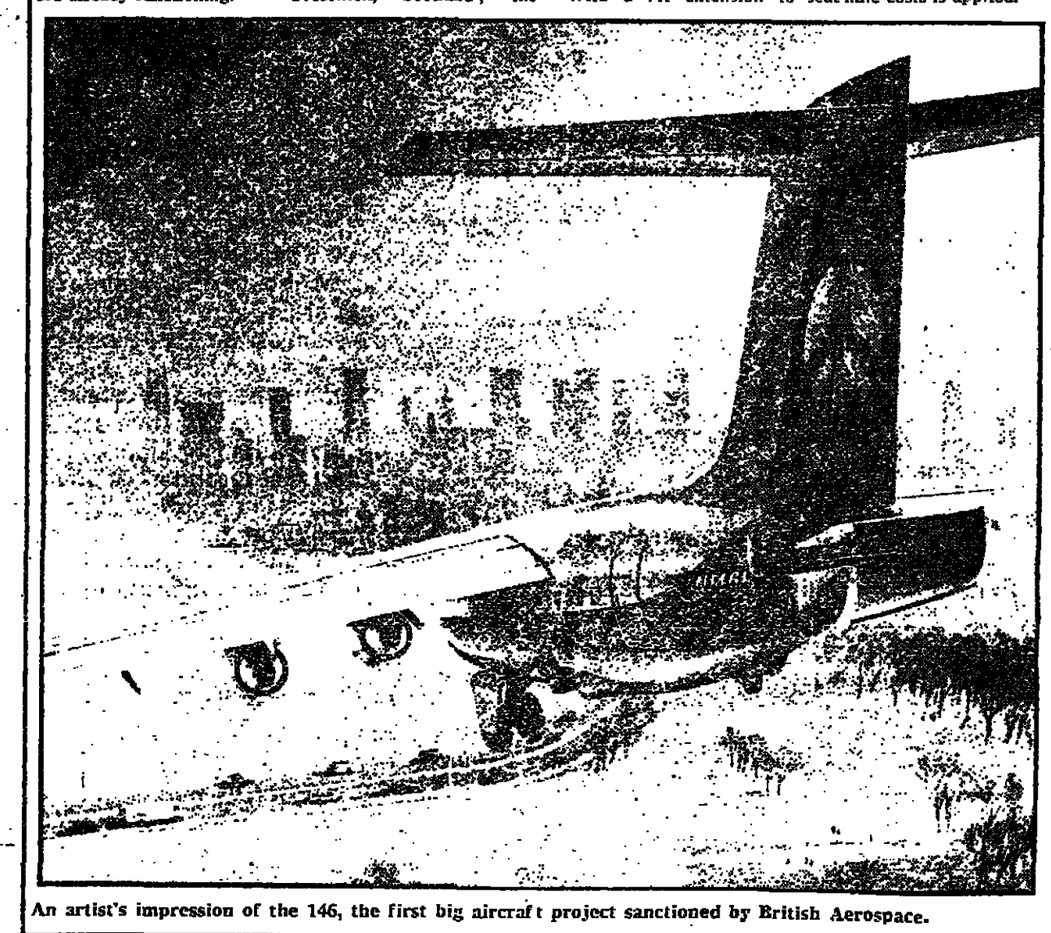
The 146 has been launched without any initial customers, but British Aerospace has identified a world demand for this type of airliner which could result, in the long term, in 360 of the civil version and up to 500 of the military version being sold.

Initially, it is to be produced in two civil versions, the 100 and the 200. The 100 will accommodate 71 passengers in a five-abreast seat layout with 33in knee-room, or 88 sitting six abreast with 31in knee-room.

With a 7ft extension to the fuselage, the 200 will take 82 passengers sitting five abreast with 33in knee-room or 102 with 31in knee-room. A military version would have rear-opening doors and a lowered cabin floor and could carry a load such as a Scorpion tank, weighing 17,500lb, and a half-ton truck.

The 146 has been designed to operate profitably on short-haul routes out of airfields with runways which are both short and rough. Its four jet engines will give it a lively performance, even out of airfields which are hot and high, while its ability to climb steeply off the runway should make it one of the quietest of the new generation of airliners which are being planned.

According to British Aerospace, its noise "footprint" at 90 perceived noise decibels on approach and take-off will cover 2.2 sq miles, compared with 4.2 sq miles in the case of a twin turboprop airliner, and 7.5 sq miles for a twin-jet. The manufacturers also claim that even though it has four engines, it will be cheaper to operate than both these other types. In the case of the 100 version, this will be 19 per cent less than a typical twin jet on aircraft mile costs, and 12 per cent cheaper than a twin turboprop if the yardstick of seat-mile costs is applied.


An artist's impression of the 146, the first big aircraft project sanctioned by British Aerospace.


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Resistance to jamming must be built in

anufacturers of aviation lectronics (avionics) from ll over the world will be t this Farnborough show force seeking to find out- ers in a multi-million pound narket which is looking for ew equipment to replace aging hardware of a previous generation.

Mr J. W. Sutherland, managing director of Marconi Radar Systems made the point in an inter- view with me, that many air defence installations in countries in the West have been in existence for at least 20 years, and that they use technology from an even earlier era. There have been extensions and partial modernizations over the years, but orders for a renewal of the basic ground systems must be placed in the next few years if a defensive capability is to be sustained.

At the same time, Mr Sutherland said, countries in the Third World with little or no modern air defence, or in some cases using only obsolescent Soviet equip- ment, were now looking to the West to provide them with effective systems.

The importance of electro- nic warfare was today fully realized. Progress had been such that a potential air- borne intruder could degrade seriously the performance of defensive radars through the use of the latest jamming equipment, unless measures were taken on the ground to resist such electronic coun- ter measures (ECM).

Jamming could now take a number of forms. Attack- ing aircraft were able to radiate signals designed to deny data on their position, and the equipment which could be carried was able to analyse the performance of the ground radar and then select the best way of jam- ming it.

The techniques of dis- charging "chaff", a reflect- ing medium which could trick radars into believing that multiple targets were approaching, had been im- proved enormously during the past decade. It was now possible to create rapidly a large echoing area of artifi- cial target from a small weight of material.

A third menace was the anti-radar missile which could be homed on to radar transmissions with a view to destroying all radars before a main strike.

The new generations of air defence equipment would sell only in a market now very aware of the possibili- ties of intensive electronic warfare if the capability to resist a "jamming" on- slaught were built into sys- tems from their concept.

An example of the new generation of anti-jamming radar was the Marconi Mar- tello which was to be launched at this Farn- borough show. Although transportable, it had all the performance characteristics of a large static system, Mr Sutherland claimed.

New techniques incorpor- ated into Martello avoided the vulnerability which pre- vious radars had to spot jamming, and the balance of effectiveness in favour of the jammer which had been growing in recent years had been reversed.

Martello also had a greatly enhanced ability to pick out wanted radar targets from false echoes caused by the natural and man-made back- ground of terrain, weather conditions and chaff, and could produce a "clean" output signal essential for the automatic processing of radar data.

Much remained to be done by the industry in general in the protection of ground radars against anti-radar missiles, Mr Sutherland said. "Many ideas have existed for a long time in the experi- mental stage for the use of guard radars to detect the anti-radar missiles selectively and to deflect them with suitable decoys, but the full implementation remains for the future."

Mr Sutherland continued: "Techniques in data hand- ling and display facility have developed out of all recog- nition since the systems in service today were commis- sioned. The ready avail- ability of flexible data processors and advancement in application and software have made these advances possible.

"We now have the ability to build computing power into a system at each opera- tor position, replacing the older philosophy of a central "number cruncher".

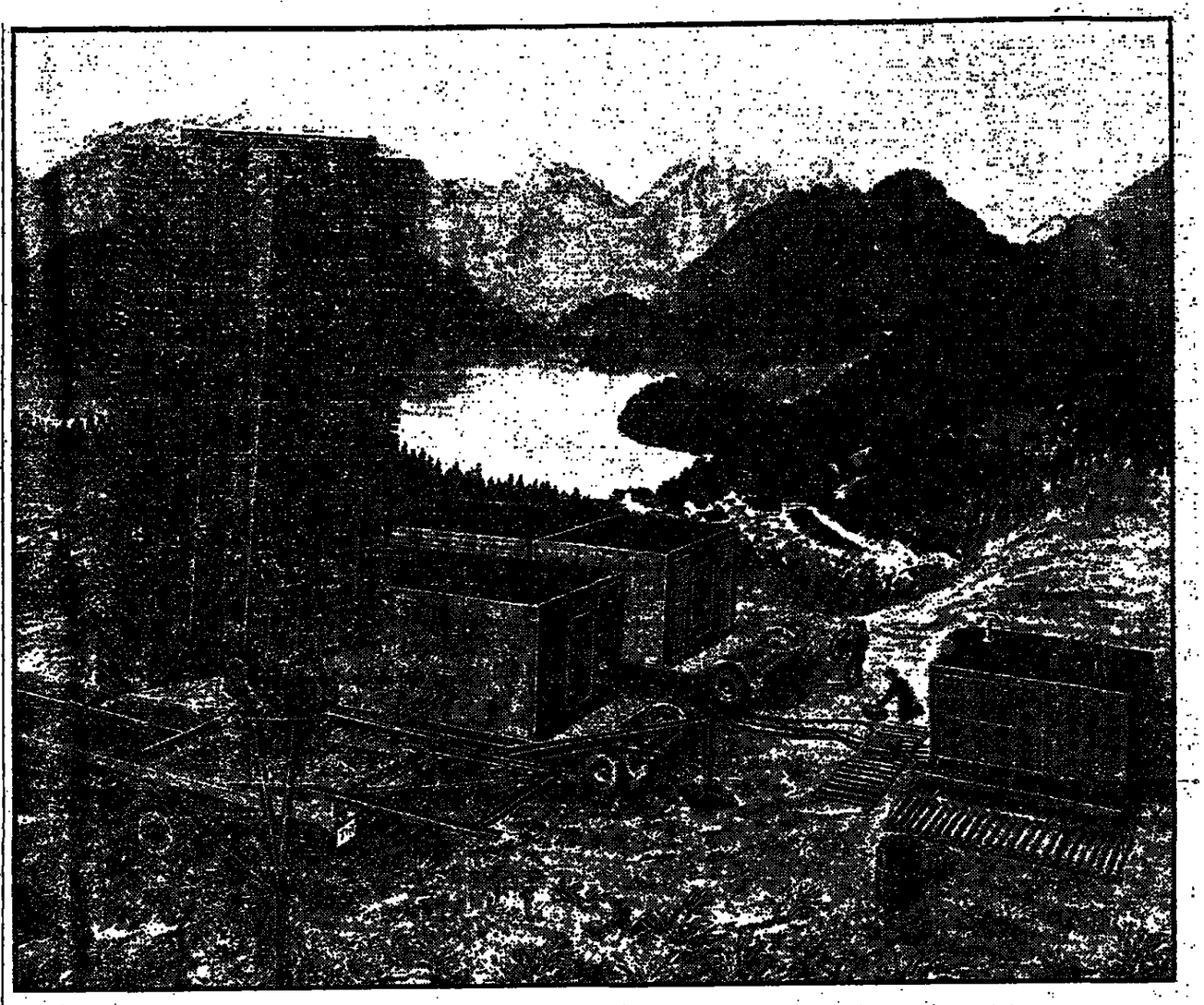
"This older system pro- vided all the processing power in one machine, but created enormous problems of programming, installation and commissioning because it was such a complex and monolithic structure."

It had been the experience of the British avionics indus- try in the past that private venture funding of the devel- opment of new equipment was essential if export mar- kets were to be penetrated effectively, Mr Sutherland said. In addition, it might be the British Government's intention to buy such equip- ment "off the shelf" in the future, rather than itself to sponsor development, as was the practice in the 1950s and 1960s.

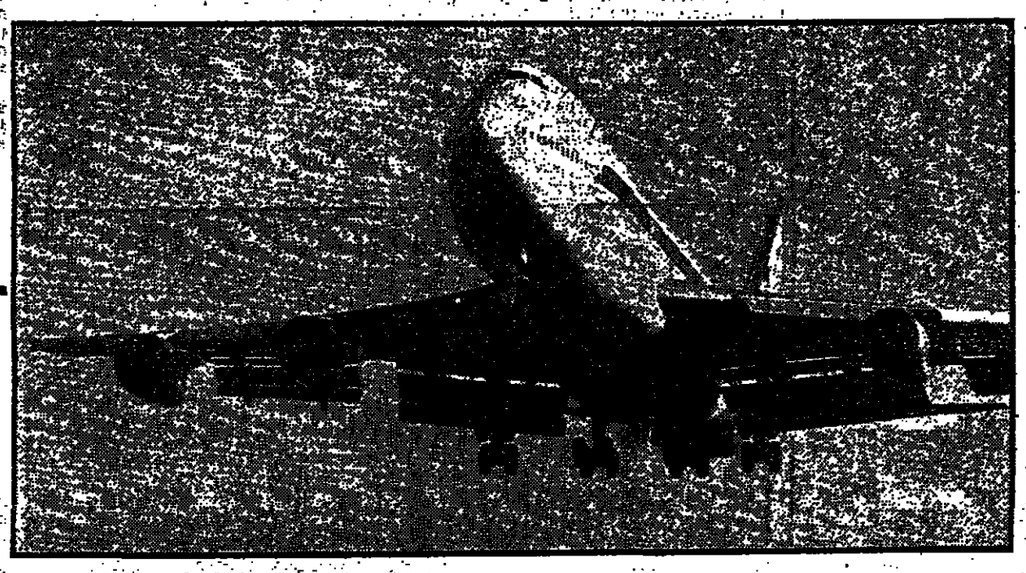
"The decisions on how to direct the scarce product development resources for the future therefore present one of the most fascinating and enigmatic challenges to management.

"All the indications are that the system with the maximum resistance to elec- tronic counter-measures, able to provide clean and unambiguous data in the worst conditions of natural and man-made clutter, and capable of processing and presenting those data in a way to give rapid, effective reaction to intrusion will succeed in the market for the 1980s."

A. R.



An impression of Marconi's mobile Martello anti-jamming radar to be launched at Farnborough. It is said to perform as well as static systems.



A Boeing 747 landing at Heathrow airport. The 747, which is the largest passenger aircraft in service, is regularly landed automatically at airports throughout the world.

Dark and dirty night-proof

by J. M. Ramsden

Blind landing evokes images of giant airliners descending through swirling green fog to alight, untouched by the captain's hand, on electroni- cally marked runways. It can be like that: electronics engineers made it possible years ago. Conditions in which "even birds are walk- ing" can be safely nego- tiated by certain airliners at certain airports today, though whether the captain could then find his way from the runway to the terminal is a matter for speculation. For "blind landing" read "automatic landing" in most day-to-day airliner practice— with the pilot seeing the lights from at least 100ft, and seeing at least 700ft ahead, after breaking cloud. Such category 3a weather minima are within the cap- ability of the best equipped airliners and airports, and the best trained crews to- day. British Airways short- haul Tridents have been the pioneers, and remain perhaps the most weather-proof landers in the business. The French short-hauler, Air Inter, is good at getting in too. Indeed, the French are ahead of the Americans in Category 3, and could be catching up the British.

The big new economic dis- covery in automatic landing is not that it improves punctuality, regularity and safety—all of which it indeed does. As aircraft get bigger the cost of automatic landing, which is high, is reduced per passenger. Yet it is not so long ago that the airline accountants were questioning the value of the technical achievement.

Certainly the ability to land in category 3c condi- tions (walking birds) had be- come academic. The techni- cal integrity of the auto- pilot and of the airport ILS (instrument landing system) was to be so high that the cost per landing was begin- ning to assume Apollo pro- portions. In any case the anti-pollution laws, (and in Britain notably the Smoke Abatement Act), had drasti- cally reduced the number of bad-flying days and the num- ber of passengers and expen- sive airliners sitting on the ground waiting for the weather to clear. "You can have full category 3c blind landing if you want it", the electronicists would say, "but it will cost you a million pounds a landing".

Is it worth it? Obviously not. So development has been concentrated on per- fecting automatic landing in the normal sort of poor northern weather — cloud- bases down to 100 ft on dark and drizzly nights with gust- ing crosswinds.

Automatic landing systems have been developed to the point where they are not just safer, but much safer, than human pilots, even in reasonably good weather. They are now routine in many airlines for every approach, even in cloudless skies and starry climes. Auto- matic landing is part of the standard operating proce- dure, reducing cockpit work- load, enhancing discipline, smoothing the air-traffic pat- terns and keeping the ever monitoring pilot in practice for the day it has to be used "in anger".

It is for the dark and dirty nights that the system is de- signed and is being con- stantly developed. The cost per landing per passenger is the key economic yardstock, favouring the bigger ships with their bigger passenger loads. The technical cost is in making it fail safe—not just fail safe, allowing a manual take-over, but fail operational. It is the cost of engineering and developing and proving such technical integrity that is so high.

The autopilot and flying controls must have back-up systems for the back-up sys- tems. In the admittedly re- mote event of a system failure at category 3 decision heights so near the ground, a failure has to be automatically de- tected and the reserve or standby autopilot smoothly and instantly switched in without disturbance of the approach path. The standards of engineering integrity re- quired of the autopilot and the ILS electronics have to be extraordinarily high to meet a theoretical "accept- able" failure rate of not more than one per 10 million landings.

There is a lot of argument about the statistical validity of such a safety level, which cannot be demonstrated before an aircraft goes into passenger service. There are category 3s and category 3s depending on the airworthi- ness authority. Some argue that the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority's one-in-10 million level is yet another example of the British pursuit of technical quality for its own sake re- gardless of cost. This has to be considered when assess- ing reports of foreign blind- landing achievements.

Two new developments must be mentioned. The first, microwave landing system, operates in the ultra-high frequency bands, using waves of 50 times the ILS frequency. It is less suscep- tible to interference from trees and other aircraft than ILS, improving the integrity of automatic landing. The microwave landing system will come into service during the 1980s.

The other development, the head-up display, also en- hances automatic-landing safety by helping the human pilot, having been brought down to the runway by elec- tronics, to make the transi- tion from instruments to the outside world by optically putting all essential instru- ment data in the windscreen. This is truly the best of both worlds, and all made possible by technology.

The author is editor, Flight International.

Gas Turbine Alloy Problems?

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On flight path to an exciting future

by Arthur Reed

The British helicopter-manufacturing industry, which is centred on the Yeovil-based company of Westland, has passed through some turbulence in its industrial relations recently, but now appears to have set a flight path to a prosperous and exciting future.

Mr Basil Blackwell, managing director of Westland, recalled that the company had declared a redundancy of 10 per cent in the spring of 1977 after there had been a pause in orders.

It had had to trim the labour force to match the level of productivity. The redundancies were painless, consisting of voluntary redundancies and retirements.

"Nevertheless, there was a major outcry", Mr Blackwell said. "Our competitors can go down to half or even *one third of their payroll*, and nobody complains. We trimmed 10 per cent, and the ship was taken to be sinking. We will never compete with the world, and particularly the Americans, if we cannot trim our labour force by that sort of amount without everybody losing faith."

Westland had now had a change from the old piecework system of payment which had resulted in 2,000 workers out of 12,000 receiving wages with a differential of £20 a week. It had taken almost 12 months, but it now had the basis of a rational wages structure for a loyal labour force.

Turning to the products being made by Westland, Mr Blackwell said there were repeat orders on the way for the Sea King, particularly the Commando and search and rescue versions, which would keep the assembly line in being until at least 1982. Both the Puma and Gazelle helicopters, which were developed under the Anglo-French helicopter package, were about to be reordered, which would result in further work for the company.

Business for the Lynx helicopter divided into two —for the maritime version and for the army version. "There is no doubt that the Lynx has been winning the competition for small, ship-borne aircraft of this type. The critical order is the one which is going to be placed by West Germany.

"At one point it looked as if we were down and out and it seemed as if they would go for an American helicopter. But then they saw their price and delivery dates, and it now looks as if we are back in with a good chance."

Westland had sold the Lynx to British, French, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian forces within Nato, and it looked as if the aircraft would go on for a long time. The aircraft was being fitted with advanced systems, including the Sea Skua missile, which would not be in service until the early 1980s.

The sale of the army Lynx into the Middle East which had been achieved by Westland was critical. The company's view was that the multi-role helicopter was right for the battlefield, rather than the specialized gunship.

With foreign military sales restricted by President Carter, Westland would sell more of this type, and the army version of the Lynx could be "a massive winner".

The Arab British Helicopter Company had recently been established with a factory set up in Egypt to make up to 250 Lynx for armies in the Arab world. The first aircraft would be built from pieces which would come from Westland. It would be in the join jig in Egypt by the early part of next year.

Progressive recruitment of staff in both Britain and Egypt was going on. Some 50 people were employed, but there would be 500 by 1980 producing four Lynxes a month. Ten per cent of the workers would be British.

The future at Westland depended on a successor to the Sea King. In 1975, it signed a memorandum of understanding with Agusta of Italy, MBB of West Germany, and Aerospatiale of France to the effect that the European helicopter market ought to be served by European helicopters.

The four governments had recently blessed the scheme, and a committee of national defence directors had been set up to harmonize helicopter needs. In the view of the companies, the needs were for an anti-tank helicopter, a replacement for the Bell Hueys, Pumas and the Wessex, and a Sea King replacement.

In the latter sector, Westland was proposing that it should be the leader company and that the aircraft should be the WG 34. The intention was to develop a different fuselage from the military WG 34 for a civil variant which would be a Sikorsky S61 replacement for a market which by 1990 would be hungry for such an aircraft.

Westland was also working on unmanned helicopters which could provide a stable platform over the battlefield for observation and the laser direction of missiles and shells. Its smaller Wisp remotely-piloted vehicle had many civil applications—for police patrol work and even crop spraying. The company was also looking at a number of derivations of the Lynx which were still "top secret".



A Westland Lynx helicopter undergoes deck-handling trials on HMS Birmingham.

Sea Harrier is a jump ahead

More than a hundred aircraft are expected to participate in the Farnborough show, 70 of them taking part in the regular afternoon flying display, while a further 40 will be on static display in the aircraft park.

They will include the Sea Harrier, the latest version of the famous British jump jet which is being developed for the through-deck cruisers of the Royal Navy, and the French Mirage 2000, a Mach 2.3 fighter with a delta wing, which will be making its first public appearance.

The biggest aircraft in the show will be a B2 version of the European A300 airbus, the French-West German, Dutch-Spanish project for which British Aerospace makes the wings.

Boeing Vertol is to bring a Chinook helicopter of the type which has been ordered by the Royal Air Force. British Aerospace will have a varied range of aircraft on show, including a series 670 version of the BAC1-11 airliner which has been developed to use the "hushed" Rolls-Royce Spey engine, and a series 700 HS 125 executive jet which, with American rather than British engines, is beginning to sell well abroad.

British Aerospace will also have on display a Hunter T8M which is being used as a trials platform for the Sea Harrier weapons system, and another aircraft of a previous generation, the Comet fitted with flight test radar for the Nimrod early warning aircraft which have been ordered by the RAF.

CASA, of Spain, promises that its C-101 Aviojet, a two-seater jet trainer, will make its first appearance outside Spain at Farnborough. Flight Invert, of Cranfield, will show its A1 single-seat aerobatic machine.

Two aircraft from the Brazilian aerospace industry, the twin-turboprop Bandeirante, and the nine-seater Xingu, are in the list of acceptances, while the Pucara, a twin turboprop designed for battlefield close support, is coming from Argentina. GAF, of Australia, has entered two aircraft, the 12-seat and 15-seat versions of their Nomad transport.

Mr Desmond Norman, one of the original partners who established Britten-Norman, aircraft manufacturers in the Isle of Wight, is showing the Firecracker, a two-seat training and sporting aircraft which he is developing through his own company.

Panavia, the British-West German-Italian consortium, will have a Tornado, the swing-wing fighter-bomber which will reequip the air forces of the three partner countries in the early 1980s.

Rockwell, of the United States, is displaying two versions of its Sabreliner executive jet, the 60 and the 75A. Short Brothers, of Belfast, will have examples of its 330, a 30-seater commuter airliner, which is beginning to sell well around the world, and of its older and smaller Skyvan transport.

Fairchild, of the United States, will show its A10 "tankbuster" aircraft. Westland, the British helicopter manufacturer, will have a Sea King and various versions of the smaller Lynx on show. Many other aircraft from all over the world will be at Farnborough, but the one which is likely to create the biggest interest, especially among those interested in historic machines, is a Douglas DC 3.

This is the Tri Turbo-3, developed by Specialized Aircraft, of the United States. Instead of the usu two piston engines it h been fitted with three turl props to give it a perf mance which the ma thousands of pilots w have flown this type of a craft over the past fo decades would scarce recognize.

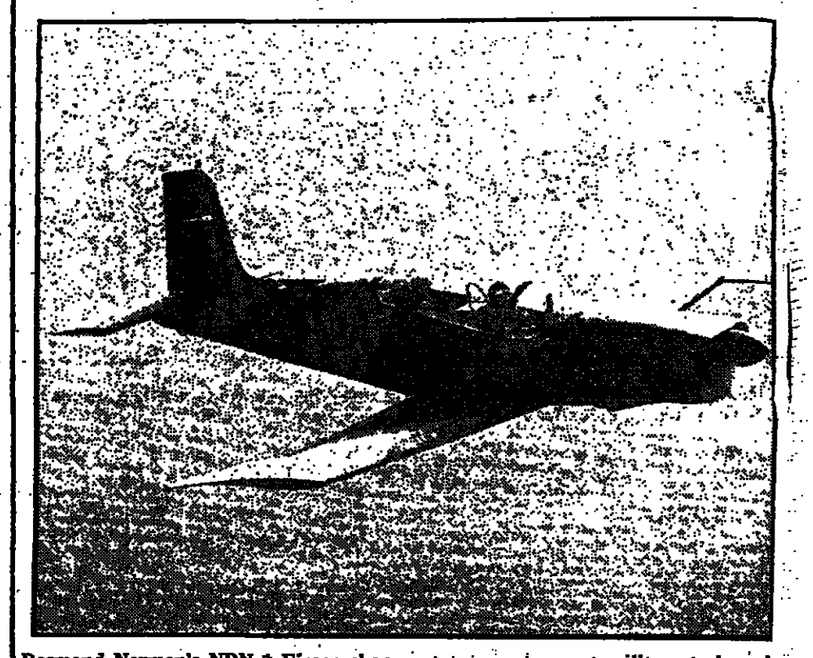
The flying programm which will be perform over two and a half hou on the trade days, will extended to three hours the public days, Septemb 8, 9 and 10, when the sta of the show are certa to be, as usual, the RA aerobatic team, the R Arrows, and replicas of ve eran aircraft.

More than 350 exhibito and aerospace groups repr senting more than 450 co panies in 16 countries ha said that they will exhib at this year's Farnborou show. To accommodate the all, the two big tents whic are a feature of the sho have been redesigned an there is more stand spac this year than in the 30-yea history of the show.

In the main covered areas of the north an south halls, the exhibit extend from complete mock ups of aircraft to guide weapons, from full-size je engines to electronic com ponents the size of a pin Those items which are to large to be accommodate under cover are on show i outdoor radar, guide weapon and equipmen areas.

Trade days at Farn borough this year are fro today to Thursday. On the public premiere on Friday, admission for adults will cost £3.50 and cars £2.50. On the main public days on Saturday and Sunday, admission for adults will be £2.50 and cars £2.

A. R.



Desmond Norman's NDN 1 Firecracker prototype, a two-seat military trainer, is on its way to certification and will feature in the flying display.

Away from the Sunday pilot image

by J. M. Ramsden

Goggles, helmets and Red Baron scarves still characterize light aviation in the public mind. The impression is not dispelled by amateur Sunday pilots whose self-confidence and bravado sometimes tragically exceed their experience. This category of general aviation, or GA as it is called, is worlds away from the professional business jets and helicopters.

General aviation covers everything that flies other than airliners and military aircraft. It represents a market of 250,000 aircraft ranging from sleek £5m jets to 100 hp single-seat home-builts pop-popping around the Halfpenny Green airfield circuit. GA also includes hanggliders, sailplanes, balloons and—the newest accomplishment—man-powered flight.

In between we find GA at work spraying crops; servicing oil rigs, lighthouses and weather vessels; performing with helicopters as aerial cranes where other vehicles cannot reach; operating as ambulances, fire-fighters, air taxis, coast-guards and fish protectors and traffic police; and pursuing sport and pleasure. Getting up into the sky for an hour or two in a little aircraft is for many people one of the great pleasures of life.

The top end of the business is typified by the sleek and shiny jet, of which there are more than 3,000 in the world, mostly with corporations. This is the world of Learjets, Sabreliners, Jet-Stars, Citations, Gulfstreams, HS.125s, Falcons and even One-Elevens and DC-9s (one Arab ruler has his private 747).

Though such jets may be used to take the chairman to Bermuda for a golfing weekend, they are usually business-communications instruments like the telephone. They get staff to the customer or the site when the business of the day demands they should be there—independent of airline timetables and airports, fast, direct, in greater security, and back home the same day.

As well as jets there are some 4,000 turboprops—not quite so fast, but cheaper to operate and able to get in and out of even smaller fields.

Including piston-engined aircraft, and the small single-engined types flown by the businessman-pilot, the world business fleet must now be approaching 10,000 aircraft—of which most are in the United States. That excludes helicopters, which —despite their cost—are catching on fast as management tools and time-saving, stress-reducing executive aids. There are about 7,000 helicopters in commercial service, mostly performing the sort of aerial work which has made offshore gas and oil exploration feasible. Without the helicopter, North Sea oil and gas would probably still be under the sea.

Light aviation is an international business which sells nearly 15,000 aircraft a year worth more than 52,000m, and which accounts for 80 per cent of the world's civil pilots and flying hours. For every airliner there are more than 30 light aircraft.

The American aircraft industry rules the market, with such names as Beech, Cessna, Piper, Grumman and Bell Helicopter dominating the business. But Europe is not doing badly, at least in the up-market jet sector. Both the British and the French, with their HS125s and Dassault Falcons, have sold more than 400 respecitvely of these types—many of them in the highly competitive United States market.

The competition is certainly strong, and getting tougher. The market is growing at a steady 10 per cent a year in terms of aircraft numbers, and much more in dollars. Big money is going into the design of new types, especially jets, to capture the big markets of the 1980s. These markets want speed and range, and everyone has a project: Canadair's new Challenger, the prototype of which is due to fly any day; Dassault's trijet Falcon 50; Learjet's Longhorn; Cessna's Citation II; Mitsubishi's surprise new MU-300, also due to fly soon; and new Westwinds from Israel's formidable little aircraft industry.

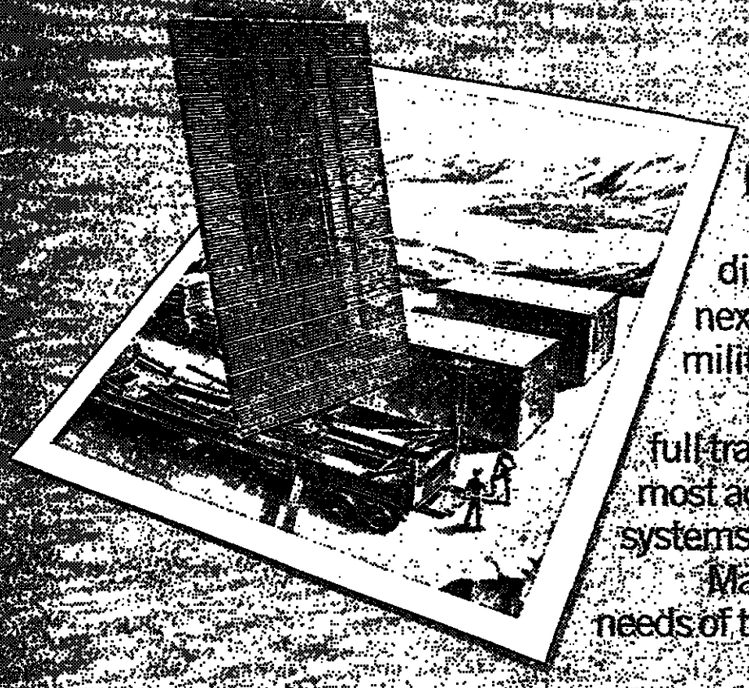
How safe is general aviation? Statistics are hard to come by, and care has to be taken to distinguish among the widely varying GA activities. Crop-spraying cannot be lumped with corporate operations or air taxis, which are more akin to airline operations. About 2,000 people a year die in general aviation accidents compared with 300,000 on the world's roads.

The GA death tool is about the same as that suffered by the airline industry. Yet in the United Kingdom some 8,000 people a year die in accidents at home.

The safest form of flying is the airliner, and there are just 10 times the number of fatal crashes per flight in GA as there are in air transport. The actual number is 20 fatal accidents per million hours. The professionally flown corporate jet is down to about five. The figure for privately operated business aircraft and air taxis is about 10 and falling. Crop-spraying is about 15 and falling.

Almost off the top of the chart is pleasure flying at about 40 fatal accidents per million hours. The object is to lift the GA safety record, by airmanship, training and example, to the level achieved by the professional sectors of the light-aviation industry.

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TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
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MR SMITH'S SECRET DIPLOMACY

The disadvantages of secret diplomacy that fails to produce deal is that every party to it is free to give his own account of what really happened and denounce other *versions* as lies and cover-ups. Such recriminations are designed to extract the greatest advantage from the wreckage, and possibly to move on to a still stronger position for the next encounter. It is not the secret meeting between Mr Smith and Mr Nkomo in mid-August that has so suddenly changed the situation; it is the disclosure that the parties are disposed to deal secretly and in doing so possibly to betray their closest associates and supporters. It remains to be seen whether the Salisbury coalition or the Patriotic Front partnership has come off worse, but at this stage it seems to be Mr Smith who has made his growing difficulties greater still.

Even before Dr Kissinger's intervention Mr Nkomo was Mr Smith's choice of an African coadjutor in a settlement, and after the Geneva conference failed at the end of 1976 he approached him again, only to find Mr Nkomo's terms still stiffer. Mr Smith then negotiated *the interim government of March 3*, making Bishop Muzorewa its centrepiece. When this substitute failed to win western support or achieve a ceasefire, and as the black leaders' support in consequence disastrously ebbed away, Mr Smith renewed his contacts with Mr Nkomo—the *internal settlement* was open to the other leaders to join as equals. It must have become clear to the Salisbury junta that their *only hope was to find the rather* more than equal terms that Mr Nkomo could accept, and thus split the Front. President Kaunda has his reasons for encouraging this line and, behind the Anglo-American plan, so had the western governments.

In effect Mr Nkomo has now made public the only terms he will accept by imputing to Mr Smith the admission that the internal settlement has failed and he is ready to hand over control to the Patriotic Front (that is, to Mr Nkomo's section of it). Mr Smith may *convince his colleagues that he* did not throw away his cards so uncharacteristically. But the upshot is that if negotiations are to continue through the contacts that exist the terms for discussion seem to be little better than surrender at discretion or under Anglo-American aegis. If pourparlers cannot now be resumed, Mr Smith is left with the task of restoring credibility to the internal settlement for which, last week, he urged white Rhodesians to fight on indomitably. He would now have to address himself urgently to the white referendum on the March 3 agreement, and to the elections planned to precede independence on December 31.

It is only necessary to pose this alternative to conclude that the internal settlement is almost irretrievably compromised by its creator—however unintentionally. He may therefore find himself compelled to continue negotiations on Mr Nkomo's terms if this is approved at the coming *meeting of the frontline presidents*.

Only if the Patriotic Front broke up as the result of disagreements between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo (and among the frontline presidents) over the Lusaka talks, and guerrilla pressure was lessened, would Mr Smith have gains to set against his losses. But this is not likely. The guerrillas are entrenched, can feel they are winning, and mostly owe their allegiance (of whatever kind) to Mr Mugabe. The rift in the front has been widened, but the resolution of its differences is still likely to be postponed until after it has settled accounts with Mr Smith and his black colleagues one way or the other.

FAIR PLAY FOR UNFAIR DISMISSALS

Industrial tribunals and the way they work seem likely to become a contested issue in the election. It is damaging for the courts in general if any part of the system becomes charged with party political controversy. But although it is the Tories who are thinking of putting a pledge to think again about the tribunals into their manifesto, and the Labour Party that is preparing to defend the newly acquired rights of the workers, the tribunals have proved unsatisfactory for most of those who have been involved with them, whichever side they are on.

Employees claiming that they have been dismissed unfairly—by far the largest category of claimant coming before the tribunals—no longer find hearings as prompt and informal as they were intended to be. The awards, on average about £500, are scarcely princely as compensation for loss of livelihood. Only about a third of claimants win their cases, and only one in nine are awarded compensation.

For employers, the cost of the award if they lose is often small beside the cost in management time and legal advice of defending themselves even against frivolous or vindictive claims. Dismissed employees with a grievance can thus greatly inconvenience their employers at virtually no risk to themselves (punitive costs are in practice almost never awarded). The *cost of the tribunals* to public funds has risen to well over £5m a year. For the wider public, their image is mainly determined by bizarre cases like those of the hairdresser's black eye, the orchestral wag and the unsalted ratatouille.

Many employers object that the whole system is an unnecessary invasion of a field where sensible people could reach a fair accommodation perfectly easily if they were left alone. They reject the implication that workers have some kind of legally enforceable proprietary right in their jobs, beyond the provisions of their formal contracts. There is probably some truth in the charge that the complicated new rules covering dismissal have made employers hesitate to expand and take on employees who may be hard to get rid of if the enterprise fails. There is also an increased temptation for small employers to resort to pseudo-partnership arrangements similar to the "lump" in the building industry.

But the principle of legal compensation for unfair dismissal is here to stay. The Conservatives, who created the statutory concept of unfair dismissal in the Industrial Relations Act 1971, have no serious thought of abolishing their own invention. Many cases coming before the tribunals are instances of old-fashioned petty tyranny that most people today would find unacceptable. The low rate of successful applications does not support the charge that tribunals are biased against employers in their judgments; though that does not dispose of the common allegation that employers frequently buy off the threat of unfair dismissal proceedings, *however good their case.*

Some reforms have already been made. The Government introduced earlier this month regulations to ensure that each side (and the tribunal itself) has a better idea of its opponent's case in advance of a hearing. This may well save much time and expense, though of course it is too soon yet to assess the effects. But it does not go far to meet the most substantial complaint from the employers' side: that the very basis on which complaints are assessed is unfair. In pursuit of its aim to make tribunals accessible to applicants without legal knowledge, Parliament put the burden of proof in unfair dismissal cases on the employer. He faces all the risks and all the costs, win or lose. Unless he can demonstrate that he carried out the dismissal in a form that fully satisfies the tribunal, he loses his case. That explains why so many strange applications succeed (like that of the man who went to bed on the night shift) and why so many employers are left with such a deep sense of injustice.

The tribunals should strike a more robust balance between procedural failures on the part of the employer and genuine misconduct on the part of the employee. There are, however, drawbacks to reversing the burden of proof. The employee without legal resources would *obviously be at a severe* disadvantage. Legal aid arrangements would become unavoidable, increasing that rarefication of proceedings that everyone is anxious to reduce. Before resorting to that, it is worth waiting to see whether the recent procedural reforms, along with growing understanding of the kind of conduct that tribunals expect from employers, do not themselves reduce the burden of futile and *paradoxical cases.* As the criteria become clearer, the tribunals should make more active use of their existing powers to award costs against frivolous or vexatious claimants. An arrangement similar to the "paying-in" which operates in other courts might help to hasten compromise settlements. But if unfair dismissal cases continue at their present rate, and go on getting longer, then drastic changes must be considered, for the elaboration and cost of this class of litigation could easily become more than it was worth.

David Wood

The campaign trail with Mrs Thatcher

There were times on Mrs Thatcher's campaign trail through Border constituencies when I felt like the family from Barnsley, making their way home last Thursday from a Scottish holiday. Along the A1 near Dunbar they had the misfortune to be caught up in a cavalcade of cars that was diverted on to a side road by the police. On the grass verge overlooking a lunar landscape, where Associated Portland Cement have grabs and excavators biting deep into the bowels of the earth, the cavalcade came to a halt. All drivers and passengers disembarked and stared with intense rapture at the dreary industrial scene or ran off a few more miles of videotape; and the man from Barnsley poked his head out and asked why we had all been diverted off the main road. Somebody explained that he had become mixed up with Mrs Thatcher's long procession and he shook his head in bewilderment and turned back on a southerly course for the muck-stacks of south Yorkshire, which nobody bothers to photograph.

It was a foretaste of the election campaign we are soon going to be living through, with leaders of all parties wearing themselves out to meet small groups of party workers and ballot fodder so that television channels will have the *sine qua non* of election pictures. The cameras can never be surfeited. In two days of arduous touring from morning to night Mrs Thatcher was photographed in a golf club factory ("Lift the number 5 iron and show the Tory swing"—good caption"), inspecting Dunbar lifeboat station and talking to women fish packers, stroking a trusting calf and walking towards a stampeding dairy herd on a farm at Cockburnspath, and hobnobbing with shoppers in North Berwick and Kelso.

Television, with the newspapers in hot pursuit, turns politics into a branch of show business. Until Mrs Thatcher reached Glasgow, to end her three days of pictorial promenading, words expressing political ideas were always at a premium. She briefly addressed two groups of party workers and, for the sake of newspaper reporters, held an impromptu question-and-answer session in a fish dock at Eyemouth. In Melrose she made a short, scripted speech—because television cameras like to know in advance when to cue in.

Apart from that, it was all action and not words, as Mr Heath used to say. The best newspaper reporters could do to get political ideas in circulation was to stir up a rather jaded conflict between Mrs Thatcher and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, on the theme of how a baker's dozen of Liberal MPs did *or did not save the people* and civilization from socialism. That is why, on Friday, the press posse suddenly deserted Mrs Thatcher to attend Mr Steel's conference in Galashiels, his constituency headquarters. (Copies of his statement were distributed at Westminster before he had actually said anything.)

I must try not to over-indulge my untrendy and doubtless outdated opinions about the high seriousness of political debate. Let us simply agree that nobody could imagine Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee, or even Clement Davies being persuaded by advisers or by cameramen to engage in the triviality that governs the contemporary "walkabout"—and far less imagine that any of them would have swung a golf club or caressed a calf at the bidding of photographers, or run a press conference on the pleading of reporters. (One very senior lobby man once asked Churchill for an interview and had to wait three months for a convenient date to be fixed.) The old leaders held rallies and meetings, and delivered long considered speeches in a language that did not consist of Admass slogans suitable for a 30-second slot in a television news programme.

As it happens, Mrs Thatcher carries out the new-style campaign routine with genuine charm, a vivid feminine interest in the personal troubles of the voters she meets, and also with a crisp line in repartee. She does not tire easily, betray boredom, or indulge in a woman's equivalent of Sir Harold Wilson's smoking cigars in private and a working lad's pipe in public. But where is the evidence that all the expenditure of effort on an almost regal *tour turns a single vote.* No amount of party and academic research ever reveals how a few hundred thousand votes can be turned so that one party rather than *another wins* a majority in the House of Commons. Nor will market research for brand images and party opinion polling on dominant issues answer the riddle. Campaigning is a bit or miss business, a scattering of seed in the knowledge that most of it will fall on stony ground. Party leaders and party managers are playing for the support of the uncommitted or the half-committed elector, who mostly must be, by definition, apolitical or apathetic—the don't knows and the don't cares.

There was, I believe, only one valid argument for Mrs Thatcher's concentration for three days on two Border constituencies, where Mr Steel and the late John Mackintosh both won on small majorities in 1974. Everywhere she went she was accompanied by the local candidates, sharing the camera limelight with her, and receiving a degree of local attention that is not usually their lot. And to that, perhaps, may be added the fact that Conservatives need to pick up more seats in Scotland at the next time of asking, and need to show that *an overwhelmingly* English party has an interest in Scotland and its national identity.

The fault lies not in the willingness, indeed eagerness, of politicians to use the incalculable boon of television to bring their personae to the multitude. It lies in the submission of party leaders and party managers to television's law that the picture is the political message, and the invention by cameramen of bogus or trivial settings in which politicians may be superabundantly photographed.

It was the Lothian police, in the conscientious performance of their duties, who diverted the homegoing Barnsley family to a cement works. It was Admass counsellors who diverted Mrs Thatcher, until Glasgow was reached, from the serious political projection she wants and needs.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Work on behalf of the disabled

From Brigadier Lord Ballantrae

Sir, Sir Harold Wilson's letter (August 26) about what has been achieved on behalf of the disabled in recent years sailed uncomfortably close to electioneering propaganda, *which was a pity; but I* hasten to add my tribute to the work of the Minister, Mr Alf Morris. And it is a fact that recent legislation has greatly helped those who are concerned with trying to enable the physically disabled to bridge the gap, often narrow, between their predicament and their ability to lead an almost normal life.

Local authorities are now exhorted, encouraged and even to some extent obliged to give more *financial support than ever before* to schemes and organisations dedicated to this aim. There is no reason to suppose that future Governments, of whatever political colour, will be tempted to back-track on what has already been achieved and established, thanks largely to Mr Morris.

The fact remains that the smaller local authorities, whose income from rates is comparatively modest, have difficulty in meeting these new obligations imposed on them, although their goodwill is beyond question. Even the bigger authorities are tied up in a complicated tangle of who pays for what: who, for instance, should pay the wardens, and who decides how many are needed? The ball is sometimes tossed, with a dexterity which would be the envy of performing seals, between housing, social service and health departments, until—to mix the metaphor—the various knots become a granny requiring months to unravel.

When the individual ratepayer realises that, but for the grace of God, he or she might be in the same plight as those whom we are seeking to benefit, the extra farthing or so on the rates will not be grudged. *And, to put it at its lowest,* the sort of service provided by our and similar organisations is far cheaper in the long run than maintaining these unfortunate people in homes or hospitals, from which they have no opportunity either to live the lives they deserve, or to make their own considerable contribution to the community.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
BALLANTRAE, Chairman Scottish Trust for the Physically Disabled,
Auchairne,
Ballantrae,
Ayrshire.
September 1.

Control of rabbits

From Mr D. C. Horton

Sir, I refer to the article by Hugh Clayton in *The Times* of August 21, 1978, in which he discusses the search for a poison to kill the *growing rabbit* population.

In February, 1977 I wrote to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food suggesting that the best way to control the increase in the population of rabbits was by birth control ie by the production and use of a substance which, when used in a bait, would sterilise male or female rabbits or both and so cause the *gradual decline of the rabbit* population.

The Ministry replied to my letter in March, 1977 and I quote the relevant paragraph: "Our scientists are proposing in the future to investigate the possibility of attracting rabbits to various baits which is fundamental to any contraceptive or poisoning techniques. There is no problem in producing sterilization substances; the difficulty lies in finding a sterilant that does not have side effects and in persuading wild animals to take it regularly."

It would appear, therefore, that the Ministry is alert to the problem and is doing something about it.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. HORTON,
Dittons Corner,
Pevensey Road,
Polegate.
East Sussex.
August 22.

The Brontë Society

From Mr C. H. Lemon

Sir, In Philip Howard's article on August 26 about the newly-formed Henry Society he wrote: "No doubt there are societies that worship Charlotte Brontë. . . ." Let him be in no further doubt since the Brontë Society has existed since 1893. It is not concerned solely with Charlotte of course but with her illustrious sisters as well.

It has a world-wide membership of well over 2,000 and early in August celebrated the Golden Jubilee of its acquisition of the Parsonage at Haworth. It was through the generosity of a Haworth man, Sir James Roberts, Bt, that the home of the Brontës came into the possession of our Society in 1928. It is visited each year by many thousands and is the centre of much research and scholarship amid the great storehouse of mss and Brontëana which has been built up.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. LEMON, Honorary Editor,
The Brontë Society Transactions,
Brontë Parsonage Museum,
Haworth,
Keighley,
West Yorkshire.
September 1.

The Constables

From Mr Duncan Howarth

Sir, Why, if the paintings of John Constable are virtually indistinguishable by style, execution and subject-matter from those of his sons, should the former be worth more than the latter? Why, if it comes to that, should anyone care which are which? The enjoyment to be derived from a work of art is surely the same who ever created it.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN HOWARTH,
18 Somerset Gardens, SE13.
August 30.

Organizing full employment

From Lord Eccles

Sir, Mr Ian Leslie (September 1) reminds us that massive unemployment has come to stay. But need the British level of unemployment be higher than that in other countries? It must be if our productivity does not match theirs. This has been happening and is only masked by North Sea oil. Productivity has become our most urgent problem, so that any Government measure which seriously damages *output ought to be discarded.* An official incomes policy is such a measure.

Setting a low level on increases for all incomes means that anyone who adapts to change and produces more can earn very little, if anything, more than someone who is totally uninterested in better productivity. The Government answers that inflation comes first, and without an incomes policy the unions would go wild and insist upon disastrously inflationary increases. But would the unions go wild with 1.6m already out of work?

There are two enemies now—inflation and unemployment. The politics of having to fight on both fronts is that no cure for inflation would be tolerable if unemployment continued to rise. For this reason more production, and more competitive production, has to become the first priority, and steadier prices should now be regarded as a bonus for winning more orders at home and abroad.

I agree with Sir Keith Joseph that two positive ways to win more orders are to reward skill better and for the Government to borrow less and leave more capital for creating employment. An incomes policy, combined with huge Government deficits, ensures both higher inflation and higher unemployment.

Yours truly,
ECCLES,
Chute,
Andover.
September 1.

From Mr G. A. Lewis

Sir, I do not wish to become involved in the controversy between Tom Litterick and Sir Keith Joseph on their respective political philosophies on organizing full employment, but I must take issue with Mr Litterick on his analysis of the reasons for low pay in farming (letter, August 30).

There are two main reasons why farm workers are still low down in the earnings league. First, although farming employers do all they can to improve wages and conditions because they acknowledge the excellent labour productivity record of farm workers to which Mr Litterick refers, their efforts are constantly *nullified by the more powerful* unions who so frequently hold the country and their fellow workers to ransom, and force through wage demands that have no bearing on their own inferior productivity record.

But the more important reason is that consumers in this country have become so convinced that they have a right to cheap food that they give no thought to what such a policy means for the farm worker and the farmer. The Minister of Agriculture now regards it as a great success to keep farmers' prices down, despite enormous increases in production costs in recent years. As a result, our livestock herds are declining while those of our higher cost competitors are being built up.

Trade unions and many of Mr Litterick's fellow politicians press for quantitative import controls to protect any manufacturing industry suffering from foreign competition and to preserve jobs and income levels. Yet these same people, when it comes to food, see no illogicality in reversing their arguments and pressing for maximum imports and the more heavily subsidized the better.

Until we are all *prepared* to pay an economic price for food—a principle that is never questioned for manufactured goods—agricultural workers will always have difficulty in improving their lot relative to their less productive fellow workers in industry.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. LEWIS, Chairman,
Employment and Education Committee,
National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.

Help for villages

From Mr John Gummer

Sir, Not least among the problems of our villages is the difficulty of convincing a largely urban nation and its parliamentary representatives that there is anything urgent to be done. Bad housing in the towns affronts consciences which are remarkably quiet about the shared cold water taps, pail lavatories and tin baths still common in many rural areas.

The cost of providing services in the countryside is heavy. To maintain hundreds of miles of rural roads, transport thousands of children to secondary school, keep open village primary schools and police stations, and help support even skeleton bus services, all this lays a heavy burden on county and district councils who have very limited rate resources. If we do want to keep villages alive, then a fairer distribution of central government money is essential. Instead, much of the extra help to our inner cities has been paid for by cutting the grants to the rural counties.

No doubt electoral considerations have played a part in this, but just as important is the psychological block which enables some politicians to regard rural deprivation as quaint. The people who produce half Britain's food deserve a better deal.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GUMMER,
Clarence House,
Diss, Norfolk.
Fressingfield.
August 31.

From Miss H. J. Brotherton

Sir, I have read with great sympathy your leading article on August 24 and subsequent letters on the subject of our villages and would like to assure your readers that in this part of England the National Trust takes what steps it can to ensure that they change no more than they must in a changing world.

Almost the entire village of Lacock is owned by the National Trust and, on reading your leading article, I was heartened to think that it still boasts a post office, two village stores, a village school, four inns, a village hall, a playground and even a doctor's surgery.

Brigadier F. E. C. Hughes (August 28) has a wrong impression of the National Trust's policy for the village of Avebury. The application for the establishment of a post office and bookshop was not referred to the Trust nor was it opposed by us. The Trust's "commercial interests", referred to so disparagingly, amount to a *small* shop and information point which was created as a service to visitors, the profits from which supplement the money spent on preservation in the village. In fact, we thought that this shop might one day become a village store and post office if no more suitable place could be found and if this were the general wish of the inhabitants.

Yours faithfully,
H. J. BROTHERTON, Chairman,
Regional Committee for Wessex,
The National Trust,
Wessex Regional Office,
Stourton,
Warminster, Wiltshire,
September 1.

From Mr Ronald Davis

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Rippon's letter (August 31) reminded me of a stone in the shape of a tombstone erected in the corner of a field in the village of Ide which bears the following inscription:

"Remember that for many hundred years this was a beautiful valley where people could make their way to Ide through green fields and by the side of a running brook.

"It was destroyed in 1974 by the Department of the Environment:
GEOFFREY RIPPON, MP
JOHN PEYTON, MP
KIETH SPEED, MP
BRIGADIER BALDWIN

"Resolve that your generation shall leave England a more beautiful place than they found it and undo the vandalism of ours."

(*The spelling is as on the stone.*)

The Village of Ide (pronounced Ede) lies a few miles west of Exeter. In 1974 a wide road was built through the village: the only way the inhabitants of one part of Ide can get to the other part is over a high ugly footbridge which spans the new road.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD DAVIS,
The Coach House,
4 Balfour Mews,
Sidmouth,
Devon.
August 31.

Modified House of Lords

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, David Wood (August 28) says it is a "political certitude" that abolition of the House of Lords must seriously diminish the functions of the House of Commons and its power to control the Executive. That may be true of simple abolition, with no compensating adjustments in the position of the Commons. Mr Wood does not discuss the alternative of abolition-plus-adjustment, yet that is surely the sensible course.

What *adjustments* are needed? I suggest the clue is given by the geography of the Palace of Westminster. Does any abolitionist imagine that the Lords chamber and other rooms would become empty and unused, its magnificent library dispersed, its skilled and experienced clerks dismissed? Surely not. The obvious course is to make all these excellent services available to the Commons instead.

In a letter you published on November 18, 1976, I pointed out (as a former parliamentary counsel) that more than 99 per cent of amendments made in the Lords are drafted not by peers but by the Bill's draftsman; and that few are inspired by peers. I suggested that there was no need for further stages of a Bill to be in a second House. By slightly increasing the number of MPs a further revising stage could easily be provided in the Commons itself.

An enlarged House of Commons, using *all* the facilities now available at the Palace of Westminster, would have greater not less power to control the Executive. It would be more democratic than the present system of Lords and Commons. It would avoid the perils of an *elected* second chamber, whose inevitable conflicts with the Commons would produce unanswerable claims that the opinions of one elected representative were as valid as those of another—it being immaterial that they were elected to different assemblies by different methods. As a draftsman I can assure Mr Wood that there is no inevitable reason why, as he says, "Lords abolition will be turned into an Executive tool to curb the rights of the Commons". The opposite result is certainly available to us.

The heading of Mr Wood's article was "Abolish the Lords and lose the Commons". A treatment on the lines I have indicated might justly be headed "Abolish the Lords and save the Commons".

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
24 St Aubyns,
Hove,
East Sussex.
August 28.

Why medieval?

From Professor Patrick McGrath

Sir, In her article on the suffragettes (August 28), Jill Craigie says that in 1906 the state of the workhouses was "medieval". Whatever can she mean? Like King's College, Cambridge, or Salisbury Cathedral? Or does she mean that the drains were bad? Is "medieval" for her just a dirty word?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK McGRATH,
University of Bristol,
Wills Memorial Building,
Queens Road,
Bristol.

Responsibility for sea defences

From the Leader of the Council, City of Canterbury

Sir, Your feature "Standards of Sea Defences Reexamined" (August 28) will have been read with particular interest in Canterbury. The *coastribution* which this makes to an assessment of how current problems are being tackled nationally serves to highlight what is not being done here.

We have 14 miles of coast including the towns of Herne Bay and Whitstable. Many parts of Whitstable are below sea level and serious flooding occurred in 1953. The "sea wall" (for want of a better name) is not continuous and contains many gaps. It is only 19ft AOD (above Ordnance datum) and the sea comes underneath it, through it and over its top.

We are told that provided the height is *not* increased, the wall is the responsibility of the Department of the Environment. If, however, the height is increased, then it is no longer the responsibility of that Department but of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Their criterion is not one of height but of money. Their financial ceiling being that the protection of Whitstable must not cost more than £500,000.

Up to our western (Seasalter) and eastern (Reculver) boundaries, the protection of the coast is the responsibility of the Southern *Water Authority who, wisely,* consider that a sea wall must be of a minimum height of 22ft (even to protect the sheep on the marshes). If only they were, as you state, *responsible for our coastline.*

The residents of Whitstable are "protected" by a "sea wall" which leaks like a sieve, has no foundations, but cannot be improved and still qualify for grant aid from the Department of the Environment.

In the January gales damage to our coast defences amounting to *£740,000 was caused. To date repairs* have been authorized totalling £240,000.

If central government intends to leave Whitstable defenceless and its residents, many of whom are elderly and infirm, at risk, why cannot it admit this instead of its continual vacillation? Is it not time that the protection of our country, against invasion, erosion by the sea, flooding, catastrophies caused by whatever source—oil pollution, chemical accidents, etc—is the *responsibility of Westminster* and not of the individual locality where disaster strikes?

Yours faithfully,
A. G. PORTER, Leader,
Canterbury City Council,
3 Marlowe Avenue,
Canterbury,
Kent.
August 29.

In the guard's van

From Mr T. J. Anderson

Sir, I should like to reply to the letter which you published on September 1 *from Mr Quentin Crewe* where he questions the "warm heart" of British Rail in relation to disabled people.

I can reassure him and the rest of your readers that we are only too ready to help disabled travellers and a special guide to travelling by rail was produced, with our help, by the Central Council for the Disabled in 1975 and I have no doubt that that organization would still be very pleased to supply copies to anyone wishing to have one.

Essentially our help is conditioned by the advance notice from the intending traveller and this is especially so in those cases where we need to remove a seat from the coach in *order to make a satisfactory place* for the chair-bound traveller. We do ask for maximum possible advance notice, preferably in writing, and particularly stating the details of the journey and the train to be used. I am sure Mr Crewe will appreciate that removal of a seat and the other necessary arrangements are best planned well ahead.

So far as fares are concerned passengers in wheel chairs can travel at half the ordinary single fare, or if accompanied they and their escort can travel for the cost of one ordinary single ticket. This arrangement is associated with the ordinary fare only and is not applied to any other type of ticket. Details of these facilities were readily available at Crewe to your correspondent, therefore some of his remarks are not at present understood.

However, without knowing details of the date and time of his contacts and travel it is difficult to be specific, and if he would like to make direct contact with me, I shall be only too happy to follow up any shortcomings on our part and also adjust the fare, if in fact he travelled in the guard's van.

It is perhaps worth saying that we receive many complimentary letters from disabled travellers for the willing help and assistance which they receive from all British Rail staff and I am, therefore, only sorry that Mr Quentin Crewe apparently experienced less than our normal standard of attention.

Yours faithfully,
T. J. ANDERSON,
Divisional Manager,
British Rail (London Midland),
Stoke-on-Trent Station,
Staffordshire.
September 1.

Chess championships

From Dr Kenneth Surin

Sir, Surely it is time the world chess championships were either scrapped or else played between computers. Computers are presumably immune to parapsychological influences, and *would therefore put an end to the* type of farce that is now taking place in the Philippines.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SURIN,
Rectory Bungalow,
Buxhall,
Stowmarket,
Suffolk.
September 1.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 3: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Reverend Kenneth MacVicar.

By command of The Queen, the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), represented Her Majesty at the Solemn Inauguration of the Pontificate of Pope John Paul I which was held at the Basilica of St Peter's, Rome, today.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Colonel-in-Chief, will visit the Royal Pioneer Corps, Bicester, on September 28.

Birthdays today

Sir Hubert Bennett, 69; Dame Margaret Drummond, 61; Mr Denis Howell, MP, 55; Mr H. J. Joel, 84; Air Chief Marshal Sir David Lee, 66; Sir William Lyons, 77.

Pastoral Pope faces challenge of urban Rome

From Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent
Rome

Nearly a thousand journalists must have passed through Rome in the last three weeks, and most of them will have taken part at some time in a game called "scenarios". It is played seated at a pavement table, wine glass in hand.

The object is to reconstruct as ingeniously as possible, with only rumour and telepathy to rely on, the details of the papal election, the reactions of the Curia, and to forecast the next move of the Russians, the Latin Americans, the Christian Democrats, the new Pope, or anyone else interesting enough to discuss.

This absorbing pastime of Vatican-watching is not unknown to the citizens of Rome themselves, and they appear to approach it with about the same level of measured detachment as the visiting pressmen.

The very presence of the Vatican in the middle of Italy's capital city is a heady distraction from the practice of Catholicism, and Rome suffers severely from a crisis of religion.

It is not a great compliment to the Roman Catholic Church that the presence of its headquarters engenders cynicism in the local population. If Pope John Paul is determined to be a pastoral Pope, his problems begin on his own doorstep.

The test of vitality in any diocese is the rate at which young men from the community come forward to offer themselves for the priesthood. With a Catholic population of two and a half million, one might expect Rome to produce somewhere between 30 and 100 new priests a year.

In fact, it manages about six, and in one year not so long ago the figure dropped to three. The religious life of Rome is maintained by enormous subsidies of manpower from outside. There are said to be parts of the city where only 3 per cent of the population attend Mass.

The number of church marriages is falling quite rapidly, although they still make up three quarters of the total. Unofficial surveys indicate that about two thirds of the total population are no longer participating regularly in the church's sacramental life.

Rome now has a communist-ruled municipal council. Yet religion to Rome is like cars to Coventry, the fundamental industry of the place.

The Pope is the Pope by virtue of being Bishop of Rome, though he probably has less to do with his diocese than any other residential bishop in Christendom. The administration of the diocese is in the hands of a department called the Vicariate.

As long as the Pope is weighed down by the task of governing an international church, which happens to be the largest organization of any kind in the world, he has to delegate his local responsibilities if they are not to be neglected altogether.

But it is just beginning to dawn on people that Rome has not really had a bishop at all, in the sense that Santiago or Florence or Paris has a bishop.

Apart from some awkward theological questions this fact raises, it must account for at least part of the low state of morale and shortage of commitment apparent from the rate of diocesan vocations to the ministry.

Rome suffers acutely from the problems of urbanization and the economic and spiritual poverty this causes. It has grown at a spectacular rate in population, as has its crime. Petty corruption has long ceased to be a moral issue and become part of the Roman way of life; foreigners even speak of it endearingly.

Behind the present lies the past, the history of civil strife and anti-clericalism from the time of the papal states. Feudalism still casts its shadow.

The Vicarate of Rome, caught between Vatican ecclesiastical machinery and the sceptical or disillusioned lay population, has an almost impossible job to do. If Cardinal Poletti, the present Vicar, were both a genius and a saint he could expect nothing but a heartbroken early grave. The defects are in the system, not the men.

One hears of bold initiatives that were brought to little because of some obstruction somewhere in the Vatican Curia, and of zealous priests working in the difficult peripheral areas of the city who keep as far from the limelight as possible to avoid attention.

It is impossible for them not to be political, as so many of the pastoral problems of their parishioners are political in origin, and the affair of Abbot Franzoni, eventually unfrocked for public opposition to Vatican policies, has made many of them wary of attention.

Pope John Paul's origins are urban proletarian, which gives him a better insight into Rome than even Pope John XXIII, to whom he is now frequently being compared. By announcing himself as a pastoral Pope he automatically invites judgment of himself as a pastoral bishop, a judgment that ought to be made only in the light of the extreme challenge he faces in his diocese at the start of his Ministry.

OBITUARY

MR EDWARD SHIRE

Device to destroy flying bombs

Mr Edward Samuel Shire, an eminent physicist from Cambridge, who was one of the joint inventors of the radio proximity fuse used against the flying bomb, and later took part in nuclear research, died on Saturday. He was 69.

Edward Samuel Shire was born at Taunton on October 18, 1908, and received his early education at Huish's Grammar School. He entered King's College Cambridge as a Scholar in 1927 and read Mathematics Part I and Natural Sciences (Physics) Part II. He then undertook research at the Cavendish Laboratory under Sir John Cockcroft, first as Thackeray Student, then as R. J. Smith Student, and was elected Fellow of King's in 1933. Perhaps too soon for the good of his scientific work, in 1935 he was appointed Third Bursar (under Keynes's first bursarship), with responsibility for college buildings. He became University Demonstrator in Physics in 1937 and Lecturer in 1939.

At the outbreak of war Shire helped Cockcroft and others to make radar sets on an emergency basis for special work. He recalled taking one of them to Margate where it was used to plot the first aircraft laying magnetic mines in the Thames Estuary. Later he was a member of the Air Defence Experimental Establishment, and was one of the three who in May 1940 invented the radio proximity fuse. This invention was of great value in several theatres of war, not least in making possible the defeat of the flying bomb campaign.

It was formerly assumed in the United States that this fuse was an American invention but, as demonstrated in an authoritative article in the *Proc US Naval Institute*, September 1968, it was a British invention developed in America. Shire told a friend how it came to be made: "Butement [Mr W. A. S. Butement] returned to the laboratory late one afternoon from a meeting in London on anti-aircraft rockets, and discussed with [Sir George] Thomson and myself the problem of making the rocket heads explode at the right point, close to the target aircraft. After turning down several ideas, we separated until next morning. When Butement and I met, we each said that we had solved the problem, and we decided that each should write down his idea and hand it to Thomson. When Thomson opened the folded slips of paper, he found we had both written the one word 'Doppler'."

Returning to Cambridge at the end of 1944, Shire reassumed his lectureship at the Cavendish, and was promoted Reader in Physics in 1947. He played a large part in building the electrostatic generator for research in high energy nuclear physics, and in organizing the arrangements for research students. He was an enthusiastic teacher, and specialized in the teaching of electricity at all levels. He wrote a well-known textbook on the subject. He served his college as supervisor in physics for 35 years and took an active part in most of the college committees, especially during the five years of his vice-provostship. For the University, his main extra-curricular work was on the Board of Graduate Studies, the Press Syndicate, and the Financial Board.

Although he spent much time in his garden, Shire's principal outdoor pursuit was running with the C. U. Hare and Hounds Club. As an undergraduate he ran with the second and "A" teams and was given his second-team colours. For a number of years he led the "medium" pack and, after the war, the "slow" pack. He became President in 1960, and in his sixties he still spent most Saturday afternoons running on the Cambridgeshire bridle and foot paths. It was while running in the country on Saturday that he collapsed and died.

Shire was a good-natured, friendly man, fond of discussion, able to disagree vigorously without rancour. In council he generally sought compromise, and seldom took a position on principle or fought for a lost cause. His interests were immediate, practical, not at all profound; discussion of abstract or philosophical problems with him was impossible. Towards personal problems he was invariably sympathetic and in their practical aspects always helpful.

He married in 1939 Helena Mary Mennie, and they had one son and two daughters.

PROF ROBERT AUTY

Freedom won for Jews

Professor R. M. Griffiths writes: I know that I will speak for many of Robert Auty's friends if I draw attention to some aspects of his many sided careers which were not covered in the excellent survey of his academic achievements which appeared in your obituary.

The first of these is the extraordinary courage with which he went to Germany in 1938 and 1939 to intercede with the German authorities, particularly with the Gestapo, for the release of Jews who had been arrested, many of whom were already in concentration camps. He persuaded many people in Britain to guarantee individual Jews to secure their release. Among many of these people he became known as "the modern Pimpernel".

In March, 1939, at the time of the German occupation of the rump of Czechoslovakia, he entered that country on the last free train to cross the frontier in the wake of the German army in an attempt to continue the same work. It is a strange coincidence that he should have been in Czechoslovakia again in 1968 at the moment of its invasion by Russians and East Germans.

He was a reticent and modest man, and few of his colleagues in Oxford, London and Cambridge will have known of these prewar activities, and that only through the testimony of others. His colleagues knew him as a scholar, but also above all as a warm friend, a loyal colleague, and a member in the fullest sense of the academic communities to which he belonged. He had a special loyalty to Caius, his undergraduate college; but his participation in the Fellowship of both Selwyn and Brasenose was marked by a sense of comradeship and an understanding of the duties as well as the pleasures of college life. He had a gift for friendship, and will be mourned by all who came into contact with him.

JUDGE GEOFFREY GREEN

His Honour Judge Green, a Circuit Judge, Midland and Oxford Circuit, and from 1969 until that appointment a County Court Judge, died on September 2 in his sixtieth year.

Judge Geoffrey Green, who was educated at Worcester Royal Grammar School and at Hertford College, Oxford, served in the Royal Artillery and the Indian Mountain Artillery, taking part in the Battle of Kohima. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1947. In the mid-1960s he became deputy chairman of Herefordshire Quarter Sessions, chairman of the West Midlands Area Agricultural Land Tribunal, and chairman of various industrial tribunals. Since 1976 he had been a member of the Parole Board.

Besides enjoying golf, gardening and walking, Judge Green was an ardent diarist and, having learnt shorthand on his appointment to the Bench in a characteristic contribution to efficiency of his court, he kept his diary also in shorthand. He was a man of great humility who suffered patiently severe disability after being knocked down by a car last year. With the help of his wife, formerly Miss Olive Batchelor, whom he married in 1955, he recovered and was able to resume his place on the bench. They have two sons and a daughter.

DR CATHERINE HEBB

Dr Catherine Hebb, who died in Cambridge on August 26, was a distinguished neurophysiologist.

For many years, until her retirement in 1976, she had been on the staff of the Agricultural Research Council Institute of Animal Physiology at Babraham, Cambridge. She had established a group of scientists interested in the transmission of nerve impulses within the central nervous system, and in the chemical substances produced by nerve cells which are responsible for nerve-to-nerve transmission. Her reputation in this field of neurochemistry attracted scientists from many countries, including a number from eastern Europe and South America, to work in her laboratory; here Dr Hebb gave much sympathetic encouragement.

Catherine Hebb was Canadian by birth and received her first degree from Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and her PhD from McGill University, Montreal. In 1938 she went to Edinburgh on a postdoctoral fellowship to work in the Physiology Department with Professor I. de Burgh Daly. She remained for the next fourteen years as a university lecturer in physiology, working with Daly and other Edinburgh physiologists on the blood supply of the lungs and bronchi. During the war the Edinburgh group, including Dr Hebb, undertook work for the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Supply.

In 1952, soon after Daly's appointment as first director of the Institute of Animal Physiology, he invited Dr Hebb to join his staff, and it was at Babraham during the next twenty years that Dr Hebb's important contributions to neurochemical studies were made. She became head of the Physiology Department in 1965. Dr Hebb never lost sight of the wood while occupied with the trees. Her detailed and exacting work included the establishment of several new techniques, but she always remained aware of the function of the animal as a whole.

She wrote excellent scientific reviews; the Physiological Society monograph on the blood-vessels of the lung, which she wrote in collaboration with Daly, is still a standard work.

Catherine Hebb had an enormous capacity for human sympathy and considerate understanding of people and their personal problems. She was always on the side of deserving underdogs and even of undeserving ones. On her retirement from Babraham, a sum of money collected for the occasion was used at her request to provide loans for staff, students or visitors at Babraham in financial need. This Catherine Hebb Loan Fund has attracted support from all over the world—a tribute both to herself and to her work.

Dr A. D. MacGOWAN

Dr A. D. C. MacGowan, doyen of homoeopathic medicine, died on August 16, at the age of 88. He qualified at the University of Glasgow in 1917, and went straight into the RAMC, in which he served for the rest of the war as captain in the East Africa campaign.

In 1920 he became a Fellow of the Faculty of Homoeopathy in London. He was secretary to the faculty from 1925 to 1931, vice-president from 1938 to 1940, and, in 1938, president of the last pre-war International Homoeopathic Conference held in London. For many years he was consultant to the Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital.

He was a brilliant doctor, with an international reputation. Despite his age, he was still in practice, and his death will be deeply regretted by his many patients all over the world.

Chief Judge Horacio Heredia, president of Argentina's supreme court, died on August 18, aged 75. As a federal judge from 1943, he was forced by the Peronist Government to retire in 1973. The current military régime named him chief judge after deposing President Isabel Perón in March 1976.

Dr Arthur Wallace Stableforth, CB, FRCS, who held important British and United Nations posts in veterinary research and administration, died on August 31 at the age of 76. After qualifying at the Royal Veterinary College he was in charge of preventive medicine there, 1939; and became successively senior research officer and deputy director of the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Laboratory. From 1951-63 he directed the veterinary laboratories and investigation service and in 1957 was awarded the Thomas Baxter trophy for his work on animal health. He became animal health officer of the FAO in 1963.

Mr Charles Wyndham Harris, who died on August 4 at the age of 69, was Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells from 1951 to 1975.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Brassey of Apethorpe and Miss C. Evill
The engagement is announced between Lord Brassey of Apethorpe, of the Manor House, Apethorpe, Peterborough, and Caroline (Midge), youngest daughter of Lady Duntze and stepdaughter of Sir George Duntze, Bt, of 25 Ennismore Gardens, London, SW7.

Mr B. Anderson and Miss A. Vassiliou
The engagement is announced between Bernard, youngest son of Mr and Mrs S. J. Anderson, of Wilburton, Cambridgeshire, and Alice, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Vassiliou, of Pimlico, London.

Mr A. G. S. Brian and Miss S. K. Everett
The engagement is announced between Antony Gerald Shewell, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs G. F. S. Brian, of 8 Spylaw Park, Edinburgh, and Sally Kay, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. W. Everett, of 238 Colinton Road, Edinburgh.

Mr P. A. Carnwath and Miss A. J. Tresise
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs T. D. Carnwath, of Field House, Smithy Lane, Sandiway, Cheshire, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. H. Tresise, of Echoes, Keats Avenue, Littleover, Derby.

Mr J. B. Mounsey and Miss E. A. Burton
The engagement is announced between Joseph Backhouse Mounsey, of 19 Marchmont Road, Richmond, only son of Mr and Mrs Colin Mounsey, and Elizabeth Anne Burton, of 1 Court Lane Gardens, Dulwich, younger daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Peter Burton.

The marriage arranged between Philip Baxter and Daphne Orde will not take place.

Marriages

Mr R. W. Davis-Goff and Miss S. Chadwick
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Columba's Church, Swords, co Dublin, Republic of Ireland, between Mr Robert William Davis-Goff, only son of Sir Ernest Davis-Goff and of Mrs Cynthia O'Connor, and Miss Sheelagh Chadwick, daughter of Mr and Mrs Terence Chadwick, of Lissen Hall, Swords. The Bishop of Meath and Kildare and the Rev W. Moynan officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk crepe with a lace-embroidered bodice and a silk tulle veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of wild roses. Christian and Andrea Barker, Andrew and Suzie Quarry and Mrs Chadwick Ross attended her. The Hon Hubert Beaumont was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Kenya.

Mr H. J. Errington and Miss D. E. Johnston
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of Our Lady and St Wilfrid's, Warwick Bridge, near Carlisle, between Mr Humphrey John Errington, younger son of Sir Lancelot and Lady Errington, of St Mary's, Appin, Argyll, and Miss Diana Elizabeth Johnston, elder daughter of Mr D. D. C. Johnston, of Grey Abbey, Cockermouth, and of Mrs J. A. Duffy, of Tarn Lodge, Heads Nook, Carlisle. Father P. F. Vidal, OSB, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white chiffon trimmed with lace and a short veil held in place by a circlet entwined with pearls. She carried a posy of white, pink and yellow flowers. Edward Errington, Timothy and Clare Johnston, Miss Jane Johnston and Miss Elizabeth Murray-Flutter attended her. Mr Gavin Musgrave was best man.

A reception was held at Dyke House, East Curthwaite, and the honeymoon will be spent in Greece.

Mr J. R. J. Partridge and Miss C. J. Schofield
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Grosvenor Chapel between Mr James Partridge, son of Sir John and Lady Partridge, of Wildwood, Haslemere, Surrey, and Miss Caroline Schofield, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Stuart Schofield, of Guernsey, and niece of Mr and Mrs Ivor Schofield, of Mountain View, Ballaugh, Isle of Man. The Rev David Partridge officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr Ivor Schofield, was attended by Miss Alison Partridge and Miss Julie Hatcher. Mr Giles Clarke was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Mr D. G. Lord and Miss D. J. Benjamin
The marriage took place on September 2 at All Saints' church, Stanhoe, Norfolk, between Mr David Lord, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs C. E. Lord, and Miss Jennifer Benjamin, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. L. Benjamin.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Timothy Jackson was christened William Harry by the Rev W. D. Brown at Broughton parish church on Sunday, August 27. The godparents are Major Edward Harding-Newman, Mr Mark Horne, Mr Colin Strang Steel, Mrs Charles Barnett, Mrs John Robertson and Mrs David Younger.

New recorders

The following have been appointed recorders: North Eastern Circuit: Mr B. Bush, Mr A. A. Gordon, Mr J. D. Hitchen, Mr R. Hunt, Miss M. B. M. MacMurray, Mr J. W. Mellor, Mr H. A. Richardson, Mr G. Rivlin, Mr R. M. Stewart, QC. Western Circuit: Mr J. C. Hicks, Mr P. H. Rolf, Mr C. P. C. Whelon, Mr J. H. Wroath.

Schumacher centre

The Intermediate Technology Development Group, founded by Dr E. F. Schumacher, who died a year ago today, is planning an appeal to fund a Schumacher centre in London. The group has also announced that an annual Schumacher Medal is to be awarded to an individual or group.

Bank appointment

Mr Raimondo Eruzzi has been appointed chief foreign manager of Credito Commerciale, Milan.

Today's engagements

Lecture: Impressionism, from realism to abstraction, Tate Gallery, 1.
Exhibitions: Great Britain Line, engraved stamps, Stanley Gibbons gallery, Strand, 9.45-4.45.
Richard Shuttleworth pageant of old aircraft, Old Warden aerodrome, Biggleswade, 11-6.
Band of the Royal Marines, moat of Tower of London, 5.30.
Walks: The monarchy, meet Westminster station, 7. Dickens's London, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30.

Latest wills

Gladys Gwendoline Brutton, of Compton Abdale, Gloucestershire, left £1,162,962 net. After personal bequests she left the sale proceeds of her property, Springhill, to be used to provide income to charities helping mentally and physically handicapped children living in Gloucestershire.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Blyth, Mr Thomas Whitehead, of Waltham St Lawrence, solicitor hotelier £177,553
Cox, Mr Geoffrey Goodhall, of East Farndon, Northamptonshire £192,024
Hardwick, Mr Ambrose John, of Clapton-in-Gordano, Avon £173,635

Sandhurst entry

The following officer cadets will join the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst today:

T. M. Adamson, Kelly C, Tavistock; R. Allen, Abingdon S; M. P. Allerton, Warblington S, Havant; M. C. Ambler, Rugby S; T. C. D'A. Anderson, Haileybury C; G. W. Argyle, Imberhorne CS, E Grinstead; J. C. Askew, Wycliffe C, Gloucestershire; D. C. Baker, Charterhouse; C. H. W. Bamford, George Abbot Comp, Guildford; S. J. Bane, Welbeck C; T. F. W. Beesley, Stamford S, Lincolnshire; M. A. Belk, Welbeck C; J. Beswick, Haileybury C; B. W. Blackwood, Welbeck C; I. P. Blewitt, West Buckland S, Barnstaple; P. S. Bodycombe, Welbeck C; G. E. Bourne, Heathside Sec S; J. D. L. Bowman, Taunton S, Somerset; R. V. J. Brannigan, Lincoln Rd SMS, Peterborough; P. B. Brimacombe, Simon Langton GS, Canterbury; C. A. J. Bromley Gardner, Eton C; I. P. Brownlee, Lanark GS, Scotland; C. Brundle, Welbeck C; M. T. D. Butler, Bradfield C, Berkshire; G. L. Butt, Tiverton GS, Devon.

J. G. Calger, Cathedral S, Hereford; W. M. Campbell, T. J. O. Carmichael, Gilberd S, Colchester; A. G. Carter, Welbeck C; P. K. H. Clitherow, Malvern C; C. M. Cockerill, Welbeck C; J. W. P. Corbett, Woolmer Hill Co SS, Haslemere; P. R. Corden, Ardingly C, Sussex; P. A. Cotterell, Marlborough GS; G. W. M. Crewdson, Wellington C; R. R. Croft, Welbeck C; J. P. A. Davis, Downside S; R. Davis, Beaconsfield Sec S, Buckinghamshire; M. I. Dolamore, Welbeck C; J. W. G. Douglass, Clayesmore S, Blandford; G. M. Down, Welbeck C; J. Dryburgh, Dunoon GS; S. T. D. Duggan, Bexhill GS, East Sussex; C. S. Dunlop, King Edward VI GS, Suffolk.

M. D. Eyre, Royal Hospital S, Ipswich; M. A. Fenn, Dyrms; C. J. Finnigan, Plympton GS, Devon; S. J. Fleet, Haberdasher's Aske's S; J. D. Frankel, Kingston GS, Surrey; A. W. Fyfe, Highbury Ave Sec M, Salisbury; M. J. Gill, Shebbear C, Devon; R. C. J. Goodin, Kings S, Ely; S. W. J. Goodwin, Seaford C, Sussex; P. J. Gosney, Welbeck C; P. N. Grant, Welbeck C; J. E. Gray, Stamford S, Lincolnshire; R. F. Greathead, Thorne GS, Yorkshire; C. M. Green, Dyrms; A. P. M. Griffiths, St Johns S, Surrey; G. H. Griffiths, Giggleswick S.

G. J. Hannington, Rushcliffe Comp S, Notts; I. G. Harper, Singapore International S; D. A. Hay, George Heriots S, Edinburgh; P. H. Heath, Bloxham S; G. N. Hedderwick, Welbeck C; C. R. Henderson, Rugby S; I. G. Hitchcock; J. A. Hoare, Eton C; N. P. W. Hobday, Fettes C; D. J. Hollis, Sir Roger Manwoods S, Sandwich; M. S. Holman, Welbeck C; R. D. Hoarder, Welbeck C; A. D. S. Horne, Shiplake C, Oxon; T. de V. Hunt, Downside S; J. K. Iles, Dean Close S; R. S. Jackson, King Edward S, Birmingham; C. Jenkins, King Alfred's S, Wantage; A. J. Jones, Westminster City S; D. A. H. Jones, Prince Henry's HS, Evesham; S. J. F. Kirkham, Liverpool C; M. A. Laborda, Canford S, Dorset; R. Lambert, Haslingdon GS, Lancashire; P. J. Lawrence, Gordonstoun S; B. J. Le Grys, Woodbridge S, Suffolk; S. A. Leigh, Welbeck C; G. J. J. Leniston, Douai S; A. M. Lewin, Welbeck C; T. P. Lewis, Framlingham C, Suffolk; A. D. Lightfoot, Fort Augustus Abbey S, Invernesshire; P. D-S. Lightfoot, Welbeck C; N. A. Lodge, Casterton Village C, Stamford; G. J. Logan.

A. J. W. McConaghy; R. M. Mackay, Leith Acad, Edinburgh; M. R. S. Macrae, Trinity C, Perth; G. H. Maitland-Jones, Charterhouse; J. A. St M. Mallin, Solihull S; I. R. McAlister, St Paul's S, London; R. G. McCallum, Dyrm S; R. J. Marsh, Welbeck C; M. Maund, Stockport S, Davenport; D. P. Meyer, Brighton Hove and Sussex GS; T. F. Meyrick, Kings S, Bruton; G. S. Miller, Welbeck C; A. J. Millson, Hayling SS, Hants; R. T. Morgan-Grenville, Eton C; J. M. Murphy; T. Nash, Fitzharrys SM, Oxon; S. T. G. Negus, Berkhamsted S, Herts; M. A. D. Newman, Dyrm S; N. F. Nobbs, Dauntsey's S, West Lavington.

G. R. Orpen-Smellie, Wellington C; R. R. J. Orr; H. J. Paget, Radley C, Oxon; M. A. R. Pain, Millfield S, Somerset; R. J. Palmer, Welbeck C; M. R. Pearson, Welbeck C; M. F. Pearce, Caterham S, Surrey; A. L. Pelham-Burn, Wellington C; D. R. Pepperday, Batley GS, West Yorks; D. J. Phipps, Welbeck C; J. I. S. Plastow, Rugby S; J. C. Polin, Malvern C; C. M. Pope, Desborough S, Berks; D. W. Powell, Welbeck C; R. D. G. Powrie, Strathallan S; M. H. K. Quaile, Merchiston Castle S; D. T. Rampling, Reading Blue Coat S; J. P. Redding, Haileybury C; H. A. Richards, Douai S; S. J. Richardson, Welbeck C; R. G. Rickard, Cheltenham C; M. E. Ripley, Welbeck C; T. J. P. Roberts, Fettes C; R. W. Robson, The King's S, Canterbury; S. B. Romerll, Ratcliffe C; D. J. Roso, Pocklington's, York; J. Rowley, Welbeck C; N. H. F. Royle, Harrow S.

R. P. A. Sale, Eton C; M. S. Stragg, St Edward's S, Oxford; R. P. Sim, Claresmore S; D. E. Smith, Rugby S; N. A. Smith, Haberdashers' Aske's S; S. J. Sole, Cheltenham C; A. P. Stone, Simon Langton GS, Kent; R. F. Strawbridge, Welbeck C; D. A. Sullivan, Welbeck C; W. J. Syms, Sherbourne S; P. K. Taylor, Franco Hill S, Camberley; G. K. Templeton, Falcon C, Rhodesia; P. Thwaites, Eston GS, Middlesborough; H. McC. Townsend, Bradfield C, Berks; D. J. Trelawney, Truro S; C. P. V. Turnbull, Abingdon C FE, Oxon; M. C. H. Underhill, King William's C, IOM; R. W. Wallrock, Clayesmore S, Blandford; T. P. Walton, King Edward IV HS, Stafford; S. J. Welsh, Taunton S; J. D. Westerman, Welbeck C; P. J. Whent, Dauntsey's S; R. E. Whitworth, Welbeck C; N. Wilkinson, King George V S, Southport; R. J. Williamson, Gordon Boys S, Surrey; R. A. E. Willis, Heath Clark GS, Surrey; G. K. Wilson, Portsmouth Southern GS; S. P. Wilson, Welbeck C; R. A. Winchester, Dyrm S; I. R. Woodbridge, John Lyon S, Middx; P. I. Wright, Pangbourne C; W. P. P. Wyse, Welbeck C.

Naval promotions

The Royal Navy announces the following half-yearly promotions on the supplementary list:

Provisional selection for promotion to commander to date September 1, 1978, is confirmed.

The following promotions have been made to date from September 1, 1978: LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER: (Seaman): R. Warren, P. S. J. Love, G. R. K. Gadsdon, A. G. Francis, J. E. Eyton-Jones, T. E. O'Brien, J. R. Dransfield, C. Wilson, B. S. Nocher, G. J. May, R. A. Edwards, S. D. Pandrich, J. T. Lockwood, A. A. Gomm, R. J. T. Pallister, P. W. Halls, P. A. W. Raine; (Engineering): C. D. Hellis, G. R. D. Pearce.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: J. P. B. O'Riordan, RCDS, Jan 9; J. C. K. Slater, asst Director of Naval Warfare (surface), Jan 26; J. Worth, deputy Director Naval Air Warfare, March 3; G. A. Baxter, Director Naval Education and Training Support, Jan 12.

COMMANDERS: J. S. Lang, NEPTUNE as COCOQC "A", Jan 9; D. R. Wardle, Dolphin as exec offr, Dec 12; A. J. R. Watson, NEPTUNE as Staff Polaris System Offr, April 27; E. C. Cottle, RNAY Fleetlands as Production Mngr, March 16; R. M. Kennedy, MOD with HAD(N), Feb 27; I. H. Hollinrake, staff of CINCNAVHOME as Staff Offr Youth Trng, Jan 9; B. Jones, staff of FOSM as secy to FO Submarines, March 6; C. M. Rose, CENTURION as Base Sy Offr, March 6; J. W. Hickman, ANTRIM as Sy Offr, March 13; P. E. Crooks, staff of FONAC as Cmd Instr Offr and Cmd Met Offr, Fed 3; D. J. Davidge, staff of CINCFLEET as Dy FIO/F Meteo O to CINCHAN and CINCEASTLANT, Jan 19; A. S. Watt, DNOM as Staff Offr Meteorology, Feb 13.

The Army

COLONELS: C. J. Lee, Col AQ Ops/Plans, HQ BAOR, Sept 10; D. E. Ryan, CEO, SE District, Sept 11.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J. P. Barden, RA, AAG, MOD, Sept 5; R. Canning, AAC, GSO1, JWE, Sept 8; M. A. R. Estick, RAMC, Cons Surg, BMH Munster, Sept 4; B. J. Hanley, RRW, AAG, HQ Prince of Wales's Div, Sept 8; Rev J. P. Harris, RAChD, SCF, Catterick Garrison, Sept 6; Rev F. G. Hawkes, RAChD, Chaplain, RA Ranges Hebrides, Sept 8; R. Jackson, RAEC, Training Development Adviser, RMCS, Sept 6; J. C. Jones, R Anglian, AAG (CRLS), HQ Wales, Sept 8; H. B. J. Phillips, RTR, CO JLR, RAC, Aug 25; J. G. T. Southwood, R Hamps, CO, 1 Wessex (V), Sept 5; K. Spacie, Para, GSO1 (DS), NDC, Sept 11; Maj T. D. Tetlow, TAVR, CO, 3 Yorks (V), Sept 1; Maj J. M. Wilson, TAVR, CO, 2 Yorks (V), Sept 1.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: G. J. A. F. Green, M. P. J. Reeve, NATO Defence College Rome as students, Sept 8; T. H. Stonor, RAF Coltishall as Stn Cdr, Sept 8.

WING COMMANDERS: R. B. Gilvary, 2 AFHQ USA as Dep Chf Trg Divn, Aug 31; F. Allen, MOD (CS), Sept 1; J. B. Parkinson, CAF Staff College as DS, Sept 1; B. D. Johnson, MOD CVE as SCI, Sept 4; R. G. V. Irish, RAFSC CSDE as OC SS & MS Wg, Sept 4.

SQUADRON LEADERS (with acting rank of Wing Commander): R. A. K. Crabtree, HQ NORMAR as Wg Cdr Ops, Aug 29; H. Corlat, Los Angeles as NAVSTAR Deputy Programme Manager, Sept 1; T. E. A. Eley, MOD as OR 53(RAF), Sept 1; P. Fairhurst, MOD, DWSE(RAF) as Wpn Eng 4, Sept 7.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, September 3, 1953

Ganges bridge

From Our Own Correspondent

Delhi, Sept. 2.—Preliminary work on a £12m project to bridge the Ganges 50 miles east of Patna will begin this month, it was announced today by the Indian railway board. This new project which for the first time will open up adequately the coal and iron resources of northern Bihar and link two of India's most important railway systems—the eastern railway and the north-eastern railway—will have an entirely Indian administration but British firms will have an opportunity of competing with Indian concerns for the contract for the erection of the bridge. This scheme has been under consideration since the days of British rule to end the bottleneck in communications across the Ganges in eastern India caused by having to rely on a ferry across the river. The cost of the bridge is expected to be about £5m and the guide and protection works required to stabilize the mighty Ganges at the site of the crossing will cost another £2m. A new trans-shipment yard (on one side of the river the railway is a metre gauge and on the other it is broad gauge) and ancillary works will bring the total expenditure up to about £12m. . . . The Indian railway board believes that nothing on quite this scale within the time permitted has been attempted in the way of river control in India or elsewhere so far.

Late wheat harvest makes for caution over predictions of record crop

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

Although some high wheat yields are reported from the south of England farmers are still cautious about the result of the very late harvest. Although the degree of caution in the crop survey published in *The Times* has dropped in the past month, there is still widespread apprehension, especially about the price of potatoes.

A Gloucestershire farmer writes of his wheat: "Yields very good at least up to last year's standard, and quality much better." A grower in Northamptonshire says: "Wheat is the highest I have ever known it." In West Sussex, "three tons an acre is not unusual" while to the south of Bath there are "good yields mostly in excess of two tons an acre". In north Cornwall "many farmers are talking of over three tons an acre" while yields of 2½ tons or more are reported from about fifty miles north of London.

In north-west Norfolk, however, "a good crop is deteriorating in wet conditions" and in East Lothian "this is not going to be a record harvest as predicted by many".

Potatoes are reported to be in exceptional condition throughout Britain. A Lincolnshire grower comments sardonically that "according to farmers' prices at the moment there should be an abundance of potatoes at 1½p a pound".

The latest survey from the Potato Marketing Board shows that shop prices for loose potatoes vary from 2½p to 6p a pound. A Midland grower writes: "The potato trade is a disaster, and much money will be lost on this year's crop. The Scotch seed growers are still being greedy, although they have dropped their prices slightly.

"One hopes that all the sarcastic remarks about farmers' profits will be thought of and that the public will realize that they are buying at below the cost of production." A Dorset grower calls the crop "an embarrassment at the prices at which we have to sell". In the opinion of a contributor in Cumbria "only the price is poor."

Sugar beet is also doing well, although some growers believe that sugar content of the roots will be low unless there is plenty of sun this month. Caution is more pronounced in the eastern part of the growing area than in the west. On one farm in Salop "it promises to be the best crop we have had for several years". That comment is echoed in Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Hereford and Worcester. A grower in Lincolnshire says that "there is plenty of top and no virus yellows. I wonder if there is an sugar."

Harvesting of cereals is so late and extended this year that many farmers believe that there is still time for the jaunty forecasts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be shown to be decisively wrong in certain counties.

A contributor who farms in the Nottinghamshire constituency of Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State at the agriculture ministry, says: "I feel that the ministry's comments on harvest prospects are premature and perhaps unduly optimistic.

"There are heavy grain and potato crops, but the weather has already done considerable damage to both. Harvest is late and difficult. Many grain samples will be poor and drying costs will be excessive. Potatoes give every indication of poor keeping qualities, while the sugar beet crop results are as yet anybody's guess."

A farmer in the same area writes: "Since my last report when the crops looked full of promise we have had tremendous rains which have made a mess of a lot of wheat and barley." In north Oxfordshire "the crops are not properly ripe and are being harvested out of nervousness and worry about the effect of late planting of next year's crops. Programmes for winter barley and oilseed rape are already vulnerable."

In Northamptonshire "it could still be a good harvest, but we desperately need a good spell of sunshine. The grain just will not ripen and dry properly and combines have been working continually at 24 per cent moisture, which is no way to be going in August."

Patches of late ripening are reported from many arable farms. Immature crops of barley are reported from as far apart as Devon and Dyfed. On a farm near Hereford, "not much harvesting has been done yet: the corn is just not ripening". Many have fared better, however. On a farm in Avon, "1978 is turning out to be one of the best years for all crops that I can remember". Others see it differently. A Cheshire farmer summarizes the fears of many in the comment: "Another year of embarrassing surpluses."

A figure of 100 in the table denotes healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury. W is wheat, B is barley, O oats, P potatoes, S sugar beet and G grass.

Division 1	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	88	34	90	85	85	96
Cambridge	95	92	93	95	95	94
Essex	98	96	95	97	94	98
Hereford	91	88	90	91	90	93
Humberside	94	91	94	95	89	96
Lincolnshire	94	93	88	97	92	94
Norfolk	93	87	83	96	94	91
Suffolk	97	89	93	95	91	88
Averages	94	90	91	94	91	92
Division 2						
Berkshire	94	92	—	97	—	95
Buckinghmshre	93	82	85	—	—	88
Hampshire	96	92	96	88	—	92
Kent	89	95	95	93	—	82
Leicester	92	93	91	95	95	97
Nrthmptonshire	97	96	94	96	97	96
Nottinghamshre	93	93	94	97	100	98
Oxford	97	91	90	93	—	95
Surrey	91	77	88	85	90	90
Sussex	100	92	100	97	—	94
Warwick	101	95	92	88	86	97
Averages	96	91	93	93	94	93
Division 3						
Cornwall	90	89	90	83	—	95
Devon	94	89	93	90	—	86
Dorset	93	91	94	93	—	96
Gloucester	97	94	97	95	95	95
Herefrd & Wrcs	94	93	94	98	94	96
Salop	98	92	95	99	100	97
Somerset	98	96	97	97	—	96
Wiltshire	100	97	96	98	95	99
Averages	96	93	95	95	96	95
Division 4						
Cheshire	92	92	93	98	93	93
Cumbria	95	92	95	96	—	97
Derbyshire	95	93	83	58	95	100
Durham	94	94	94	98	—	95
Lancashire	100	99	89	100	95	100
Nrthmbrland	97	91	85	100	—	97
Staffordshire	56	91	57	102	100	55
Yorkshire	93	92	94	95	93	97
Averages	95	96	91	89	96	96
England	95	92	93	95	94	94
Scotland	93	91	91	92	—	95
Wales	96	94	91	93	—	96
Gt Britain	95	92	93	95	94	94

Average assessment of principal crops at the end of August compared with previous five years and with the average for decade 1968-77.

	W	B	O	P	S	G
1973	98	90	92	96	94	94
1974	94	90	90	92	78	90
1975	89	82	85	80	77	72
1976	81	77	78	68	62	28
1977	90	91	90	92	91	93
1978	95	92	93	95	94	94
10 year avge	94	92	93	92	94	96

Science report

Paleopathology: The age of a mummy

By the Staff of *Nature*

An effective and accurate method of determining the age of a human being or animal has been developed by two scientists in America, Dr Patricia Masters and Dr Michael Zimmerman. The method has been adapted from techniques for establishing the age of fossil materials up to one million years old.

They used it in an examination of the frozen body of an Eskimo woman believed to have died about 1,600 years ago. A post-mortem examination revealed that the woman had a skull fracture; moss fibres in her lungs indicated that she had been buried alive, probably by a landslide, and had suffocated.

The technique was based on a study of a chemical, the amino acid aspartate, in a tooth taken from the Eskimo body. Aspartate can exist in two forms that are the symmetrical mirror image of each other and they can be distinguished by the direction in which the amino acid molecule will rotate polarized light. The structure which rotates light to the left is Laevo- or L-aspartate, and to the right, Dextero- or D-aspartate.

Only the L-form of aspartate is synthesized by animals and plants but, during the life of an animal, a spontaneous chemical reaction occurs which turns it into the D-form. The process is extremely slow; in teeth it occurs at a rate of 0.1 per cent of all L-asparate molecules a year. However, that rate is fast enough to generate enough D-aspartate during the human life-span to be measurable.

The age of the Eskimo at death was calculated from the extent of the transformation of L-aspartate into the D-form, and found to be about 53 years. That age agrees well with earlier, but less reliable estimates based on morphological study of the bones, teeth and arteries of the woman.

The researchers argue that the method could also be used on living people and so might help gerontologists interested in the exceptional ages that have been claimed for some people living in Ecuador, the Soviet Union and Hunza, in Kashmir. Furthermore, wildlife biologists could use the technique to construct age profiles for natural populations of large mammals such as whales or dolphins.

Source: *Science*, September 1 (201, page 811, 1978).
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Britain wins junior bridge

From Our Bridge Correspondent
Stirling

Great Britain won the Junior European Bridge championship for the first time after a gruelling week's play at Stirling University. The country's previous highest placing was third. Sweden, twice a winner, finished in second place after a bad start.

It was a considerable achievement for Keith Stanley, Britain's captain, and his team of M. Rosenberg and R. J. R. Benstead, M. J. Nardin and S. J. Lodge, R. J. Granville and A. R. Forrester to score 70 per cent over 18 matches. The team won 14, drew one (to Hungary), and lost only three (to Spain, Finland and Austria). Final placings:

1. Great Britain 271; 2. Sweden 253; equal 3, Austria and Germany 232; 5, Poland 227; 6, Norway 219; 7, Belgium 214; 8, France 203; 9, Italy 196; 10, Greece 184; 11, Spain 181; 12, Denmark 173; 13, Ireland 167; 14, Iceland 156; 15, Netherlands 154; 16, Finland 151; 17, Hungary 143; 18, Portugal 108; 19, Israel 104.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number ZN 421910. The winner lives in Wolverhampton.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

6 FP 663020	1 VT 567214
7 FP 743154	4 VT 055607
1 HF [illegible]	12 VP 404291
4 LZ 319922	15 VK 610903
6 LN 013775	6 WT 076565
7 LS 467728	14 WT 830539
QW 178419	YZ 942695
3 QS 300630	11 YW 582980
RP 305031	ZF 461450
8 RK 682077	11 ZB 016365
12 RW 200806	14 ZB 494407
13 RW 868708	21 ZK 223931
8 SB 212614	

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What role for Heddy under the Tories?
page 17

NCB pressing for reform of its capital structure with freedom to seek loans

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

The National Coal Board is pressing the Treasury and the Department of Energy for a fundamental reorganization of its £800m plus capital structure, including the provision of *equity-style public dividend capital.*

It is complaining that its capital structure has hardly changed since nationalization of the coal industry in 1946, and it sees this as a major handicap in the management of funds compared with newer state industries and practice in the private sector.

The Treasury appears to be opposed to radical changes, but as suggested that nationalized industries should be allowed to borrow up to 20 per cent of their capital requirements for fixed assets on a medium term maturity basis from the National Loans Fund.

In presenting its case to Whitehall the Coal Board has suggested three reforms of its capital structure. The first is a right of access to normal money markets, including foreign markets, to finance an appropriate proportion of its needs.

It then wants to have more freedom in making up the balance from the National Loans Fund, making free choices between loans of 5, 10, 20 or 25 years' duration. A third requirement is financing a significant proportion of the board's capital by means of public dividend capital.

Apart from a facility to engage in foreign currency borrowing with Government consent, the Coal Board says its structure has changed very little in the past 32 years. During that time, interest rates have fluctuated rapidly and there is now far greater availability of funds from different sources on different time scales.

One complaint is that the board has experienced a significant rise in interest costs because of its present heavy borrowing through the National Loans Fund system. Over the past 20 years such borrowing has been required to be over 15 year periods, repayable in half year instalments.

The lack of flexibility in tailoring borrowings to market rates and projects is not considered appropriate to economic fund management. The board feels it is liable to be stuck with long term loans at high rates of interest over the entire life of such loans.

The board, which has a very heavy capital programme related to the "Plan For Coal" modernization drive, also feels it is discriminated against among nationalized industries by not enjoying the provision of public dividend capital for major long term projects, such as developing new mines.

Some state enterprises enjoy the provision of equity-type support under which dividends, returned to the Exchequer, can fluctuate according to the returns (if any).

In response to the Treasury's suggestion that a fifth of capital requirements might be funded on a medium term basis through the Exchequer-financed National Loans Fund, the board argues that, while this is helpful, it "still leaves much to be desired". It would have to declare its stipulated proportion at the beginning of financial years and stick to the arrangement.

It sees this as not providing the real flexibility which the board wants in seeking freedom to decide the optimum maturity of loans according to market conditions and interest rates at the time of raising various loans.

Machine tool industry no lame duck, report says

By Edward Townsend

Britain's machine tool industry, excluding the troubled Alfred Herbert group, "is not such a lame duck", with both profit margins and returns on capital increasing significantly in recent years, says a report published at the weekend.

The report, by ICC Business Ratios, says that the industry's real weakness is its erratic yearly performance at the individual company level.

In the period 1975-77 United Kingdom manufacturers' sales rose 20 per cent with home sales rising 28 per cent and exports 10 per cent. Total new orders increased by 88 per cent.

The three-year survey, covering 60 of the leading companies, shows that the value of sales rose by 43 per cent although the figure is biased downwards because the state-owned Alfred Herbert, which accounts for 16 per cent of total sales value, achieved an average sales growth rate of only 12 per cent.

The report stresses the reduction in capacity in the industry over recent years, which is partially indicated by a cut in the total labour force from 83,000 at the peak of the previous trade cycle in 1971 to 50,000 now.

Total fixed assets of the companies in the survey shows a 17 per cent increase over the three years, a rate substantially below the inflation rate.

"It is to be hoped that some of this fixed asset reflects a substantial retirement of old, uneconomic capacity and its replacement by modern equipment."

Excluding Herbert, the industry increased its profit margins from 3.8 to 6.9 per cent from 1975-77 and returns on capital from 7.2 to 13.7 per cent.

British steelmakers concerned at rising volume of scrap exports

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's steelmakers and the United Kingdom scrap industry are in conflict over the steep rise in the volume of high-grade scrap exports to countries outside Europe, and the Government is being asked to introduce stricter controls on its outflow.

Submissions to the Department of Industry have been lodged by the British Steel Corporation and the private sector steel producers through their organization, the British Independent Steel Producers' Association.

A major row is now in prospect between the steelmakers and the British Scrap Federation. With the steel industry throughout the world continuing to suffer the effects of the most severe recession since the 1930s, a demand for scrap in the United Kingdom has been reduced substantially.

Faced with the reduced demand from steelmakers and the foundry industry, scrap companies have been forced to seek new outlets. In the first six months of this year total ferrous scrap industry exports amounted to 773,000 tonnes implying an annual rate of 1.5 million tonnes—a record level.

It is six years since the industry last exported more than a million tonnes.

It was against considerable opposition in Whitehall and in the steel industry that the scrap merchants managed to secure some easing of controls on its exports to countries outside the EEC.

Mr Roy Boast, executive vice-president of the BSF, said yesterday: "Because of the shortfall in the intake of scrap by United Kingdom consumers we had to find new markets. Without exports the industry would have been in real trouble."

There are no limits on the volume of scrap which the industry can sell to the EEC, but exports to countries outside—principally Spain—are governed by some controls, subject to regular review by the EEC Commission.

But within the overall rise in the volume of exports, both the BSC and BISPA have become concerned at the growing proportion represented by shipments of high-grade scrap material.

According to figures compiled by the private sector, while exports of lower-quality grades between the second half of last year and the first six months of this year increased by 30 per cent, the rise in the volume of high-grade shipments rose by 150 per cent.

High-grade scrap from the engineering and motor industry are fairly limited. The steelmakers are worried that they could find themselves deprived of the higher grades when the upturn occurs, and that some of the scrap exported is returned to Britain in the form of finished steel.

"We take this problem very seriously, particularly since our members are even more reliant on the higher grades than is the BSC—and we have made strong representations to the Government.

"We would like to see the Government introduce tighter control on the overall tonnage of scrap which is being exported, particularly to Third Countries, and also want to see stricter controls on the percentage of higher-grade material which is being shipped overseas", said a spokesman for BISPA.

But the Scrap Federation (which can point to balance-of-payments benefits stemming from the higher level of exports) will strongly challenge the submissions made by BSC and the private sector.

Mr Boast said: "We do not share this anxiety nor do we have any evidence that anyone is short of scrap in the United Kingdom. Indeed, in the past two or three months United Kingdom consumers have become generally more stringent in their quality requirements.

"We should be very unhappy to see any further restrictions imposed on the industry's ability to export material. We are prepared to be reasonable and are very alive to the needs of United Kingdom consumers, and it should not be forgotten that they have a cost advantage of between £5 and £10 per tonne because of the transportation element involved in export sales."

In search of a plan for Euro currencies

Regulating the growth of international liquidity and, more specifically, devising some control system for the euro-currency markets, will be discussed at the series of major international monetary conferences scheduled for this month.

With the foreign exchange markets continuing to display considerable volatility and inflation remaining a prime international problem there is once again deep concern about what Mr William Miller, the United States Federal Reserve Board Chairman, recently called "an awful lot of dollars sloshing around".

So far there is no evidence of any new plans to control the Euro-markets. In the early 1970s such leading monetary experts as Mr Paul Volcker, current president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Dr Otmar Emminger, chief of the West German Central Bank, spent a great deal of time studying this problem. They failed to find a satisfactory solution.

Mr Miller has suggested that there might be some merit in forcing banks to maintain reserves against their Euro-market assets and liabilities. To be effective such a scheme would involve a complicated system of controls that central banks would have to enforce.

This concept may be discussed later this week when deputy finance ministers of the Group of Ten leading industrial nations meet in Paris and at the meeting next week in Basle of central bank chiefs, which will be attended by Mr Jacques de Larosiere, new managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

It is also likely to be debated later this month at the meeting of European finance ministers and at the IMF's annual meeting in Washington.

The continuing concern about this matter stems from the increasing recognition that individual efforts by leading nations to impose effective *money growth policies to curb* inflation will possibly be endangered, if not gravely undermined, by the uncontrolled money-creating activities of the banking system in the international market place.

The views on this matter of the new IMF chief are not known, as he has refused all interview requests in recent months, but those of his predecessor could be influential and indeed Dr Johannes Witteveen may be just the person to come forward with a bright plan.

In an interview in the IMF-World Bank quarterly publication *Finance and Development*, the former IMF chief states that the Euro-markets could pose a serious danger in the future. "Such a large source of international liquidity which is quite uncontrolled means that there is a gap in our defences against inflation. That is a problem that gives me great concern."

Dr Witteveen fully appreciates the complexity of devising an effective scheme. He noted that the lack of controls over the growth of international liquidity "remains one of the most difficult problems".

The Fed will probably be *pressing for some international* action on this front. Last week it acted to cut modestly the size of the Euro-dollar market, variously estimated at anywhere between $400,000m and $600,000m, by eliminating reserve requirements on foreign borrowings by United States banks.

As discussions move forward at official level the views of Mr Volcker, Dr Emminger and Mr de Larosiere, are likely to be particularly interesting. Meanwhile, private bankers, who loathe all forms of controls on their dealings, will have yet another reason for nervousness.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

Rebels say: It's a wasted exercise

Continued from page 1

expulsions would be operated forthwith.

Registered letters will be sent, almost certainly today, conveying the decision.

On Saturday the 60-strong unofficial toolroom committee gave a warning that if the expulsions went ahead, it would call a strike of the 3,000 toolmakers at Leyland that it represents, within 24 hours of the letters being received.

The committee, led by Mr Roy Fraser, the Cowley body plant AUEW convener, has already invited skilled workers throughout the engineering industry to give the toolmakers their support.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the AUEW, said last night that the seven-man executive had been anxious not to act in a provocative" manner. He added that the executive wanted to convince members in that "doing everything possible to avoid operation of the expulsions. But if the instruction is defined again, it will be operated forthwith".

Mr Regan said: "It is a wasted exercise. If they have decided to expel us, they might as well do it immediately."

He said he did not believe that the 32, having already refused to return to work, would now change their minds and do so.

The SU men, who are claiming £7 a week to bring them *into line with their colleagues* at Rover in Solihull, who currently earn £83 a week, began their strike four weeks ago.

Both the union and the company have been arguing that the promise of a new grading system will make for parity for men doing the same job throughout Leyland by November 1979.

Mr Scanlon said last night that conditional on improvements in productivity, the parity clause might be brought forward. He said that how far the date could be brought forward would be a matter of negotiation.

The executive decision was unanimous but there was clearly some debate on the *best course of action, with the possibilities both of delaying* endorsement of the expulsions and implementing them immediately, actively considered.

They are due to appear before the Amalgamated Union of *Engineering Workers' district committee* on Thursday, Mr Tommy Adam, district secretary said: "We want to establish where the stewards stand in their relationship to the committee."

A total of 1,800 machinists are on strike at the plant over a dispute about manning agreements for new machinery. Production is at a standstill and about 2,000 other workers are laid off.

Leyland Vehicles senior management has said it will not discuss the dispute with the strikers and has demanded a full return to work coupled with a "clear understanding" that existing agreements and procedures will not be broken.

Plant level discussions on the company demands are expected to take place early this week.

Meanwhile, a strike by more than 2,000 Chrysler workers at Dunstable and Luton over a pay claim is continuing this week. The action has been described as "tragic and futile" by Mr George Lacy, Chrysler UK's managing director.

Negotiations have been under way for three months, and part of the strikers' claim has been referred to the Department of Employment and the Central Arbitration Committee. Mr Lacy said a hearing had been fixed for later this month.

BL strikers to face union chiefs

Leaders of the striking machinists at BL's commercial vehicle factory at Bathgate, West Lothian, will explain to union officials on Thursday why they ignored a union instruction to end the stoppage.

Political aim denied by builders

By John Huxley

CABIN, the Campaign Against Building Industry Nationalization, has denied suggestions that its aims are party political rather than industrial.

In recent months there have been a number of complaints from Labour MPs and trade unions that CABIN, formed earlier this year by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, was running a campaign on behalf of the Conservative Party which concentrated on marginal constituencies.

The Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, for example, described the CABIN activities as "low-level electioneering".

In a statement today CABIN says that its advertising, poster and leaflet campaign "was not related in any way to parliamentary constituencies, marginal or otherwise".

The statement adds that the campaign's first phase is deliberately planned to end well ahead of the earliest likely date for the start of a general election campaign.

"Having said that, when the election is called, CABIN naturally fully intends to use all the democratic means to ensure that the policies of all the parties, as they affect construction, are fully ventilated."

In particular, all candidates would be asked to say clearly and unambiguously where they individually stood on the issue of construction industry nationalization.

There is little doubt that a recommendation to concentrate *on 81 marginal constituencies* was part of the preliminary plan of campaign, and that CABIN was active in a number of "marginals" before the local government elections in May.

Arab-Montedison deal worries Italians

From John Earle
Rome, Sept 3

The strings attached to the proposed entry of Arab capital into Montedison, Italy's ailing *chemical giant*, presents many unexplained facets.

In a statement today, Signor Fabrizio Cicchitto, economic spokesman of the Socialist Party, said there would be little objection to the simple acquisition of about 10 per cent of the share capital, but there were conditions over Montedison's purchases of supplies.

When the news of the intended deal was leaked last week, there was perplexity as *to why Arab investors—so far* unidentified, though they have been referred to as Kuwaiti interests working with a Saudi banking group—should wish to pour money into a concern on the verge of disaster.

Montedison continues to operate unprofitably after declaring a 509,000m lire (£318m) loss last year, and its accumulated debts exceed 3,400,000m lire (£2,125m).

The company faces the risk that a capital increase of *203,000m lire (£127m) decided* last April together with a 175,000m lire (£109m) bond issue would be left largely unsubscribed.

The bankers underwriting the operation were, however, reported to have found the Arab interests, prepared to put up about 50,000m lire (about £31m)—about 35,000m lire for some 10 per cent of the capital plus 15,000m lire for the bonds.

The key to the operation, as described in industrial circles, was that at the same time a joint trading company would be set up between Montedison and the Arabs, giving the latter effective control over a considerable share of Montedison's foreign purchases and sales.

It would extend, for example, to the five to six million tons of crude oil Montedison obtains annually from the Middle East as well as to its phosphates supplies from Morocco, besides presumably the sale of *Montedison products to* the Arab world.

The calculation, it was reported, was that even if the 50,000m lire put up by the Arabs is to be lost, it will be recouped from profits from these operations in about three years.

The news of the negotiations is reported in some quarters to have been leaked through the State hydrocarbons corporation ENI, which besides being the biggest importer of crude oil is also the largest public shareholder in the Montedison controlling shareholders syndicate, nominally meant to maintain a 50-50 balance between the public and private ownership. The entry of an important Arab group could affect the balance.

The deal is thus different in nature from the only big Arab investment in Italian industry made so far, the acquisition nearly two years ago by the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank of a nearly 10 per cent share in Fiat. The Libyans did not pose conditions on Fiat's operational activities.

The political parties and trade unions are expected to press in the next few days for more details of the proposed Montedison operation, without committing themselves at this stage to approval or disapproval.

Economic experts predict a gloomy year

By David Blake

Economic growth will slow to only 1 per cent in the 12 months to the end of 1979, real living standards will fall and inflation will go back into double figures. But the Government will find little or no scope for expanding demand by cutting taxes in next year's Budget.

These are the gloomy forecasts produced by stockbrokers Phillips and Drew in their latest assessment of economic prospects.

Just to complete the glum *outlook, the forecasts suggest* that the current account will be in bare balance in 1979, instead of the large surplus which some other forecasters expect.

Little of this economic outlook is expected to change because of any general election, although a Conservative government might *give greater* emphasis to monetary policy in controlling inflation.

The forecasts assume that earnings will grow by between 10 to 12 per cent during the current round, instead of the 5 per cent guideline which the Government would like. This, coupled with a small decline in the worth of the pound, is expected to produce inflation at around 12 to 12½ per cent in the 12 months to the end of 1979.

The forecasts also suggest that the rise in imports which has effectively put a balance of payments stranglehold on any measures to expand the economy, will continue.

Expansionist measures might also run into domestic difficulties. Even if the Government does no more than index personal tax allowances, the public sector borrowing requirement next year is expected to be £8,800m.

Australia finds big coalfield north of Sydney

Wallace Stubbs

Sydney, Sept 3.—A huge coal *deposit* which could be the biggest reserve in Australia has been discovered about 185 miles north of Sydney, the New South Wales Government has announced.

Mr Pat Hills, state Minister for Mines and Energy, said that initial tests at the black coal area near the town of Breeza in the Gunnedah Basin had proved the deposit to be "a potentially huge energy source".

Exploratory drilling by the department had shown the area to be riddled with coal seams, one more than 60 feet thick, but because of limited drilling so far he could not give its exact size.

The area contains soft coking and steaming coal which is close to the surface and therefore accessible for open-pit mining, he said. A railway also runs through the area.

Tory lawyers plan reform of bankruptcy law

By Alison Mitchell

A five-point plan for the reform of the bankruptcy law has been drawn up by the Society of Conservative Lawyers. The recommendations, which supplement a previous submission by the society, have been sent to the Insolvency Law Review Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Kenneth Cork.

Because no one legal system can fairly umbrella the wide spectrum of bankruptcy, ranging from the main corporate insolvency to the small man going bankrupt, the group feel that separate provision should be made for individual bankruptcies.

Among their recommendations the lawyers call for a simplified procedure providing the orderly payment of debts under the supervision of the County Court.

Bucks council ready to release mineral land

Long-term proposals to enable Buckinghamshire to contribute its fair share to the regional demand for sand, gravel, chalk and brick clay are contained in a draft document published by the county council today.

The document notes that the county is rich in many of the minerals used by the construction industry. Long-established brickworks at Calvert and at Newton Longville, near Bletchley, and the cement plant at Pitstone have ample reserves of clay and chalk.

However, Buckinghamshire does not produce sufficient sand and gravel to meet its *needs. Over the past five years* consumption has been outstripping production by about 0.4 million tonnes a year.

**Minerals Subject Plan, £2.50, County Planning Department, County Hall, Aylesbury.*

Call to change tax systems for sub-contractors

By Business News Staff

Major changes in the operation of the controversial 714 scheme of collecting tax from sub-contractors in the construction industry have been called for by the Conservative Small Business Bureau.

The scheme, named after the tax certificate involved, was introduced almost 18 months ago, primarily to eliminate evasion arising from the "lump" labour system. It requires contractors to obtain an exemption certificate from the Inland Revenue or have their payments cut by one third.

The Small Business Bureau says it received so many complaints about the 714 scheme that a working party was set up to investigate, under the chairmanship of Mr Christopher Sandy, its tax consultant.

According to the working party, temporary certificates should be issued when a company applies to start trading. At present, the denying of certificates can prevent applicants starting up in business.

The bureau suggests that general commissioners should have the right to waive conditions imposed for issuing a certificate, and traders should no longer be obliged to maintain a bank account.

Ammonia need 'to double'

World demand for ammonia will more than double from 56.7 million tonnes in 1976/77 to 119 million tonnes by 1990/91, according to a survey by Chem Systems International, of London.

However, because a number of importing countries are likely to become either self-sufficient or net exporters, the survey suggests that overseas sales by traditional suppliers in Europe, and to some extent America, will be seriously reduced.

Technology training need for workers

Workers will soon need continuous training to keep up with technical developments in *their jobs, according to the* government-sponsored Business Education Council.

Planning should start at once, the council urges in a consultative report published today, intended for discussion by educationalists, employers and trade unions.

Japanese budget aims at GNP rise by 1.3pc

Tokyo, Sept 2.—Japan formally adopted at a cabinet meeting a supplementary budget programme and other measures worth £6,700m expected to boost real fiscal 1978 gross national product by 1.3 per cent.

A government announcement said taking into account the effect of the new measures GNP growth in the year would be 7 per cent in real terms, and 12 per cent in nominal terms, while the current account surplus would be about 2,700,000m yen (about £7,250m), down 24 per cent from fiscal 1977.

The growth targets in both real and nominal terms are unchanged from the original estimates made last December.

Today's announcement revised the forecast for the year's rise in consumer prices down to 4.9 per cent from the original 6.8 per cent, and forecast wholesale prices would drop by 1.5 per cent, compared with original estimate of a 2.7 per cent rise.

The announcement forecast public sector spending in the year would rise 18 per cent in nominal terms from fiscal 1977, up from the original forecast of a 15.8 per cent increase.

The forecast rates of rise in private sector capital outlays and in private sector residential construction were revised upwards to 11 per cent and 15 *per cent respectively in nominal* terms, from the original 9.9 per cent and 13.6 per cent.

A nominal 11.9 per cent rise in personal consumption was revised down to 10 per cent.

The announcement said the programme includes 1,340,000m yen for government public works projects, with emphasis on improving the quality of life and including 260,000m yen for educational, medical and social welfare facilities.

A further 320,000m yen would be spent on similar projects by local governments, and an additional 840,000m yen worth of loans would be made by the governmental Housing Loan Corporation, to help build 73,000 new homes.

The announcement also said the electric power and gas industries would make advance plant and equipment orders totalling 1,600,000m and 500,000m yen respectively.

It did not say how large the *industries' actual additional* spending would be by the end of the fiscal year.

It also said the storing by the Japan National Oil Corporation of crude oil aboard tankers would be increased to 7.53 million kilolitres in fiscal 1978 from the original five million, and study would be made of ways to expand the scope of *the corporations' stockpiling in* permanent facilities.

The announcement also said the Government decided on measures to aid depressed regions and industries, to promote emergency imports, to expand economic cooperation, and to promote price stability (partly through moves to ensure that the benefits of the yen's appreciation were passed on in the form of lower consumer prices).

The Government also decided to start work on formulating a new medium-term economic plan, the announcement said.

Measures to aid depressed industries included promotion of the scrapping and freezing of surplus capacity.

For smooth implementation of the scrapping or freezing of 35 per cent of shipbuilding capacity, institutions would be set up to buy shipyard land and facilities, and efforts would be made to stimulate shipbuilding demand, it said.

In the metal mining industry, a new "metal mining emergency financing system" would be set up, the announcement said, without elaborating.

To aid small and medium sized companies affected by the yen's appreciation, the "small and medium sized enterprises exchange fluctuation emergency financing system" would be extended by three months, until the end of December this year, and terms and conditions of loans would be improved, the announcement said.

Measures would also be taken to counter unemployment, including full application of the employment stabilization fund system to designated depressed regions, and extension of the periods for disbursement of employment development subsidies.

A new "designated depressed regions employment development subsidy fund" would be started.

Emergency imports in fiscal 1978 were expected to total about $4,000m (about £2,060m).

Emergency imports of such items as enriched uranium, crude oil, ships and aircraft would be "promptly and vigorously" promoted, partly by using the Export-Import Bank of Japan's system of foreign currency loans for emergency imports.

The announcement said the Government decided to accelerate aid commitments to achieve its goal of doubling its 1977 official development aid within three years.—Reuter.

On other pages

Financial Editor	17
Business Diary in Europe	17
Letters to the Editor	16
Management	16
Business appointments	16
Financial news	18, 19
Commodities	19
Bank Base Rates Table	19
Annual Statements:	
C. H. Industries	15
Dowty Group	17
Fitch Lovell	18
Interim Statements:	
Cement-Roadstone	18
S. K. F.	16

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Copies of the Report and Accounts and product brochures are available from The Company Secretary at 76 West Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire LU6 1SX.

MANAGEMENT

A non-executive dilemma

The idée reçu that the appointment of non-executive directors is intrinsically virtuous has taken a firm grip on the corporate imagination. With the increasing size and complexity of companies the shareholders' role as moderators of the board's excesses has declined. Institutions have proved generally unwilling to take on the mantle.

The result is a gulf between management and proprietorial responsibilities which non-executives as independent observers and evaluers are seen as filling.

Furthermore, their formation into audit committees, already a compulsory requirement for companies seeking a New York Stock Exchange quotation, in order to make wider contacts with those other independent judges, the auditors, is seen as the inevitable next step.

While most boardroom defences of the doctrine sound sincere enough, the truth is that the big company is under siege from politicians and pressure groups and is anxious to give the impression it is being examined on the basis of socially acceptable as well as financial criteria.

Robert Tricker, in his book The Independent Director, *sponsored by the accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells, adopts a more critical line, taking the view that the prevailing wisdom is based on foggy premises and a hazy conception that where the United States goes we must follow.*

For Mr Tricker the truth is that the nineteenth century creation of the joint stock company is an inadequate structure for the corporate vehicle which intends to roll into the twenty-first and mere tinkering is unlikely to help. That is the wider thesis which informs the book but in a narrower sense Mr Tricker is rightly concerned that we are in danger of drifting into a clumsy and inappropriate solution.

The first difficulty is definition. Does non-executive really mean independent? Apparently every company with a non-executive director has a different view of what he is, ranging from a man with useful outside expertise, a merchant banker for example, to a man who can readily afford to resign as a suitable gesture, to a name to grace the letterhead, although recent experiences with this latter type have led to its decline. This is a big problem for any codifying of the non-executive role and one which is being significantly shirked.

The problem with audit committees is whether they can be made to work against the wishes of a board or chairman used to unfettered freedom of action with the odd wearn answer to a trivial question at the annual meeting.

Ideally the committee is a shareholder surrogate on auditing matters but can it do more than make easily muffled noises? Mr Tricker seems to doubt it and anyway it comes dangerously close to being a second tier board without irritating stigma of "worker directors". And audit committees do not exist elsewhere in Europe.

There are no answers in the book. All that Mr Tricker offers in practical terms is a rigorous programme of self-analysis by companies. He acknowledges that "independent direction may be society's price for corporate size and widespread managerial power" but adds that the formula must be right.

The danger is that innate corporate resistance to any change to the nineteenth century model may accept any questioning of the importance of independent oversight as an excuse for standing still, leaving the field open for their destinies to be decided elsewhere.

The Independent Director by R. I. Tricker is published by Tolley (£4.50).

Bryan Appleyard

Spillers' other business

Spillers has been out of bread baking for six months and later this month it is due to sketch out a clearer picture on its financing needs to its bankers. For the moment, though, loan facilities to the highly-geared flour milling and foods group carry consultation strings which appear to put a virtual halt on further expansion.

But Spillers Foods, the grocery products and pet foods division, could be an exception, at least according to its managing director, Geoffrey John. He is an economist and accountant, a 1974 import from Cadbury-Schweppes, who, while at Spillers, has been busy restructuring towards increasing the return on investment.

What he has done could be one indication of the way Spillers might now travel.

Mr John is well aware, given the criticisms of Spillers' acquisition history, after the pull-out from baking, that he needs a copper-bottomed case to put before the main board. He still sees little problem, however, even under the watchful eye of the bankers, in getting agreement to more investment capital. Even acquisitions could be involved.

Like so much at Spillers, the foods division grew by a series of acquisitions, although during the last four years Mr John has closed four out of 12 factories and reduced working capital by 30 per cent.

The division accounts for 20 per cent of total Spillers sales and "significantly more" of the profits, although precise figures are not shown by the group. Discounting the ill-fated baking side, the foods division increased its share of group profits by 4 per cent in four years and since 1974 increased its return on capital by 8 per cent.

This is why the foods division, with its restructured and strengthened management, has been identified as an important growth area for Spillers.

The division's performance has been improved despite the effects of squeezed margins in the grocery trade, particularly in the past year. In the pre-packed flour market the division has the national joint brand leader in Homepride but this sector is relatively static in volume terms with profit margins under pressure partly because supermarkets use flour as a traffic builder with special offers and partly because of own-label operations.

The canned meat market, in which the division is at the quality end with Tyne brand products, is probably in decline.

Even the margins on pet foods are not what they were. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission found, in its report last year on the industry that in 1975 Spillers was making an 18 per cent return on capital employed on an historic cost basis—described by the commission as "moderate".



Geoffrey John of Spillers Foods: 'Small acquisitions could take us into non-foods'.

In the high street price battle of the last 12 months key pet food brands have been promoted selectively by supermarkets at particularly low prices. Short term this can change brand share significantly.

Nevertheless, Mr John describes pet food margins as "acceptable" even given the supermarket pressures being added to by tough competition among the manufacturers. "We now make a return which stands comparison with other companies in the food business," he added.

When Mr John came to the company there was an obsession with volume and not so much with cost control. In the past four years Spillers has tried to do a bit of both, concentrating on producing the right terms of investment. The aim is a happy balance between financial ratios and growth, between costs and benefits.

Getting costs under control not only meant closing a third of the production units, with a 13 per cent reduction in the workforce, but expanding production at the more efficient plants. The division is now working on about a third less working capital in real terms. Stock and quality control has been improved. But Mr John says that there is scope for further improvement on capital returns.

A profit improvement manager has executives in every department of the division. Identifying bottlenecks is one of his tasks. Producing projects is another, such as reducing can thickness or the number of colours on a label in order to reduce costs.

There have been savings of between £500,000 and £750,000 a year since 1974 and that at 1974-75 prices. Distribution is now under the control of the sales and marketing structure to give complete line discipline.

"We can get some more out of the business in terms of sheer efficiency but this is not now large," said Mr John. "I am now ready to expand."

So far expansion is in existing product areas or their extensions. New products have been launched in the canned meat and pre-packed flour sectors. Under the well-established Homepride label, thus extending its range from flour, has come canned Cook-in-Sauce which is aimed at housewives wanting to add a touch of excitement to cheaper meat dishes. Turnover for this product is running at £6m a year.

Flavoured coatings for fish and meat and a range of quality soya-based minces in cans are new products going out under the Homepride label.

But much hangs on the division's pet foods battle with Pedigree, a subsidiary of the United States-based Mars group, which has the biggest slice—50 per cent—of the total market. Spillers, as number two, has a claimed 34 per cent of the market, trailing some way behind are two other transatlantic competitors, Quaker Oats and Carnation.

Spillers is number one in the *dry pet food* market (mainly catering for dogs) with products like Winalot. It is number two in the tinned market with about a 25 per cent slice compared with the 55 per cent or so of Pedigree.

Mr John believes there is more growth to be had in the "non-prepared" gap in the market represented by fresh food and scraps fed to pets. This is estimated to be worth around £100m a year.

Mr John sees his division's future growth partly in pet foods even though it may be a difficult fight. It should also come from the domestic food range, although again competition is fierce with no quick rich rewards for R and D expenditures.

"There are a lot of possibilities in domestic food but I am now weighing this against non-foods. We should not be inhibited by our existing assets there; we are prepared to buy in management. It's always subject to main board agreement, of course, but small acquisitions, at the right time, could take us into non-foods".

Derek Harris

Industry in the regions

West Somerset needs employment suited to the environment

The visitor gazing eastwards from Dunkery Beacon, the highest point in Exmoor, would hardly realize that the classically-English countryside before *him now masks a serious threat* of social decay.

Yet it is an unpalatable fact that west Somerset now has a structural unemployment problem in its own way as acute as in many of the country's more notorious industrial black spots.

In 1974 the winter (January) unemployment rate in the area served by the Minehead Department of Employment Job Centre, covering 25,000 people, was 2.5 per cent. In 1978 it was 9.4 per cent. For July the figure was 1.7 per cent in 1974 and 6.3 per cent in 1978.

The seasonal fluctuations reflect the relative importance of tourism to the area. Given the outstanding attractions of the region it is hardly surprising that services, including the holiday industries, employ 36 per cent, compared with 15 per cent in manufacturing—about the same proportion as in education, health and local government combined.

The large majority of firms employ less than 10 people. The bigger exceptions include Butlins' holiday camp at Minehead (in the season), Clark's shoe factory, Hinckley Point nuclear power station, the Wansborough paper mill and the small port of Watchet, which has a flourishing Portuguese-bound general cargo trade.

These firms, however, have simply not been enough to prevent the outward drift of young people which is the first step in the cycle of rural deprivation. In winter 10 per cent of pupils who leave the west Somerset school at Minehead are unemployed.

Transport is vital in an area of 179,000 acres (of which 120,000 belongs to the splendid Exmoor National Park) and in which a total of 29,400 people live.

The frequent result of a decline over the past two decades of the local bus network is a Catch Twenty-Two situation. As a recent Somerset County Council report pointed out, the would-be worker often cannot get to work without his own transport, and cannot afford transport until he gets a job.

The outstanding natural beauty of the district is, paradoxically, the cause of one of its problems. Its popularity as a retirement haven has had an impact beyond merely imposing a disproportionate burden on social and health services.

Few who have retired to west Somerset for the sake of rural peace welcome industrial expansion; and while there are signs that attitudes, for example, among Somerset County councillors, are gradually changing, opposition to industrial projects has been reflected in planning delays and a marked reluctance to encourage development for its own sake.

A good example, however, of how local opposition can be overcome is the important £11m Wimbleball Dam project, which, when completed next year will supply both the Wessex and South-West Water Authorities.

Initially there were—albeit limited—objections to the scheme; but a landscape architect, Dame Sylvia Crowe, was engaged and provision has been made for water sports, the preservation of woodland and waterside footpaths and bridleways which will enhance rather than spoil the environment.

None the less, according to Mr Fred Wedlake, the energetic development officer for the local Small Industries Group "Too many people take the attitude: 'I'm all for bringing industry into the area, but not on my doorstep'."

Mr Wedlake's group is at present applying to the Manpower Services Commission who for the past year have supported his post with a £2,700 grant, for a further extension of the project.

If the application succeeds it could well become one of the most cost-effective experiments in the MSC's job preservation and creation programmes.

Mr Wedlake remains independent-minded, but has the official blessing of the West Somerset District Council. He has already had some quiet success in saving jobs by clearing planning blockages for local businesses. He recently cajoled the council into allowing a disused depot to be shared by small-scale employers and then found the tenants himself.

The M5 and M4 have brought the county at least within easy reach of London, the North, and the industrial Midlands, though the A39 from Bridgwater to Watchet and on to Minehead remains slow and difficult for heavy traffic.

Mr Tom King, Conservative MP for Bridgwater—and the Opposition's energy spokesman, is confident that new industry can be attracted, though he is adamant that it must be environmentally suitable.

Light, labour-intensive, technologically-based manufacture is an obvious example. "One of the big attractions is that it is an area where management wants to move and live once they have seen it", Mr King says.

Donald Macintyre

Business appointments

Citicorp names two directors

Mr David L. Lang and Mr Martin G. Smith have been elected to the board as executive directors of Citicorp International Bank.

Mr T. L. F. Royle, chairman of Hogg Robinson, has become chairman of Hogg Robinson (Scotland). Mr J. W. Reid, the chairman becomes deputy chairman of Hogg Robinson (Scotland) and a director of Hogg Robinson, Mr A. G. Saunders, managing director of Hogg Robinson (Scotland), becomes managing director of Collins Halden and Company. Mr G. Hamilton joins the board of Collins Halden and Mr D. Mackie and Mr N. Drew become directors of Hogg Robinson (Scotland).

Mr Derek Stuart Todd has been made a director of Showerings, Vine Products and Whiteways.

Mr A. A. Brown has joined the boards of Westland Engineers, FFT Industries, Saunders-Roe Developments and Westland EMG (SA).

Messrs D. B. Campion, D. J. Ewart, J. D. Fairclough, J. M. Lunn, E. Aylett Moore, G. D. Neely, A. Siner, P. Stubbs, V. G. Williams are now on the board of Linfood Holdings.

Mr James A. R. Dewhirst has become a director of I. J. Dewhirst Holdings.

Mr G. A. Greenough, Mr H. A. Thomas and Mr R. J. Warburton have been made executive directors of The Littlewoods Organisation. Mrs E. Bryce, Mr M. A. Jarvis and Mr A. Ralley have been made divisional directors.

Mr Ken Cobley has become deputy chairman and Mr Richard Smith, group financial controller, has been made a director of Forward Technology Industries.

Mr R. J. Hall is now managing director of Cyanamid of Great Britain. He succeeds Mr R. H. Hencl, who has been made vice-president, medical for the Americas, far east division of American Cyanamid Company.

Mr Brian Guy has become a director of Miller Buckley Construction.

Mr John Morris, Mr Frank Morrison and Mr John M. Wells have been made directors of Rabone Petersen and Co.

Mr Geoffrey Smith becomes a director of Protective Footwear Service.

Foreign Investment in Australia jumps

Sydney, September 1.—Foreign investment in Australia was three and a half times more during the June quarter than in the previous three months.

Figures released by the Bureau of Statistics show that investment from the beginning of April to the end of June totalled SA407m (about £242m)—rising from a total of SA116m during the earlier quarter.

More than half the foreign investment during the June quarter came from the United States. The June figure has only been approached once in recent years—during the March quarter last year when investment totalled SA393m.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The risks from product liability legislation

From the Chief Executive of The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association Limited

Sir, There is no doubt of the strong emotional appeal of the proposal to introduce legislation to make industry strictly liable for defective products. But there is an anxiety on all sides of industry at the dangerously simplistic approach which is being adopted by many of the proponents of such legislation—particularly the professional consumerist lobby.

Mr Michael Shanks, in his article in *The Times* of August 30, made mention of the differences in the legal system in the United States compared with our own system which, in his view, would ensure that in this country we would avoid the disastrous product liability situation which prevails in the United States (and which, incidentally, the federal government and many state governments are urgently trying to rectify by legislation).

But we in industry believe that Mr Shanks is unduly optimistic in his conviction that we shall necessarily be protected from the abuses of excessive litigation by the procedures and high standards of our legal profession. Certainly, if legislation were based on the present and objectionable EEC draft directive, the balance will be pushed so far against the reasonable interests and needs of industry, and the expectations of consumers so enhanced, that—in spite of what Mr Shanks says—a large number of frivolous and unreasonable claims would, we believe, be bound to arise from those who consider themselves to be injured as a result of defective products.

Mr Shanks does not point out that, in at least one major respect, the EEC draft directive places a far more onerous burden on the producer than do many jurisdictions in the United States, in that the former makes no distinction between liability for a manufacturing defect and liability for a development defect. The draft directive specifically rules out the "state of the art" defence and imposes strict liability on the manufacturer of a product which was entirely free of defect, having regard to the scientific and technological knowledge available when the product was designed and produced.

Such a liability for totally unknowable and therefore logically uninsurable risks would place a totally unfair burden on manufacturers and could act as a severe deterrent to innovation. It would have a particularly damaging effect upon the more highly innovative industries such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals and also upon smaller companies with only limited resources to face up to such uncertainties.

It is the view of industry that, if legislation were to be introduced in this country on the basis of the EEC draft directive, the interests of the consumer, industry and the British economy would be adversely affected. Industry costs would rise in a variety of ways to meet the exigencies of the new situation. Prices would rise, the range of products—particularly new products—would tend to be reduced and consumer choice would be adversely affected, and the structure of industry could be changed.

If the British Government wishes to give the consumer the sort of blanket, "no fault", protection envisaged in the draft directive, then this should be regarded as a matter for social legislation rather than industrial legislation.

British industry is already inundated with legislation and regulations to the detriment of our efficiency and market competitiveness. We desperately want to avoid adding another unreasonable legislative burden.

We therefore welcome the Government's announced intention to maintain an equitable balance in this matter, and, in conjunction with all sides, to examine the problems which might arise in introducing new product liability legislation.

Yours faithfully,
KEN EDWARDS,
Chief Executive, BEAMA,
Leicester House,
8 Leicester Street,
London WC2H 7BN.
September 1.

Customs guide to value added tax

From the Deputy Chairman of the Board of HM Customs and Excise

Sir, Dr Alan Bailey (September 1) has drawn a false conclusion from the number of the *Customs and Excise General Guide to VAT*. All our value added tax public notices begin with the figure 7. There are now 32 of them extant, most concerned only with special aspects of the tax. Newsletters issued from time to time enable us to keep traders abreast with changes in the law and the like, without having to reissue complete public notices.

I can assure Dr Bailey, however, that our policy in this whole area is kept under close review.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. PHELPS,
Deputy Chairman,
Board Room,
HM Customs and Excise,
King's Beam House,
Mark Lane,
London EC3R 7HE.

Local authority building departments

From the Leader of the Lon Borough of Lambeth Council

Sir, The letter from the pr dent of the National Federat of Building Trades Employe which you published on Aug 29, repeats familiar arguner against direct labour orga zations.

In fact the report of R Freeson's working party, which Mr Gostling objects strongly, sets out propos which, when implemented, w be extremely useful to the local authorities, like Lambe with ambitious housing a modernization programmes.

In particular the propos changes in tendering procedur will be very helpful. T present arrangement is pa foundly unsatisfactory. All t often a council is at the mer of contractors who submit a lc price and subsequently fail complete the job or drag the heels during the contract.

Lambeth Council's own buil ing programmes have fr quently been confounded by th failure and bankruptcy of pri vate companies. All too often our DLO has had to step in to pick up the pieces.

In Lambeth we are extremel proud of our Directorate o Construction Services, which i run efficiently and on propo accounting principles. Its turi over is £16m a year and i operates a training programm for over 100 youngsters unde taking apprenticeships an courses in building manag ment.

I venture to suggest tha many of Mr Gostling's own members in the private secto could learn a lot from the example of Lambeth's direc labour organization.

Yours faithfully,
TED KNIGHT,
Town Hall,
Brixton Hill,
London, SW2 1RW.
August 31.

Ford pay claim and price cuts

From Mr David Acland

Sir, Few people would grudge Ford's the rewards of their success. But if the company is really making too much profit, may a consumer put a plea for price cuts rather than inflationary wage settlements. In the long run the company and its workforce would be the gainers.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ACLAND,
The Manor,
Notgrove,
Nr Cheltenham.
August 25.

SKF

Interim statement

SKF Group Sales for the first six months of 1978 amounted to 4,732 million Swedish kronor (Skr), an increase of 21.6% over the corresponding 1977 figure. About half the increase arose from exchange differences when converting invoiced amounts to Swedish kronor.

Income before depreciation rose to Skr 470 million (418m) while profits before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes decreased to Skr 83 million (98m).

A marked sales upturn in all sectors contributed to profit increases in the second quarter-year, with bearings continuing to generate the greater part of Group income.

Group President Lennart Johansson, considered there was a good chance of maintaining the better sales figures shown in the second quarter, which pointed to a 1978 profit improvement as forecast in the annual report.

Comparison tables including the financial year 1977:

	Jan 1st to June 30th 1978		Jan 1st to June 30th 1977		Jan 1st to Dec 31st 1977	
	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%
Sales	4,732	100.0	3,893	100.0	8.004	100.0
Other operating income	43		30		59	
Operating revenue	4,775		3,925		8.063	
Cost of goods sold	3,365	71.1	2,730	70.1	5,628	70.3
Selling, administrative and development expenses	942	19.9	775	19.9	1,596	19.9
Operating income before depreciation	470	9.9	418	10.7	839	10.5
Depreciation	226	4.8	194	5.0	409	5.1
Operating income after depreciation	244	5.2	224	5.7	430	5.4
Financial income and expenses – net	–161	3.4	–126	3.2	–274	3.4
Income before exchange differences, extraordinary items, provisions and taxes	83	1.8	98	2.5	156	1.9
Capital expenditure, Mkr	173		306		757	
Average number of employees	53,961		57,046		57,209	
Group sales by product field*	Mkr	%	Mkr	%	Mkr	%
Rolling bearings	3,700	71.6	3,138	72.5	6.265	72.2
Steel	770	14.9	610	14.1	1,230	14.2
Cutting tools	235	4.5	177	4.1	365	4.2
Other products	465	9.0	405	9.3	820	9.4
Total	5,170	100.0	4,330	100.0	8,680	100.0

**Sales figures include internal deliveries between the product fields.*

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Olivetti International S.A.

US $15,000,000 6¾ %

15 Year Loan of 1967 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Redemption of US $256,000—Redemption date October 1, 1978

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

179	1148	2174	3738	4946	6852	7965	9936	10869	13066	13400	13897	14288	14651
272	1153	2259	3759	4947	6873	7999	9977	10890	13090	13429	13923	14290	14675
297	1376	2464	3833	5082	6874	8164	10033	10974	13112	13432	13947	14291	14709
370	1425	2741	3898	5182	6932	8176	10051	11015	13114	13445	13948	14338	14850
436	1426	2778	3904	5237	6960	8382	10058	11332	13164	13461	13968	14359	14917
447	1484	2922	3905	5267	7084	8664	10070	11380	13168	13465	14014	14360	14921
510	1470	2924	3969	5336	7113	8753	10140	11383	13168	13537	14039	14366	14923
539	1515	2932	4108	5447	7132	8861	10224	11473	13185	13538	14072	14373	14945
538	1516	2955	4138	5452	7134	8155	10248	11474	13190	13568	14083	14379	14964
639	1544	2999	4301	5551	7227	9190	10252	11476	13213	13647	14084	14383	
747	1631	3045	4345	5716	7257	9265	10272	12456	13224	13678	14095	14408	
826	1682	3087	4464	5792	7259	9438	10331	12498	13227	13697	14145	14421	
827	1762	3088	4564	5813	7557	9459	10372	12527	13230	13776	14150	14475	
971	1807	3135	4567	5814	7594	9467	10382	12794	13282	13777	14151	14509	
972	1965	3177	4782	6230	7599	9605	10388	12838	13293	13797	14233	14816	
1013	1939	3285	4782	6231	7687	9816	10729	12840	13322	13801	14242	14824	
1069	1955	3631	4857	6299	7722	9866	10743	12978	13478	13805	14260	14880	
1078	1957	3666	4929	6428	7890	9892	10753	12990	13388	13812	14264	14894	
1097	2126	3719	4943	6480	7961	9922	10763	13007	13391	13888	14286	14898	

In the aggregate 256 Bonds each of US $1,000.

The redeemed Bonds accompanied by the April 1, 1979 and subsequent coupons are payable on October 1, 1978. The October 1, 1978 coupons should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

The payment will be made by:

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Corporate Bond Redemption
1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York 10015
Banca Commerciale Italiana—Milan
Banque Generale Du Luxembourg, S.A.—Luxembourg
Credit Lyonnais—Paris
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Amsterdam

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The arguments for following Laing

success, in *share price terms*, of John g's move to split up its construction and perty interests will put renewed pressure other contractors to follow suit. Taylor odrow and George Wimpey have both privately that they do not intend to low Laing's lead, but they can hardly ore the impressive rise that Laing's ares have enjoyed since their decision to it was announced.

he need for contractors to do something ut their share ratings is becoming ever re pressing. During the present decade sector has been growing significantly ter than industry as a whole, but, thanks dividend controls, the improvement in fitability has not been proportionately lected in dividend payments. In consequence the sector is typified by high dividd covers (*Costain and Marchwiel both* r 12 and Wimpey over 15) and lowly idend yields (Costain and Wimpey under per cent and Taylor Woodrow 2¼ per t).

over the years the miserable level of come offered by most contractors has been rofound drag on share ratings. Compared the market as a whole the sector has been atively strong since early 1977, but its rage price earnings multiple at 8¼ per it remains slightly below the industrial rage.

ormally this would not matter much. st contractors are cash positive and hly liquid and do not need to concern themselves with the stock market as a rce of funds. But the spectre of nationaltion, which the industry takes very iously indeed, makes a crucial difference. e dual attraction of Laing's device is that, the event of nationalization, shareholders uld retain their interest in a substantial operty concern, but, more importantly, the her share price rating it could generate uld mean that government would find it ich more difficult to buy up valuable ets too cheaply.

There is already plenty of evidence that ntractors are becoming increasingly xious to improve their share ratings. archwiel has undertaken a capital reconuction to lift income and make an effece repayment to shareholders. Wimpey id at its last annual meeting that if divind controls were extended it would look r ways to lift its dividend by more than e permitted limit. Taylor Woodrow is in e throes of a property revaluation, detail which will be disclosed next April.

Not all contractors would benefit from a ing-style split. Stockbroker Simon & ates calculates that the present share ices of both Costain and Marchwiel, for stance, are higher than real asset value. ylor Woodrow is a much more obvious ndidate, however. James Capel estimates at, *if its property interests were taken out* the 20 per cent discount to asset value rmal for the sector, the construction erests at Friday's price of 442p would be ued at *only just over two times earnings*. Wimpey is a less obvious instance, but on similar basis Phillips & Drew estimates its nstruction interests would be selling at ne five times earnings. Smaller companies ich might also benefit from a split clude Bernard Sunley and Rush & mpkins.

There are, of course, arguments against opting this kind of device. The construcn interests are unquestionably weaker for e absence of strong property asset backing, fact which probably explains why Laing's esent market rating falls well short of the el it might expect if its construction and operty interests were each measured in e with their sectors. The long-term possiility of nationalization might also be seen too flimsy a basis for such a fundamental organization.

Moreover, now that Laing has led the way e case for following it is paradoxically duced. Already the stock market is being rced to pay more attention to the conactors' property assets, and if this leads a rerating of the more strongly based the ed for a split is accordingly weakened.

Chemicals

A tentative upturn

The summer months are hardly the best *time to spotlight turning points in the* hemical industry but expectations have *been starting to build up that conditions* in the industry, in the United Kingdom at least, have at long last stabilized. Indeed, some slight pick-up in activity in the second quarter has been identified.

Royal Dutch/Shell has already reported a welcome improvement in its chemicals operations but the real test will come with ICI's figures on Thursday. Encouragingly, analysts have started to upgrade their forecasts for ICI's second quarter to around £150m to leave the group some 10 per cent down on the comparable figure for the first half of last year at about £260m.

BP's results on the same day are also expected to confirm this slightly improving trend while the next week or so will see some of the smaller companies like Croda showing what is happening away from the bulk end of the market.

Yet such is the state of the chemical industry that it is still too ambitious to call all this an upturn. In stockmarket terms the point to be made is that, although shares like ICI are selling close to three year lows in price relative terms, this upstick starts from a base which only the pessimists thought the industry would encounter in 1977.



Mr Maurice Hodgson, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

What really hurt the chemical sector this time last year was the degree of involuntary stockbuilding caused by the low level of demand in the UK and Europe, which was followed by some fairly vicious price cutting. First quarter results from the majors indicated that the destocking phase had passed and more recently the slight firming of demand has enabled companies to make price rises stick. This has been most noticeable in bulk chemicals like plastics and petrochemicals but even in the even harder-pressed fibres market ICI has of late got through sizable price rises.

At this stage, however, the UK industry still seems to be a little ahead of the industry worldwide. Recent second quarter results from the United Kingdom majors have shown no definite trend with only Du Pont, benefiting from the fibres recovery and its usual strength in speciality products where price increases are easier *to get through, managing to show useful* gains.

Apart perhaps fro Hoechst, with a slightly more confident outlook for the second half than Bayer or BASF, the German chemical industry remains in the doldrums though here the strength of the Deutschemark has been chiefly to blame for destroying export margins.

Otherwise just about the only ray of light has emanated from the Japanese where some of the fibre companies like Toray and Teijin have done markedly better than expected.

For the rest of the year UK chemicals *output is still going to be below expectations* with growth of perhaps 3 per cent which is far from buoyant enough to work off the over-capacity in the industry.

The level of chemical stocks has also crept up in recent months suggesting that any upturn in economic activity may not filter through quite as strongly for the sector. But as ICI showed earlier this year with its Wilton ethylene capacity the industry is now far more ready to close down excess capacity.

The boom to bust investment cycles of the late 1960s and early 1970s look increasingly less likely to be repeated, now that *the industry as a whole is no longer growing twice as fast as gross national products.*

Overseas trade: pointers to a more hopeful future

Amid all the gloom that is sometimes expressed about the long-term decline in Britain's economic place in the world, one rather important fact has been ignored. Following a continuous fall since the last war, Britain's share of world trade appears at last to have stabilized. Over the last four years we have held our share against any further decline.

The significance of this needs to be seen against the background of British trade performance over the last quarter century. A recent Department of Trade study of United Kingdom economic performance 1950-73 showed that there is a strong positive association between growth of exports and rate of output, employment and productivity growth. Now in Britain productivity increased at a slower rate over the period 1955-73, at 3.6 per cent per year, than in other EEC countries (5 per cent and Japan (10 per cent), though rather faster than in the United States (1 per cent).

Furthermore, while United Kingdom money wages increased at a broadly similar rate to other countries, unit labour costs in Britain increased at a much faster rate in general (an annual average of 7.1 per cent over the decade to 1974, *compared with* 5.8 per cent for Japan, 5.5 per cent for Germany, 4.7 per cent for France, and only 2.7 per cent for the United States.

Again, as a related factor, employment in manufacturing industry declined by 10 per cent in the United Kingdom over the period 1955-73, *while it increased* by 11 per cent in France, 18 per cent in the United States, 31 per cent in West Germany, and a massive 155 per cent in Japan.

What this suggests is that those countries which have achieved large productivity increases have also enjoyed relatively low increases in unit labour costs, an increased share in world trade and employment in manufacturing industry, and a significant and sustained increase in real earnings. What then lies behind the lower United Kingdom productivity growth over the last two decades? It probably reflects *both* lower levels of manufacturing investment *and* poorer *use of investment that is* undertaken.

End of decline?

International comparisons show that as a proportion of manufacturing output, United Kingdom manufacturing investment has run at a similar level to that in other countries. But United Kingdom output has grown much more slowly than output in other countries, so *the stock* of capital investment is likely to have grown more slowly here than elsewhere.

Moreover, while overseas investment does not necessarily detract from domestic investment, such investment as has taken place has increasingly tended to be overseas. For while private British investment overseas (including stock building, stock appreciation and *other transactions of a financial* nature) represented only 7 per cent of private sector fixed investment in the United Kingdom in 1965, a decade later the corresponding percentage was more than twice as great.

On the other hand, it is also true that when investment in relation to gross domestic product (gdp) is standardized between countries, the percentage rate of growth of gdp that is generated is lower in the case of Britain. Thus for each unit of growth (1) achieved by Britain during 1963-71, Germany secured about 1.3; the United States, *France and Italy* each about 1.5; and Japan about 2.2

The question then arises, why has *Britain's overall* level of investment been lower for so long. And why has there been lower efficiency long-term in the United Kingdom utilization of this scarce investment capital? And hence how can this spiral of decline be reversed?

Many reasons have been put forward from time to time. The choice of investment has often been poor: new capital equipment has frequently been used inefficiently as a result of poor management practices, inadequate consultation, over-manning and disruption by industrial disputes; manufacturing industry has not attracted enough of our ablest people; inadequate attention has been *paid to developing and making* the best use of our skills; attitudes to productivity and labour mobility have been poor; and there has been a general resistance to change and innovation.

All these have meant that opportunities have been missed, or exploited inadequately or too late, and our competitive position in world markets has consequently suffered.

Thus throughout the past decade net direct investment in manufacturing industry by United Kingdom companies abroad has consistently been higher, sometimes twice as high, as by foreign *companies in* Britain. It remains an index, both cause and effect, of internal structural problems *within the domestic economy*.

Since relative trade shares are such sensitive indicators of success or otherwise in dealing with these internal problems, this is one main reason why the recent stabilization in Britain's share of world trade in manufactures can be seen as encouraging.

Investment level

Thus over the years 1960-76 on a trade statistics basis, this crude ratio has declined in the case of the United Kingdom from 204 per cent to 125 per cent. For France the decline over the same period has been even steeper, from 211 per cent to 114 per cent. For the United States there has also been a marked fall, from an estimated 198 per cent to 115 per cent, and for West Germany a less steep one, from 227 per cent to 187 per cent.

However, in the case of Japan there has been an improvement, from 363 per cent to no less than 482 per cent, but even here there has been much fluctuation, with the ratio being even higher in 1955 at 588 per cent.

In the case of Britain there was a sharp decline in the export/import ratio in manufactures between 1971-73, and a virtual halving in the manufacturing trade surplus, as the ill-fated Barber consumer boom of 1972-73 sucked in much higher levels of imports.

However, in 1975 when the *quadrupling of the oil prices* greatly depressed world trade, the United Kingdom managed a small increase in world export share, and with import volume falling sharply, the ratio on a balance of payments basis rose to about 1¼, a level maintained in both 1976 and 1977.

By area of trading, it is significant that our surplus in manufactures is achieved mainly with the developing countries, yet up to the time of the oil price rise our trade has tended to move increasingly away from these markets. Up to the early 1970s the United Kingdom regularly had a large surplus with both the industrialized and developing world.

However, by 1974 the United Kingdom was in deficit with the industrialized countries. In marked contrast, the surplus with the developing countries has risen sharply in recent years as oil-producing countries have increased their imports of manufactured goods.

Of course, it can be said that it is too early yet to draw any long-term conclusions from the recent improvement in Britain's international trade performance. But after the long retreat stretching back over three decades, indeed over the course of this whole century, it is a sign of greater resilience in the British economy that even the critics cannot ignore.

Michael Meacher

The author is a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade.

Patricia Tisdall

What role for Neddy under the Tories?

Were they to win the next general election the attitude of the Conservatives towards the National Economic Development Office and the Neddy council would prove very different from that of the present Government. The possibility of reforms has been much in the mind of Mr Geoffrey Chandler, the new director general of the Neddy organization. He has warned of the dangers of the present exercise in sectoral planning (the industrial strategy) becoming embroiled in political controversy.

One thing seems clear. The Tories would certainly retain the present National Economic Development Council, whatever they might subsequently decide with regard to work on the industrial strategy.

The council was conceived in 1961 by the *late Selwyn Lloyd* and the Conservatives have frequently stressed the value they place on a forum where the chief participants in the economy can sit down together and calmly review economic and industrial trends and priorities.

But it is questionable whether Neddy under the Conservatives would remain unchanged. There have been several hints (the most recent by Mr William Whitelaw, *their deputy leader*) that the Tories envisage a wider role for the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) in the provision of economic guidance.

The Conservatives have also indicated that they would like to strengthen the organization's *communication with Parliament*. In particular they see the need to build some form of consultative bridge to MPs, probably through a select committee.

Many Tories are keen on some such link to Parliament to combat the dangers of corporatism which the role of the TUC and CBI in decision taking brings in its train. They envisage a select committee such as that already dealing with *expenditure receiving regular reports*, perhaps from the Chancellor or the Prime Minister, who presides at council meetings.

There would be no attempt, however to turn the NEDC from an advisory forum into a body with an executive function. The overall terms of reference would continue to be to seek wider understanding of industry and the economy and to promote better productivity and growth.

Another suggestion implying change is a statement in *The Right Approach to the Economy* that the Tories would "want to be sure that the membership of NEDC was sufficiently representative of all the main economic interests" before expanding its role:

The council as it is composed at present, consists of 26 seats. Of these, the Government (whose representatives include Mr Dennis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and council chairman) occupies seven. The Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress each occupy a further six seats and the nationalized industries another two.

More recent additions are single representatives from the Manpower Services Commission and the National Enterprise Board. Independent interests occupy two seats and the last one is filled by the director general of Nedo, the council's back-up organization.

There have been pressures over the years to widen representation on the council. The chambers of commerce for example have challenged whether the CBI should be the sole representative of industry at national level. More recently, Sir Derek Ezra and the British Institute of Management have been campaigning for a seat on the council.

The Retail Consortium too *have been seeking representa*tion. The CBI itself several years ago even suggested that opposition parties might be brought into the machinery of the NEDC in an attempt to take politics out of industrial planning.

So far, attempts to increase the council's membership have been resisted. The Tories are well aware of the difficulties of widening representation and make it clear that any change along these lines would need to be *subject to full consultation*.

The only specific proposal in *The Right Approach to the Economy* on this score was for the Bank of England to be included in order to help build up formal contacts between it, Parliament and "other bodies with an important economic role and influence on public opinion".

At present, finance is represented on NEDC only through *Lord Roll, chairman of S. G.* Warburg the merchant bankers' who holds one of the two independent seats (the other is occupied by Mr Michael Shanks, chairman of the National Consumer Council) and through Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank who is part of the CBI contingent.

One of the problems, however desirable it might be, in widening representation on the council is that *it would almost* inevitably increase the number of members. None of the founder bodies and in particular the CBI (which would in any case argue that it represents an increasingly wide cross section of business) is likely willingly to give up any of its seats. But, say opponents, a bigger council would dilute its effectiveness.

Successive Cabinet ministers and civil servants have used the Neddy structure to explain and discuss proposed policies and economic strategies. Papers are circulated at the monthly meetings and their authors cross examined.

The Conservatives have used the Neddy forum in this way as much as the present Government. From an initially antagonistic stance taken prior to the June 1970 general election the Conservatives, and Mr Heath in particular, came to value the NEDC as a place where government could talk to unions and industry, free from the heat generated by day to day conflicts. But such discussions could, the critics of a wider council argue, only be meaningfully sustained if numbers are kept down to a fairly intimate level.

Less assured in view of the Tories non-interventionist theories about industry is the future of the 40 sector working parties which since late 1975 have formed the framework of the present Government's industrial strategy.

Based partly on previous "Little Neddies" or Economic Development Committees, the sector working parties, which cover a range of key industries, have the additional task of analysing their own industry in depth and of drawing up programmes aimed at eliminating weaknesses and capitalizing on strengths. They aim, at sectoral level, to examine problem areas identified by the council—such as how to improve international competitiveness.

The problem, as identified by the sceptics, about the flood of resulting progress reports, such as flowed out last February, is in reconciling such detailed targets with national economic aims.

On the other hand, warm reports have come from participants in sector working parties such as that recently set up to deal with the footwear industry. The desire by other trades, such as the printing industry, which are not included, to participate also provides evidence of the working parties' value.

But there have been ominous rumblings about the future of the industrial strategy under the Tories. In *The Right Approach to the Economy* under the heading "Removing the obstacles to enterprise", *the Tories stress that an industrial* policy which consists largely of "interference, tinkering and providing palliatives for structural defects" is no substitute for sound economic policy.

From this it could be deduced that an expanded national economic forum such as the NEDC could well be separated from the work now done through the sector working parties. *It is presumably*, the threat to this work which prompted Mr Chandler's anxieties when he gave his warning of the dangers of the industrial strategy becoming involved in an election battle.

The Tories will probably want to move with caution. It is likely that their full intentions would not be revealed until some months after they took office. Neddy has survived successive Labour and Conservative administrations, and it seems certain that at any rate the central framework will be retained by an incoming government of whatever hue.

Business Diary in Europe: Unbelievers begin at Brighton

righton

he TUC has moved physically om Blackpool to Brighton this ear, some 300 miles nearer urope. How far have the earts and minds of British ade unionists moved in a milar direction? Possibly further than an anti-Europeans-ke ASTMS general secretary live Jenkins might have ought, it seems.

When I arrived at the 1977 UC conference, Jenkins told e that "within two years" his olleagues on the TUC General ouncil would support his call r the United Kingdom's withrawal from the EEC.

The general council had then ust decided to oppose his nion's motion along these nes. This year, with another months to go to Jenkins' eadline, ASTMS has not even e-submitted the motion.

Indeed far from wishing to ithdraw from the Community, he general council is now supporting the enlargement of the EC by the accession of Portual, Greece and Spain.

Nonetheless, this is not to say hat the TUC is happy with the EC as it stands. When the eneral council recently asked nions how they felt about the ommunity a lot of grumbles. ere heard. "Unions", the eneral council has since reorted, "were on occasion informed by the European Comission authorities of consultaive meetings at very short otice and without adequate ocumentation".

There were also complaints f meetings of "direct importnce" to unions being held ithout their participation.

There is also dissatisfaction ith the economic and social ommittee which, under the chairmanship of Basil de Ferranti, the general council said—has little influence on European Commission policies.

Such motions as there are this year that relate to the EEC are for the pursuit of this or that object through the Brussels machinery. There is, for example, much dissatisfaction with European industrial policy in synthetic fibres, oil refining, shipbuilding, chemicals and steel.

The objection is that the EEC plans to limit its capacity, thus holding Britain to existing market shares in these industries, when the TUC (and the Government) wants to use "the benefits of North Sea oil" to build up these market shares.

I have a feeling that the grudging acceptance of the Community by the TUC here in Brighton this month will be very similar to the attitude of the once euphoric CBI when they meet here for their annual jamboree in November. Watch this space.



CFDT's Edmond Maire.

■ Up on the platform when the TUC opens today will be a squash-nosed Frenchman with grizzled and probably untidy hair. If, in honour of the occasion, he has put on a tie, he will be looking distinctly uncomfortable. But French employers and rival trade unionists have learnt that behind the generally scruffy appearance of Edmond Maire there lies one of the most agile and forceful minds in the country.

The son of a railwayman—his *father became stationmaster* of the Gare du Nord—Edmond Maire grew up in a family of seven children and two of his brothers have taken holy orders. He, however, trained as a chemist and became interested in trade unionism while working for the giant Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann concern.

He became leader of the Confereration Francaise Democratique du Travail in 1971 when he was 40, and has since used his position to lead the struggle for workers control in France. The CFDT is the country's second largest union, with an estimated membership of about 680,000 members. That puts it a long way behind the 2.2 million members claimed by the Communist dominated Confederation Generale du Travail. It still means, however, that in a country where fewer than one worker in four (it's one in three here) bothers to join a union, Maire has a loud voice.

The CFDT is usually described as being socialist, although Maire would be among the first to stress its independence. He owes his invitation to the TUC to the fact that his union is, like the TUC, a member of the European TUC while the CGT is excluded because of its Communist links.

Since the defeat of the left in the March elections Maire has spoken out increasingly loudly against political dominance of trade unions and has urged a return to what he considers are the more basic aims of trade unionism.

[More from Brighton tomorrow.]

■ Visitors to the "You and Your World" exhibition in Hamburg this week will discover that Northern Ireland is about more than marches and good intentions.

Together with the country's tourist board and the Department of Commerce, the Belfast Peace People have helped bring together the products of a number of small firms on one of the stands.

One of these firms is Emerald Crystal, a small glassware concern started by three young glasscutters who built their own furnace. The Peace People, who have the help of Peter MacLachlan who gave up running an engineering firm to work for them full-time, gave the firm £4,000—much of it from the Netherlands, Germany and Norway—to get started.

Emerald is now selling all it can make and providing work for 30 young people, including some school-leavers, in an area with 40 per cent unemployment.

West Germany's powerful trade unions should be pleased with themselves if imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

The country's employers' association has decided to retaliate against what it sees as one-sided opinion forming among workers by give-away trade union newspapers and magazines.

The employers complain that millions of their employees have been exposed for years to trade union publications that undermine the entrepreneur and the free market. Now the production and distribution of publications sympathetic to the employers' cause is to be stepped up.

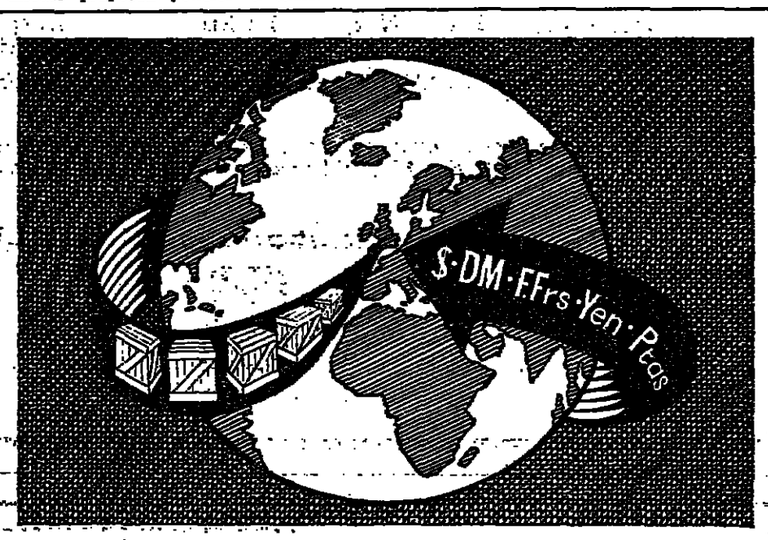
German workers, however, are by no means the most radical in Europe. A recent poll carried out for DGB, the trade union federation, suggests that most Germans have only a moderately favourable view of the unions.

The unions ended up with a reading of plus 1.5 on the "barometer" that rates their standing with the public on a scale between minus and plus five.

Despite, or perhaps because of the alleged flood of union propaganda, 52 per cent of employees and 46 per cent of union members said they should keep "entirely out of politics".

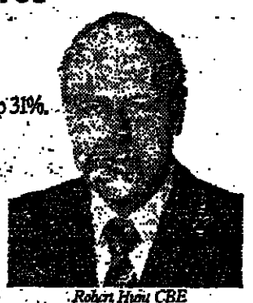
Pat Healy, The Times social services correspondent, was in Jerusalm for the recent International Conference on Social Welfare. On leaving the conference hall, she fell heavily, injuring her arm and hands. Although the mishap was seen by at least half-a-dozen professional dogooders not one of them offered help. To find her Good Samaritan she had to wait until she limped into her hotel, where a trainee receptionist refused to give her a room key until he had personally swabbed down her wounds.

Ross Davies



Exports up 57%. Turnover up 38%. Profits up 40%.

* The Aerospace Division is selling to manufacturers of over 200 aircraft. Orders up 54%.
* The Mining Division's range of new Shield Supports for coal mining is achieving worldwide acceptance. Turnover up 31%.
* The Industrial Division reports record sales of hydraulics and seals. Full order book, notably from overseas.
* The Electronics Division has made a significant first-time contribution to company profits.

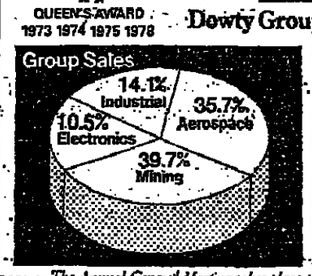


Robert Hunt CBE Chairman and Chief Executive

QUEEN'S AWARD 1973 1974 1975 1978

DOWTY

Dowty Group, Cheltenham, England.



RESULTS IN BRIEF	1977/78	1976/77
Turnover	£188,441,000	£136,308,000
Profit after interest but before tax	£25,038,000	£18,075,000
Profit after tax	£12,367,000	£8,851,000
Profit after tax per share	19.0p	15.6p
Dividend per share	4.5p	4.2p
Times covered by profit after tax	4.3	3.7

The Annual General Meeting takes place at the registered office, Arle Court, Cheltenham on Tuesday, 3rd October at 11.00a.m.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

What the South African gold industry is planning to spend

Johannesburg.—The gold mining industry is spending—and is planning to spend—R2,000m (about £1,190m), during the *next four or five years on developing* new mines and expanding the facilities of existing properties.

And one thing is certain the return on capital expenditure is not based on the high-flying estimates of the price for the metal made by some of the professional American "gold-bugs" in their extravagantly-phrased tipping sheets and newsletters.

The conservative attitude adopted by the mining houses was epitomized last week by Mr Denis Etheridge, the Anglo American Corp's gold executive, when he gave the following forecast for the gold price by the middle of next year:—

"A ninety per cent chance that it would be over $180;

"A sixty per cent chance that it would be over $200;

"A thirty per cent chance that it would be over $230.

This suggests that when the arithmetic is being done in the planning offices the tendency

Mining

is to look to a gold price well below bullion market expectations, to assume cost escalations that might be higher than has been the recent pattern and to have only one reasonable form factor—a secured base-price for uranium.

And the reason for this is that in most of the properties which are being developed, uranium figures quite prominently, with buyer-finance helping to support the cost-load.

Mr Harry Oppenheimer recently said that this current high rate of expenditure should start to tail-off from the beginning of the 1980s. By then the three new mines, Unisel, Deelkraal and Elandsrand, should be pouring their output into the gold pool and the older mines which are extending their facilities, such as Vaal Reefs, Free State Geduld, President Steyn and Free State Saaiplaas, should be topping up production. Not to mention the increased uranium production which will come from Randfontein, Harmony and, of course, Ergo.

But this list does not exhaust the industry's potentiality. The Union Corporation is



Mr Adrian Louw, chairman of Gold Fields, South Africa: A North Driefontein?

to go ahead with its Beisa Mine which is a uranium project with gold as a by-product, with a 100,000-tons-a-month proposition that will cost at least R200m. This is a brave venture decided upon only after extensive drilling and exploration over a wide area, 25 kilometres south of Welkom.

The southern area of the Orange Free State was reasonably well explored twenty years and more ago, but gold at $35 an ounce was the pay limit with uranium very much a side-issue. In the case of Beisa the projected future of the uranium market has given the spur and whatever the gold price might be when the mine comes into production in 1982 will literally be the gilt on the yellow cake.

It is well known here that Gold Fields of SA are very actively probing the area to the north of West Driefontein and East Driefontein and those who sniff around drills talk confidently about a North Driefontein to come.

But as usual, the house is tight-lipped—both about its drilling programme and the results. Talk, however, is that some reasonable values have been obtained.

And in the Klerksdorp area, it is believed that interest is being shown in farms adjoining Buffels: it is the uranium/gold combination which has whetted the geologist's interest.

From the point of view of the national economy, South Africa requires these new mines not only because gold and uranium will make a much-needed contribution to the anaemic balance of payments but also because labour-intensive mining means jobs for the exploding black population.

This labour is increasingly coming from South Africa itself rather than from the neighbouring states. An extension of intensive mining activity into the eighties might help to bring some respite to a beleaguered economy.

It's not only a question of creating new jobs but also of replacing those which become redundant as old mines die. Mr Etheridge brought this home last week when he reviewed what has happened to Welkom during the past eight years to a mining town which had been planned 25 years ago with a lifespan of some 30 years.

The mines are still in production—and some extensions are under way—but in eight years the tonnage milled has dropped by 17 per cent and the production of gold in Welkom has slid from 341 tons a year to 182 tons a year, only the higher gold price has made low grade propositions viable.

Mr Etheridge made the point because, as he said, with revenue as high as it is, there is a tendency to overlook the fact that production is falling. In 1971, revenue from the Welkom Mines was R316m. In 1977, it was R741m and this year it might even reach the one thousand million rands mark if the gold price stays up.

But the sobering fact is that costs and revenue are racing neck and neck. Revenue grew by 134 per cent during the eight years, while costs have gone up from R181m to R432m, or 138 per cent. And lagging behind are profits: 129 per cent higher than they were eight years ago.

The end-of-September quarterly reports will be interesting. They should give a clearer picture of cost-escalations than the other two quarters this year. They will include the new wage scales, the effects of the general sales tax and all those excreras which are bugging the mining industry. The only glimmer of hope is that the wholesale price index is still tilting downwards ever so slightly but downwards.

General Mining's half-yearly figures will be released next Friday. After last week's pleasing results from Union Corporation, Hollard Street bulls are gently sniffing the air.

Harold Fridjohn

A new way to look at stores groups

Brokers' views

It is often an illuminating exercise to examine company accounts in a new light, especially when, as in the case of value added statements, such *an approach may be a precursor* of statutory or professional accountancy requirements.

Messrs Chalres Knibbs, John Allen and Ray Lawler have added this form of examination to the ratios which already comprise Vickers da Costa's "Testing for Success" surveys.

They found that very few non-food stores groups passed the tests which such surveys already set—namely that they should have an unbroken growth record stretching back over five years and that they should have a minimum average ratio of retained cash flow to equity funds of 20 per cent. The reasons for the sector's poor performance are not hard to find, not least their high property element and the effects of successive credit squeezes.

So Vickers decided to take "the short logical step" from existing gross cash flow per employee studies to the whole concept of Value Added.

The brokers were critical of the various forms of such statements currently presented in annual reports and the "sales-cake" diagrams published in employee's reports.

So they analyzed 40 stores groups (excluding foods and those with a market capitalization of less than around £8m), subjected them to three "value added" tests and graded the results of a scale ranging from one to five.

For value added per employee and gross cash flow per employee the best performances would be accorded a score of one. Conversely, those companies with the highest level of remuneration as a proportion of value added (broadly defined as turnover less goods and services purchased externally) would be awarded a score of five.

In addition, Vickers used its traditional "Testing for Success" criteria where the five-year average retained cash flow/equity funds ratio level were marked on a one-to-five sliding scale and the five year trend of the same ratio and the five year pre-tax profit trend were marked on an order of merit one-to-five.

Thus there were six tests in all, and, on Vickers' penalty system, the best performers would have scored just six points and the worst would have amassed a blushing total of 30 marks.

Vickers decided to "use a study of the store companies to introduce this new piece of information as we are dealing with a fairly definitive and inter-related sector and one moreover where sales and profits depend to an above average extent on the efficiency of the employees".

The firm is convinced that "we are going to hear a great deal more about value added in the next year or so" and believes that its calculations "make possible some illuminating comparisons, which may provoke considerations of investment switches".

Are there any surprises in this inverse league table? It would astonish nobody, perhaps, to discover Burton sits at the bottom of the pile with 30 points and Mothercare tops the list with an aggregate of just six.

But holders of British Home Stores may be interested to learn that the group scored 17 while Marks & Spencer was awarded 9 marks. Other comparisons—Freemans scored 9 while Grattan and Empire scored 13 and 15 respectively, Ratners scored 8, H. Samuel scored 10 while James Walker scored 15.

With Allied Breweries' bid for J. Lyons now looking almost certain to go through, Phillips & Drew's latest circular on the drinks industry is timely. Analyst Eric Frankis points out that because of the relative weakness of Allied's share price and also that of Guinness, the sector as a whole has shown a marked relative decline over the past three months.

Poor summer weather and increasing concern about consumer spending next year have been key factors, but Mr Frankis is nonetheless looking for profits this summer to be 15-20 per cent up on last year. Thereafter he expects margins to be eroded until the next price rises early in 1979, but profits for the year should rise in line with the industrial average. In view of the recent weakness, he expects the sector's shares to show some relative strength in the coming months. In particular he thinks that Guinness, in spite of the disappointing interim, could now be cheap.

As far as the Allied bid for Lyons is concerned, Mr Frankis argues that it will mean some downgrading of Allied's earnings but that this might already be partly discounted. He questions whether Lyons is the right purchase for Allied, given the burden on management and the balance-sheet, but says that the actual terms look fair to both parties. P. & D. remain "firm holders" of Allied.

All eyes on ICI and BP interim statements

Following the uncertain drifting of the past five sessions, the week ahead in the stock market should provide some lively movement, particularly on Thursday when ICI and BP will be reporting half-time figures.

On the economics side, the week starts today with UK official reserves figures for August and the announcement of the second-quarter public-sector borrowing requirement, while tomorrow the banking figures to mid-August will be unveiled. On Wednesday, all eyes will be on the second-quarter balance of payments figures at which few in the City are hazarding a guess.

But Thursday belongs to companies. ICI, the bell weather of British industry, will influence leading stocks no matter whether the figures are good or bad. Against £168m last year, the market is generally anticipating a second-quarter pre-tax profit of £130m to £150m, though one analyst has put his estimate as high as £165m.

This week

On the oils pitch, the City will be looking for a good second-quarter showing from BP. A growing contribution from Fortes and the now-consolidated Sohio, added to a stock improvement on the back of the currency movement could boost profits to £125m, against £109m, though some are looking for as much as £150m.

In foods, Thursday is also red letter day for Cadbury Schweppes where forecasts for half-time figures centre on £20m, against a previous £18.7m. Projecting this to the year-end the group could turn in some £54m compared with £48.2m.

Earlier in the week, electricals will be attracting the interest. Plessey, will be lighting up first-quarter figures tomorrow and brokers Phillips & Drew anticipate a 7½ per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £11.5m this time.

A different seasonal split, combined with further problems at Garrard, will hamper growth and the share price could prove vulnerable if the group fails to make £11m.

BICC, reporting half-time figures the same day could show a 10 per cent improvement to £26m pre-tax and the market will be looking for an optimistic statement for the year-end.

Wednesday will see interest turning to the insurance sector where Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance will be unveiling interim statements.

Hit in the first quarter by bad weather, SA could show a downturn from £30.4m to £28m on the six months and this could have a dampening effect of shares, say brokers Laing & Cruickshank.

GRE, by contrast, is unlikely



Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes

to have been quite as e to the motor and p claims upturn and shou an improvement on last £26.3m to around £31m.

TODAY.—Interims: house Inv Tst., Garnar blair, Metal Closures, Docks and Harbour, Group, Revertex Chemica Scottish Eastern Inv. Finals: Cantors, Electric Ind Secs, Esperanza Trac Transport, Fitzwilton and of England Tst.

TOMORROW.—Interims: Blackwood Hldgs, Edwa Bas, Family Inv, Horizor lands, Morris and Blakey papers, Nurdin and Pe Trade Indemnity, Ofrex Plessey (first quarter), dent Financial and Wh ham (William). Finals: Prop, F. Copson, Decca, Ioma Inv, Saville Gordo Zetters Grp.

WEDNESDAY. — Inte Anglo American Inv Tst, Dewhirst, Executex Cl Guardian Royal Exc Assoc, Hepworth Ceram Ind Inv, Newbold and B Hldgs, Phoenix Assu Portals Hldgs, P and O S Navigation, Rotork, Ro Hotels, Sun Alliance and don Insurance, Travis Arnold and Wagon Fin Finals: Guinness Peat.

THURSDAY.—Interims: A Panels, British Petroleum, bury Schweppes, Collins liams) and Sons (Hi Richard Costain, Dunton shaw, Friedland Doggart, London and European Mole (M) and Son, Mi Crucible, Royal Bank of Ca (third quarter), Sharna Sharpe and Fisher and Woodward and Son. Fi Assam Inv, British Ele Traction.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Brit Robinson Bros (Ryders Gr and Joseph Shakesp Finals: Gray Elect.

Litton Industries' $90m loss but outlook brighter

Zurich.—Litton Industries' preliminary results for the year ended July 31, 1978, show that earnings from operations, before the effects of a fourth-quarter navy-claims settlement and currency adjustments, were $94.2m ($2.42 a share), a 51 per cent increase over a year ago. Sales showed an increase to $3,653.2m against $3,442.92m in the previous year.

After giving effect to an after-tax loss of $172.93m ($4.75 a share) due to the settlement agreement with the Navy and an unfavourable currency adjustment of $12.11m ($0.33 a share), the company recorded a net loss of $90.84m ($2.66 a share) for 1978.

This compares with net earnings of $55.9m ($1.37 a share) after an unfavourable currency adjustment of $6.31m ($0.17 a share) for the previous 12-month period.

Chairman Mr Charles B. Thornton said: "Litton's operations continue to improve. The resolution of our ship claims with the United States Navy is reflected in our year-end financial statement. Although it was difficult to accept an inequitable settlement on the LHA (General Purpose Assault) and DD (Destroyer) contracts.

Steel price helps cash flow at F. H. Tomki

The stability of the price steel, principal raw material nut and bolt to fasteners manufacturer, F. H. Tomkins, helping the group's cash flo chairman Mr Gerald Garn tells shareholders in the ann report.

Most divisions in the year April 30 attempted to provi for higher stock levels witho recourse to additional borrowing. The success of this evident in the balance she where net borrowings a shown to be down from £1.2 to £856,000, while the value stocks has increased by £1 to £6m.

Cement-Roadstone

INTERIM STATEMENT

	28 weeks to 12 July 1978	28 weeks to 13 July 1977	Increase %
Sales	£82.8m	£68.6m	+20.7%
Pre-tax Profit	£ 8.9m	£ 6.6m	+34.9%
Earnings per Share	6.06p	4.71p*	+28.7%
Dividend per Share (Net)	1.52p	1.17p (adjusted)	+29.9%

*Re-stated for 1978 bonus issue and change in Deferred Taxation policy.

Copies of the Interim Report may be obtained from the Secretary, P.O. Box 101, 19 Lower Pembroke Street, Dublin 2.

Cement-Roadstone Holdings Limited

Volvo recovers with 21 pc increase in first-half sales

Following a 1977 profits slump, Swedish car group Volvo has changed back into higher gear, boosting sales in the first half of this year by around 21 per cent to SKr9,114m (about £1,085m).

The devaluation of the Swedish kroner made Volvo cars much more competitive and car sales in most foreign markets have been stepped up with exports now accounting for some 77 per cent of sales against a previous 70 per cent. Growing order books on the truck and bus side also chipped in an increased contribution.

Income, after financial income and expenses, amounted SKr965m compared to SKr280m for the previous comparable perio while income as a percentage of sales, improved from 3.7 to 4.3.

International

Had group loans in foreign currency been adjusted to the exchange rates prevalent at June 30, 1978, a charge of SKr9m would have been made against income for the 12 months to that date, against a 1977 charge of SKr35m.

News of the increased car sales outside of Sweden—where market share dipped by 9 per cent—must come as a wlcome relief to the Norwegian Government which took a 40 per cent stake in the group earlier this year.

A new Swedish-Norwegian company is being formed, baked by some SKr750m of Norwegian cash, to develop and produce car components and set up an oil prospecting and drilling division.

It is known that Volvo—Sweden's largest private company—needed a considerable cash injection to develop a completely new line of cars and the surprise link with Norway followed a breakdown of talks with Sweden's other car and lorry maker Saab-Scania. There had been speculation, at the time, that Volvo was looking around for cooperation with a foreign car manufacturer.

An earlier attempt at dipping its toe into foreign acquisition waters, by taking a 75 per cent stak in Dutch small car manufacturer Daf, proved singularly unsuccessful and the Dutch Government was forced to bail it out last year.

R J Reynolds' capacity for takeovers

American tobacco, food, shipping and energy group R. J. Reynolds Inc expects to have about $1,000m in cash and borrowing capacity available for acquisitions over the next five years, according to president and chief executive, Mr J. Paul Stricht.

However, Mr Stricht refused to comment on the proposed $456m cash and paper purchase of Del Monte Corp, though it is thought that this would be financed out of this cash price.

BASF turnover

Frankfurt.—BASF expects business to pick up after the summer holiday period and turnover for the year should be *slightly higher than last year's* DM23,200m, the management board chairman, Herr Matthias Seefelder, reported.

He said the improvement noted in the second quarter continued in July and by the end of the month turnover equalled that of the first seven months of 1977. Herr Seefelder was addressing a press conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and the text of his speech was also released here.—Reuter.

Bridgewater Ests

In the first half of this year, pre-tax profits of Bridgewater Estates rose from £397,000 to £475,000. The board reports that the group continues to make progress, but points out that no meaningful comparison with the 1977 results can be made because of the events of that period—the unsuccessful take-over bid by Rothschild Investment Trust and the substantial land purchase at Thorley.

McKechnie Bros

McKechnie Brothers, the non-ferrous metals, chemicals and engineering group, has paid James H. Dennis £332,000 for an 80 per cent stake in La Cornubia. The consideration is subject to adjustment when the accounts for the year to August 31, become available, of which £250,000 has been paid on account. La Cornubia is incorporated and resident in France and is engaged in making copper sulphate and copper based fugicides at its works in Bordeaux.

Lon Intercontinental

London Intercontinental Trust is to receive a first distribution payment from the liquidators of hammered brokers Mitton, Bunker, Priest, before the year end. However, the amount and actual timing of the payment depends on recoveries which they anticipate receiving during October,

Stevin, Volker shares are suspended

Amsterdam. — Trading shares of Stevin Groep a Koninklijke Adriaan Volk Groep was suspended on Frid the Amsterdam Stock Exchan Association reported.

The companies are due make an announcement earlier proposals for a merg

Trading was suspended aft Volker rose 8 fl to 160 fl a Stevin 2.80 fl to 129.80 fl Thursday, a Stevin spokesm said.

In late June, when merg talks were first announced, t shares stood at 128 and 135 respectively.

The spokesman said no stat ment can be expected befo today, although the compan originally planned to make or during August.—Reuter.

Amev-Time

Utrecht.—NV Amev said i first-half results were help by the takeover of Time Hol ings Inc, with turnover risi 30 per cent, including t United States company and per cent excluding it.

First-half turnover rose 1,120m fl from 860m fl in t same 1977 period.

Amev said it expects full-ye 1978 profit to rise over 15 p cent from last year's 71.4m Previously, it said the increa should be about 15 per cent Reuter.

Mannesmann

Duesseldorf. — Mannesmann group earnings, external sa and production made "satisfa tory progress" in the first h of 1978, compared with t same 1977 period, though c tain hindrances in some s tors have not been overcom yet. In its works magazine, t company said profits were h particularly by lower deliveri and depressed earnings in t pipe sector, which could not fully offset by other, mo profitable divisions.—Reuter.

Fitch Lovell

- Mainstream operations span the principal sectors of the Food Industry—Manufacturing, Wholesale, Retailing and Poultry.
- AGM—The Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, WC2. 28th September 1978 at 12 noon.

Highlights 1977/78

From the Annual Report & Accounts for the year ended 29th April 1978.

- Sales—£501m, equivalent to an increase of 14%.
- Profit Attributable—£3.051m compared with £3.373m.
- Overall result—a creditable performance in a difficult trading year for the Food Industry but a temporary check on the Group's growth.
- Ordinary Dividend
  Recommended Final—2.81243p net
  Total for 1977/78 —4.09019p net
  increased by 10%
- Higher level of future capital expenditure supported by strengthened Balance Sheet.

Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Fitch Lovell Limited, 1 West Smithfield, London EC1A 9LA (01-248 6431)

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-'90	68½	67
All Pty Hldgs 9¼ Ln '92-97	75	74
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	61	61
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	62½	62½
Ass Bis 7¾ Deb '90-95	66	66
AS Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2003	21½	21½
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-85	81½	81
Do 6½ Deb '86-91	66½	65½
BICC 7¾ Deb '90-95	67½	67½
BLMC 6 '98-2003	38	37½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	51½	51½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	51½	49½
BOC Int 5¼ Deb '81-86	75	74½
Do 6 Tonnage 1988	87	87
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	61½	61½
Barclays Bank 8½ '90-95	72½	71½
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	68½	68
Bass Char 5¼ Ln '87-92	46½	46½
Do 7½ '92-97	62½	62½
Do 8½ Deb '87-92	70½	70½
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83	80	78½
Do 8½ Ln '84-04	72½	72
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	77	77
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	63	64
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	64	63½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	73½	73
Boots 8 Ln '78-83	80½	80½
Do 7½ '88-93	64½	64½
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	69	69
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	75½	75½
Brit Shoe 7 '80-85	80½	84½
Brooke-Bond 5¼ Ln 2005-08	40½	40½
Burman Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	82½	82½
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	58½	60½
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	66	65½
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2004	74½	74½
Cadbury-Schweppes 8½ Ln '94-2004	66½	66
Cals Patons 4¼ Ln 2000-07	36	36
Do 7½ '90-95	62	62½
Canvas 5¾ Ln 2004-09	30½	30½
Do 8 Ind Deb 80-84	68½	68½
Courtaulds 6½ '91-96	55½	55½
Do 7 '82-87	72½	72½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	66½	66½
Debenhams 9½ 2nd Deb '86-91	77½	77½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	60½	60½
Do 7½ Ln 2003-07	60½	60½
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	65	65
Dunlop 6¼ Deb '82-'90	53½	53½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	62½	62½
English Elect 6 Deb '80-85	74½	77½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	91½	91½
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb 84-89	66½	66½
Gallagher 6 Ln '83-86	77½	78½
GEC 7½ '87-92	63½	63½
Do 7½ '88-93	65½	65½
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	64	64
Glaxo 7½ '85-95	52½	52½
Glynwed 10½ Ln '94-99	81½	81½
GUS 6½ Ln	58½	58
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	71½	71½
Dn 8½ Ln '93-98	60½	67½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	60½	61
ICI 5½ '94-2004	45½	45½
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	67	67½
Do 8 '88-93	70	70½
Imperial Cp 4 Ln '78-83	72	72
IRC 7½ 3004-09	58½	58½
Initial Services 8½ Ln '88-93	68½	68½
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	62½	61½
Lamons 10½ Deb '94-99	82½	82½
Land Sec 8½ '92-97	70½	70½
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ Cnd '85-90	66½	66½
Lucas Ind 7½ '83-88	71½	71½
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	50½	50½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	86½	86
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	88½	88
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1995	78½	79½
Rank Hovis 5¾ Ln '76-81	83½	88½
Do 9½ Ln '83-88	66	65½
Reckitt & Col 9¼ Deb '83-90	69½	69½
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	64½	64½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	30½	30½
Sainsbury (J) 7½ Deb '87-92	67½	67½
Scot Newcastle 6½ Deb '78-83	76½	76½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	69½	69½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70½	69½
Smith (W. H.) 9¼ Ln '92-97	78½	78
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	81½	81½
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	69½	69½
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	65½	65½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '94-'99	55	55
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	66	66
Tilling 8½ Ln '88-93	72	72½
Tonsal 4½ Perp Deb	32	32
Do 7½ '85-90	69	69
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	72½	72½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	69½	69
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	71½	71½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	87½	87½
Unigate 6 Ln '91-96	53½	53½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	72	72
Unilever 6¼ Deb '88-93	73½	73½
Do 7½ '92-97	74½	74½
Watney 7½ Ln '94-99	59½	59½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	65½	63½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '93-98	60	61½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	63	60

CONVERTIBLES

Aawest N '89-94	157	157
AB Food 7½ '94-2004	105	105
BPB 7½ '89-94	134	137
Bowrths C. T. 1981	110	110
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	94½	94½
Britains 10½ '91-96	81	81½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	77	77
Guest Keen 6½ 1985	82	82
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	114	115
Lucas Ind 6½ 1980	125	128½
MEPC 5 '89-94	105	107
Midland Bank 7½ '85-90	83	83½
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	100	100
Romney Tst 4½ '75-98	100	100
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	270	275
Temple Bar 7½ 85-90	95	95

* Dividend.

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ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

eight report

l market y be akening ne

shortening of the trading with a Bank Holiday in nited Kingdom passed off unnoticed, particularly tanker market.

n there is some bunching rters or a rush at the end e previous week to clear nding commitments, but of either was seen last However, the dry-cargo t did start off busier than l, but quietened down as week progressed. All the speculation about the es of tanker-fixing follow- he hectic trading period weeks ago was replaced rm evidence of exactly way rates were going.

vitably, with much of the th gone, rate levels had d back, in fact, by some points.

h a drop was more than *brokers were expecting,* ially the more optimistic which had anticipated the *t remaining stable.* After otal lack of interest in s in the week before last ick-up last week was small ominated by cargoes for e.

French oil company, came into the market with a requirement for two s which was satisfied by *s of 275,000 tons reported* ed at worldscale 30, and scale 28.75 respectively.

s was seven and a half *s below the highest book*ade for a trip to Europe g the mini-boom of early st. This drop caused initial pointment among brokers se they felt there was strength in the market indicated by these rates.

e VLCC business that fol- d during the week which itely included a 220,000 er fixed by Elf and a 00 tonner booked by Total th at worldscale 30 level— ed to represent some lization in rate levels.

wever, with the small ne of fixing, no firm trend be discernible until next . Some optimism was being oted through the booking 180,000 tonner at world- 30.5 towards the end of week, which was interpre- y some to feel there was gree of *improvement* for rates ahead.

immediate outlook, how- is not bright, with little inquiry for tonnage.

roughout the remainder of market, there was little e, with the possible excep- of West Africa which saw iceable increase in fixing y. One thing the August boom did bring about was luction in the volume of p tonnage which, depend- on market performance the next few months, could to have a detrimental ence. The decrease is ated to be over 3m tons.

far as the dry-cargo mar- oes the stability of recent s is being maintained. e the Bank Holiday caused bunching of charters, this evened out with a quiet d half to the week.

owing transactions have relatively few in number large tonnage featuring gly, including a 70,000 er which secured $7.50. was exceptional as the age for vessels in the 55 to 00-ton range appeared to be *nd* $7 for a transatlantic ge. The going rate for 00 tonners was set at $6.50. n the United States Gulf/ n-route, some improvement also seen.

verall, there was a feeling the tone of the market may weakening slightly due to decline in the oil market.

e time sector remained thy, experiencing a good over of fixtures with the ese being among the most e.

David Robinson

Happier future forecast for sugar as disastrous season ends

"One of the worst years that we have on record" is the *summing-up of the 1977-78* sugar season, which finished last Thursday, by E. D. & F. Man, the London brokers.

The causes of such a catastrophic season go back to the boom years of 1974-76, they say. The huge expansion that fol*lowed the high prices coincided* with consumer resistance to those high prices "and the results are plain to see".

But, for the coming year, a much healthier outlook can be seen. Man's are sure that production will be sharply down in 1978-79 and *that world sugar* supplies will move to balance or deficit after a surplus of 7m tonnes raw value in the year ending August 31.

This would result from a forecast fall in production of more than 3m tonnes and a probable rise of 3.5m tonnes in consumption in 1978-79.

It will be the first time in eight years that production has declined from a preceding year. The reasons for the sudden change in trend include production controls in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and Australia and a reduction in long-term EEC availability.

The brokers say that the significance of the improving supply-demand position should not be unerestimated. "We believe that the improvement will have an influence on prices *on its own merit, but* that in combination with the International Sugar Agreement and its price control mechanisms, this influence may become very strong and accelerate the market's response to the improvements.

"We see the coming four months as being a period of upward movement in the market and we now see a price of 11 cents during 1979 as a serious possibility, and a far happier picture for the future than in the past season."

Man's estimate world production in 1978-79 at 90.30m

Commodities

tonnes against 93.58m in the last season. World cane production is forecast to fall to 54.50m tonnes from 57.22m and world *beet* to 35.80m from 36.37m tonnes.

EEC production is expected to total 11.43m tonnes against 12.16m. Leading EEC producers are esimated (in thousands of tonnes, raw value) as: France 3,700 against 4,257; West Germany 2,800 against 3,075; Italy 1,390 against 1,355; Netherlands 950 against 905 and the United Kingdom 1,050 against 1,033.

Cane estimates, on the same basis, include: Cuba 6,500 against 7,350; Dominican *Republic* 1,250 against 1,325; Mexico 2,950 against 2,880; United States mainland 1,590 against 1,510; Argentina 1,300 against 1,666; Brazil 7,650 against 8,757.

A 'hybrid' contract

Commenting on the London Metal Exchange's decision to introduce an aluminium contract from October 2, London traders Rayner-Harwill say that it is a hybrid sort of animal.

"If a camel is a horse designed by a committee, then LME aluminium is also something less than a thoroughbred. It in no way conforms to the free market, so its interchangability is not assured.

"Neither its lot size nor its quality specification matches that against which most trade business is done. But having *arrived it has already prompted* merchants to ponder its chances of survival and their prospects of profiting by it."

The quality, 99.5 per cent minimum A1 contract, will attract lesser known brands, say Rayner-Harwill, and will not be so readily accepted by consumers as the more popular 99.7 per cent and therefore its hedging role will immediately be less.

Again, most free market aluminium is traded in lots of 100 tonnes and multiples thereof and, if split, then in 20-tonne parcels, not 25 tonnes, as in the LME contract. United Kingdom free market material is normally sold on the basis of "delivered UK works" not "in warehouse". Interchangeability is therefore affected.

"The major western producers want no part of it, thereby restricting supplies, the role of the contract as a pricing mechanism, and cautioning consumers and merchants against putting producers' branded material into the ring."

But on the positive side, a fair chance is seen of 20,000 to 40,000 tonnes of metal being attracted in, giving the basis of a trading platform.

"That done, one could also see some higher grade material being offered for delivery on occasion. The producers themselves operate into the merchant trade and may be powerless to prevent a core of their metal accumulating.

"*Should the contract get off* to even a moderate start, then some unaligned producer might be tempted to price forward on its basis and some consumer with sufficient muscle, stipulate a part producer, part LME price in the aluminium market.

"More companies are becoming primary producers, more are falling under state ownership or direction; the raw material, bauxite, is already largely outside the control of the western primaries.

"Just as Inco lost nickel control and Amax may lose molybdenum, so the big six may well lose aluminium. The question of timing remains, but the opening shot has been fired and we believe it stands an even chance of scoring points."

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Sentinel's 88pc rise in premium income

In his annual statement to shareholders, Mr Charles Ettinger, chairman of The Sentinel Insurance Company, reports for the year ending March 31, 1978, an increase of 88 per cent *in premium income written,* compared with the previous year.

Mr Ettinger describes this as a very satisfactory year with a steady improvement in the volume of new business written. Asset values have increased and contributed to the growth in the company's investment reserve.

The proportion of assets invested in equities has increased and the rate of interest earned on the insurance fund was 12.64 per cent.

David Dixon (Leeds)

Another good year for woollen cloth manufacturer, David Dixon & Son (Leeds), is the forecast of new chairman, Mr H. Turpin, in the annual report and accounts. There is a sustained demand for products, and productivity is steadily being improved by the continuous introduction of new plant and machinery, he tells shareholders.

A note to the accounts shows that retiring chairman, Mr R. A. Palfreyman, has stepped up his share stake to 222,565 shares which equals 15.31 per cent of the equity.

Marshalls (Halifax)

Barring accidents, engineering group, Marshalls (Halifax) ought to turn in pre-tax profits materially ahead of last time's £2.16m at the year end. Chairman Mr David Marshall tells shareholders in the annual report that they will not be disappointed with the final result. Mr Marshall also hits out at the Government for the increasing legislative control it is putting *on* companies and the resultant institutionalisation of management. If this trend continues, initiative and enterprise will become subordinate skills to interpreting new rules and regulations, he forecasts.

Thomas Ryder

The first half of a £3m turnkey contract for the Ursus tractor factory in Poland has been completed by Thomas Ryder & Son, Bolton, a Whitecroft group company. It consists of a complete production line for the manufacture of hydraulic pump bodies. The second part of the contract is for the production of hydraulic lift covers, and is expected to be shipped to Poland in the late autumn. Both lines are part of a plan to modernize Poland's agricultural *industry through the* production of Massey-Ferguson tractors under licence.

Prices ease on higher US interest rates and weak $

Euromarkets

Expectations of higher United States interest rates, coupled with a weaker dollar on the foreign exchange market, caused Eurodollar prices to ease last week, reversing a firming trend that had taken hold a week earlier, writes *A.P.-Dow Jones.*

Prices began last week narrowly mixed, but edged down on Wednesday and Thursday, ending the week ¼ to ½ point below week-earlier levels.

Turnover was low as the summer season drew to a close and professional dealings continued to dominate the market.

The market's attention was riveted on movements in United States interest rates last week as the Federal Reserve apparently decided to further tighten credit and a bevy of United States banks rushed to raise their prime rates by a quarter-point to 9¼ per cent. Eurodollar deposit interest rates generally rose ⅛ to ¼ point on the week.

A week earlier the Eurobond market ignored a seemingly important United States monetary development when the "Fed" boosted the discount rate—the fee it charges on loans to member commercial banks—to 7¾ per cent from 7¼ per cent. The move was aimed at bolstering the dollar and reducing inflation.

Early in the week the "Fed" appeared to boost to at least 8 per cent from 8⅛ per cent its target interest rate for Federal funds, the uncommitted reserves bank lend to one *another.* It was the *second* increase in the funds target in August. Earlier, the "Fed" raised the rate to 8⅛ per cent from 7¾ per cent in an effort to bolster the dollar.

"The consensus among dealers is that 'Fed' funds still are moving up though no one is 'certain what the ceiling might be'", one dealer said. "You'd need a crystal ball to forecast future United States interest rates", he added.

Other short-term interest rates moved up early in the week. The average return to investors on 13-week Treasury bills rose to 7.323 per cent on Monday from 7.267 per cent a week earlier and was the highest level since December 2, 1974. The average return on the companion issue of 26-week bills rose to 7.55 per cent from 7.471 per cent at the previous sale and was the highest since the 7.564 per cent, also December 2, 1974.

The eurodollar sector was jolted in mid-week after the dollar dropped precipitously against the other major currencies in foreign exchange dealings in reaction to a dramatic widening of the United States trade deficit in July. The United States reported a $2,990m July trade deficit—the fourth largest ever and sharply wider than June's $1,600m gap.

A lot of potential eurodollar investors are "sitting on the sidelines until this dollar problem gets sorted out", one dealer said. He added that a continuing weakness of the United States fund probably will prevent new straight eurodollar issues from entering the market "for the time being." A thin eurodollar calendar, on the other hand, could make those issues already in the market look more attractive, he argued.

Another dealer said the dollar's plunge had caused professional traders to "markdown eurodollar issues". Retail interest was practically nonexistent throughout the week.

The prime rate increases, which began on Wednesday, were seen by some as a prelude to even higher rates. Some analysts in New York observed that a 9¼ per cent prime rate already is built into the "Fed's" target rate on Federal funds. A more pessimistic view was that the quarter-point increase to 9¼ per cent was the first of several increases that could lead to a 10 per cent fee by early next year.

The market was somewhat perplexed by the United States Federal Reserves' decision on Monday to eliminate a 4 per cent reserve requirement on foreign borrowings by memberbanks in order to trigger a repatriation of eurodollars.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

*7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000 8¼%.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Offer Price	Redptn Yld
US STRAIGHTS ($)		
Australia 7¾ 1984	95⅞	8.89
Australia 8¼ 1993	94¾	8.93
Aust Mining 9¼ 1992	99⅛	9.31
Arco 9½ 1985	100⅛	9.06
Arco 9¼ 1985	101	9.04
Barclays 8¼ 1992	95⅝	9.02
Bowater 9¼ 1990	99⅝	9.34
British Gas 9 1981	101	8.57
Citicorp 8¼ 1980	99⅛	8.73
Citicorp 7 1981	95⅝	8.67
CECA 8¼ 1997	93⅜	9.17
DSM 8¼ 1987	96⅜	8.86
EIB 8¼ 1988	96¼	9.06
EIB 8¼ 1995	96⅜	8.75
Eurofima 8¼ 1988	96⅞	9.02
Fisons 8¼ 1992	94	9.54
ICI 8¼ 1987	96⅜	8.98
INCO 9¼ 1984	96⅜	9.07
INCO 9 1992	98⅜	9.20
ITEL 9⅝ 1988	100⅜	9.65
IU O'Seas 8¼ 1987	96	9.01
Light Services 9 1982	98⅞	9.45
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1.2.92	98⅜	9.19
Midland Int 8¼ 1.9.92	97⅞	9.02
NCB 8 1.9.87	95⅞	8.86
Nat West 9 1.7.86	101⅞	8.77
NZ Forest Prod 9 15.3.86	100⅛	8.91
Norsk Hydro 7¾ 1.12.82	97⅞	8.38
Occidental 8¼ 15.1.83	97⅜	9.27
Occidental 8¼ 1.2.87	97⅝	9.32
Offshore Mining 8¼ 15.12.85	96⅜	8.96
Rank Hovis 9 15.8.92	95⅝	9.59
R. J. Reynolds 7¾ 18.11.82	97⅞	8.25
Shell 8¼ 1.2.90	95⅞	8.85
SNCF 8¼ 15.12.84	96⅜	8.95
Sparbanksernas 8¼ 15.1.88	97⅞	8.15
Sweden 7¼ 15.6.82	96⅜	8.72
Sweden 8¼ 15.6.87	96	8.91
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 15.3.87	96	8.58
Walter Kidde 8¼ 1.7.85	96⅜	9.20
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 8¼ 1984	95⅞	9.11
CCF 9.7.16 1985	100⅛	9.40
IBJ 8¼ 1985	99⅞	8.32
LTCB 8.7.16 1982	100⅛	9.37
OKB 9⅛ 1985	100⅛	9.35
Williams & Glyns 8 1/16 1984	99⅜	8.14
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Arco 9¼ 1982	98⅞	9.55
BNI-RT 8¼ 1983	97⅛	9.46
Ford 8¼ 1984	97⅛	9.05
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	97⅛	9.28
Rank 9½ 1992	99⅜	9.77
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98⅜	9.78
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6¼ 1984	103	5.88
ICI 6¼ 1987	103⅜	6.18
New Zealand 6¼ 1984	103⅜	5.52
Phryn 6¼ 1989	100⅜	6.19
Quebec Hydro 6½ 1987	101	6.35

US'S CONVERTIBLES	Offer Price	Conv Prem
American Express 4¼ 1987	83	42.50
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	117	-6.00
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	103	8.92
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	119	-1.50
Beecham 6¼ 1992	110⅜	-0.50
Borden 5 1992	99	8.83
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	76	8.40
Carnation 5 1988	77⅛	197.43
Dart 4¼ 1987	85	44.69
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	89⅞	50.41
Economic Labs 4¼ 1987	74	63.28
Firestone 5 1988	79⅞	65.69
Ford 5 1988	85	10.99
General Electric 4¼ 1987	80⅞	38.12
Gillette 4¼ 1987	78	98.37
Gould 5 1987	130	1.63
Gulf & Western 5 1988	90⅞	21.36
Harris 5 1992	213	1.98
Honeywell 6 1986	87	83.33
ICI 6¼ 1992	93⅞	2.45
INA 6 1997	90⅞	10.63
Inchcape 6¼ 1992	114	3.03
ITT 4¼ 1987	80	44.53
Jusco 6 1992	142⅞	-0.16
Komatsu 7¼ 1990	141⅞	-2.41
J. Ray McDermott 4¼ 1987	137	-0.20
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	105	106.43
Owen Illinois 4¼ 1987	121	.30
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	77	76.34
Revlon 4¼ 1987	141	0.55
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	87	30.73
Sandvik 6¼ 1988	118	17.14
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1987	99	15.67
Squibb 4¼ 1987	84	85.89
Texaco 4¼ 1988	79	44.07
Texas Int. Airlines 7¼ 1993	105	9.81
Toshiba 6¼ 1992	136⅞	-1.30
Tyco 8¼ 1988	107⅞	16.43
Union Carbide 4¼ 1982	90⅞	30.82
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	81⅞	36.63
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1988	78	67.68
Xerox 5 1988	77	120.41

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities Limited.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
3,300	Airsprung Ord	66	—	5.4	8.3	8.7
470	Airsprung 18½% CULS	188	+8	18.5	9.8	—
1,100	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	3.6	8.1	8.0
5,499	Bardon Hill	180	—	12.0	6.7	9.8
3,625	Deborah Ord	135	+3	5.6	4.1	8.4
472	Deborah 17½% CULS	236	+3	17.5	7.4	—
18,636	Frederick Parker	129	+2	12.4	9.6	5.1
3,130	George Blair	147xd	−1	15.0	10.2	5.5
1,350	Jackson Group	54	−1	5.0	9.2	6.3
15,458	James Burrough	112	−4	6.5	5.8	10.4
3,162	Robert Jenkins	310	—	29.7	9.6	5.1
4,273	Twinlock Ord	20	+1	—	—	17.9
2,102	Twinlock 12% ULS	77	—	12.0	15.6	—
3,482	Unilock Holdings	80	—	7.4	9.3	8.6
7,580	Walter Alexander	120	+3	5.4	8.3	8.7

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 496.0−15.4(3.0%)

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
Authorized Unit Trusts					
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

• Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (9) Sep 6, (10) Sep 20, (14) Oct 2, (15) Sep 6, (16) Sep 12, (20) Sep 12, (20) 25th of month, (22) 2nd Thursday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 16th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov, (34) Last working day of month, (35) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (38) 3rd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.

SURVEYORS VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE
HB Healey & Baker
Established 1820 in London
29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-629 9292
CITY OF LONDON 118 OLD BROAD STREET LONDON EC2N 1AR
ASSOCIATED OFFICES PARIS BRUSSELS AMSTERDAM & JERSEY

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End, Sept 15. § Contango Day, Sept 18. Settlement Day, Sept 26

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
1200m	Treas 11¼%	1979	101⅝		11.337	8.378
600m	Treas 3%	1979	95¾		3.137	7.492
275m	Elec 4¼%	1974-79	95¾		4.433	8.414
1200m	Treas 10½%	1979	100⅝		10.435	8.849
250m	Elec 3½%	1976-79	95¼		3.674	7.720
1000m	Treas Cnv 9%	1980	98⅞		9.102	9.850
1100m	Treas 9½%	1980	98¾		9.626	10.149
281m	Treas 3½%	1977-80	89½		3.743	7.478
400m	Fund 5¼%	1978-80	95¼		5.615	9.267
300m	Exch 13%	1980	103⅞		12.567	11.180
600m	Treas 11½%	1981	100⅝		11.450	11.243
483m	Treas 3½%	1979-81	89½		3.912	8.326
824m	Treas 9¾%	1981	96⅝		10.076	11.256
500m	Exch 8¼%	1981	93¼		8.847	11.140
300m	Exch 9½%	1981	95⅞		9.950	11.409
600m	Exch 3%	1981	86		3.488	8.445
400m	Exch 12¾%	1981	103⅝		12.353	11.501
361m	Treas 8¼%	1980-82	92¾		9.152	11.070
400m	Treas 3%	1982	84½		3.549	8.208
400m	Treas 14%	1982	107⅞		13.052	11.467
800m	Treas 8¾%	1982	90½		9.092	11.262
1600m	Exch 9¾%	1982	97⅞		10.027	11.718
500m	Exch 8¾%	1982	90⅞		9.687	11.840
600m	Exch 3%	1983	81⅝		3.673	7.950
600m	Treas 12%	1983	101⅝		11.846	11.636
200m	Treas 9¾%	1983	91		10.165	11.723
800m	Exch 10%	1983	94¾		10.774	11.871
200m	Fund 5½%	1982-84	88		6.690	9.839
400m	Treas 8¼%	1984-86	86⅝		9.727	10.951
550m	Fund 6½%	1985-87	80¾		8.347	10.446
500m	Treas 7¾%	1985-88	81½		9.614	11.115
2052m	Trans 3%	1978-88	64¼		4.717	8.884
602m	Treas 5%	1986-89	67¾		7.386	10.192
600m	Treas 13%	1990	105⅝		12.484	12.318
600m	Treas 8¼%	1987-90	81⅝		10.375	11.455
800m	Treas 11¾%	1991	97⅝		12.283	12.434
400m	Fund 5¾%	1987-91	64⅝		8.814	10.898
600m	Treas 12¾%	1992	102⅝		12.600	12.880
600m	Treas 10%	1992	85⅞		11.698	12.218
800m	Exch 13¼%	1992	96⅞		12.483	12.534
2100m	Treas 12½%	1993	101⅞		12.391	12.600
600m	Fund 6%	1993	61¾		9.670	11.312
1250m	Treas 13¾%	1993	110⅞		12.818	12.767
400m	Treas 14½%	1994	111⅛		12.998	12.779
2000m	Exch 12½%	1994	98¾		12.640	12.663
800m	Treas 9%	1994	81⅛		11.464	12.053
1000m	Treas 12¼%	1995	97⅝		12.518	12.592
274m	Gas 3%	1990-95	48⅞		6.586	9.722
300m	Exch 10¼%	1995	86⅝		12.046	12.373
900m	Treas 12¾%	1995	104⅜		12.679	12.656
600m	Treas 9%	1992-96	77⅞		11.597	12.116
1350m	Treas 15¼%	1996	121		13.173	12.948
800m	Exch 13¼%	1996	107⅛		12.782	12.718
41m	Rdmpin 3%	1986-96	43⅝		6.823	9.883
2500m	Treas 13¼%	1997	105⅛		12.786	12.721
900m	Exch 10½%	1997	89⅛		12.235	12.473
800m	Treas 8¾%	1997	75		11.680	12.164
1000m	Treas 6¾%	1995-98	63⅞		11.068	11.920
1100m	Treas 15½%	1998	117¾		13.101	12.927
800m	Exch 12%	1998	96⅝		12.603	12.654
600m	Treas 9½%	1999	80⅞		11.962	12.265
800m	Treas 10½%	1999	85⅜		12.300	12.462
443m	Fund 3½%	1999-04	38⅝		9.690	10.991
600m	Treas 8%	2002-06	68⅝		11.888	12.097
1000m	Treas 5½%	2008-12	47		11.682	11.949
600m	Treas 7¾%	2012-15	63⅝		12.060	12.144
1000m	Exch 12%	2013-17	97¼		12.610	12.631
363m	Consols 4%		33¾		12.553	..
1900m	War Ln 3½%		31½		11.492	..
236m	Conv 3½%		34½		10.073	..
58m	Treas 3%		23¾		12.502	..
276m	Consols 2½%		20⅝		12.143	..
482m	Treas 2½%	Aft 75	19⅝		12.544	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

			Price	Ch'ge	Int.	Red.
32m	Aust 5½%	77-80	94¼	−⅛	5.886	11.608
30m	Aust 5½%	81-82	83⅝		6.853	12.500
10m	Aust 6%	81-83	80¼		7.613	11.316
14m	Aust 7%	79-81	88⅛	−⅛	7.929	11.771
——	Chilean Mixed		90		..	..
8m	E Africa 5½%	77-83	74		7.897	13.700
——	German 4½%	1930	400		..	..
——	Hungary 4½%	1924	48		..	..
——	Ireland 7½%	81-83	83¼		..	..
3m	Jamaica 7½%	77-79	98		7.983	11.502
——	Japan Ass 4%	1910	380	−5	..	..
——	Japan 6%	83-88	72		..	..
4m	Kenya 5%	78-82	78		6.566	14.083
7m	Malaya 7¾%	78-82	87		8.639	11.864
12m	N Z 6%	76-80	93½		6.417	10.904
14m	N Z 7½%	88-92	66½		11.881	12.820
12m	N Z 7¾%	83-86	82⅞		9.362	11.251
3m	N Rhd 6%	78-81	88		6.878	12.366
1m	Nyasa 6%	78-81	88		6.878	12.366
——	Peru 6%	Ass	145	+5	..	..
5m	S Africa 9½%	79-81	98⅞		..	..
20m	S Rhd 2½%	65-70	51		..	..
8m	S Rhd 4½%	87-92	37		..	..
5m	S Rhd 6%	78-81	75		..	..
——	Spanish 4%		45		..	..
4m	Tang 5½%	78-82	79		7.273	13.498
——	Uruguay 3½%		96½		..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

			Price	Ch'ge	Int.	Red.
26m	L C C 3%	1920	23¼		12.946	..
35m	L C C 5%	80-83	80⅞	+⅛	6.208	10.453
35m	L C C 5½%	82-84	81⅞		6.319	10.616
30m	L C C 5½%	85-87	70⅜		6.956	10.347
25m	L C C 6¾%	88-90	70		7.889	11.273
20m	L C C 6%	76-79	96⅞		6.223	9.952
20m	L C C 6½%	85-90	65¼		10.019	11.986
40m	G L C 6½%	90-92	64¼		10.541	12.293
75m	G L C 9¾%	80-82	92		10.317	11.999
75m	G L C 12½%	1982	100⅞		12.398	12.211
100m	G L C 12½%	1983	100⅞	−1	12.428	12.343
16m	C of L 6¾%	80-82	84½		7.682	11.571
17m	Ag Mt 7½%	81-84	81⅞		9.475	12.117
20m	Ag Mt 7½%	91-93	66		11.891	12.874
12m	Ag Mt 6¾%	85-90	63⅞		10.431	12.614
10m	Belfast 6½%	77-80	89⅝		7.259	12.090
8m	Brighton 6¾%	76-79	97¾		6.646	10.077
15m	Camden 6½%	77-79	98⅛		6.602	9.343
15m	Croydon 6¾%	78-81	86⅛		7.834	12.009
10m	Edin 6½%	77-79	98⅝		6.588	9.571
20m	Glasgow 9¼%	80-82	92⅜		10.016	11.644
30m	Liverpl 13½%	1981	103⅛		13.030	12.008
27m	Met Water B 3%	34-03	27¼		10.722	12.458
15m	N I 6½%	79-80	92⅛		7.022	12.740
20m	N I 7%	82-84	75		9.215	13.132
5m	N I Elec 6½%	81-83	81⅛		7.945	11.853
5m	Sthend 5½%	77-79	97⅛		5.330	10.489
10m	Swark 6½%	83-86	78		14.580	10.632
12m	Surrey 6%	78-80	93¼		6.437	10.870

Capitalization / Company / Price last Friday / Ch'ge on week / Gross div pence / Yld % / P/E

Investment Dollar Premium 98¼% (86%)
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7686.

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
2,172.5m	Bayer	£51	−1½	158	3.1	21.8
——	Commerzbank	£16¾		..	2.7	18.2
397.4m	Cp Fn Paris	£30	+½	156	5.2	9.8
478.9m	EBES	£52	−1	301	5.8	..
584.2m	Ericsson	£22¾	−1½	59.1	2.6	29.0
——	Finsider	13	+1	..	..	..
70.6m	Granges	£9¾	−1¼	..	..	..
——	Hoechst	500	−2	15.8	3.2	16.1
——	Montecatini E.	16	+1	..	..	..
——	Robeco Ii.5	806	−19	29.3	5.0	34.0
822.1m	Rolinco Subd fl 5	480	−12	..	..	61.9
34.5m	Snia Viscosa	80	−5	..	..	..
——	Volkswagen	£95	−3¾	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
248.4m	Brascan	£16⅞	−⅛	60.5	5.8	3.5
——	BP Canada	£11¼	−¼	..	..	..
1,025.6m	Can Pac Ord	£14⅝	−⅛	47.9	3.3	9.3
342.4m	El Paso	£13	−⅛	41.5	3.2	24.4
——	Exxon Corp	£35⅜	−1¼	..	..	..
372.7m	Fluor	£25	−⅛	83.7	2.3	12.0
——	Hollinger	£26½	−⅜	..	..	..
312.5m	Hud Bay Oil	£26	−2¼	..	..	..
——	Husky Oil	£20⅛	−⅛	..	..	..
477.2m	INCO	£11⅞	−1⅛	51.7	4.4	18.0
251.0m	IU Int	£8⅝	−⅛	47.8	5.5	9.1
509.4m	Kaiser Alum	£29⅛	−⅝	87.7	3.4	..
139.1m	Masser-Ferg	£7⅛	−⅛	56.1	7.6	13.1
716.0m	Norton Simon	£13⅛	−⅜	47.9	3.4	11.4
——	Pacific Petrol	£24⅝	−1⅛	..	..	..
——	Pan Canadian	£27⅝	−2⅛	..	..	..
——	Steep Rock	225	−25	..	..	..
——	Trans Can P.	£10⅝	−⅛	..	..	..
——	US Steel	£15⅝	−1⅛	..	..	..
23.7m	White Pass	225	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
230.4m	Zapata Corp	£11⅛	−1⅛	15.7	1.3	35.3

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
12.5m	Alexs Discount	256	−10	21.7	8.4	5.9
2,266,000	Allen H & Ross	315	−5	30.3	9.6	7.0
130.4m	Allied Irish	217	+6	11.4	5.2	5.2
10.7m	Arb-Latham	155	..	16.3	9.7	10.0
293.0m	ANZ Grp	289	+1	10.9	3.8	9.7
2,345.0m	Bank America	£20⅛	−1¼	57.0	2.8	13.9
133.4m	Bk of Ireland	403	−7	22.7	5.6	5.5
196.0m	Bk Leumi Israel	18	..	0.4	2.5	11.2
3,000,000	Bk Leumi UK	150	..	11.2	7.4	13.4
386.6m	Bk of NSW	570	−10	19.3	3.4	12.3
90.3m	Bk of Scotland	298	−3	16.5	5.5	7.2
295.0m	Bnks Tst NY	£27⅞	−1⅛	161	5.9	10.1
685.4m	Barclays Bank	343	−12	20.1b	5.9	5.9
13.0m	Brown Shipley	238	..	14.1	5.9	7.7
12.1m	Cater Ryder	290	+2	26.6	9.2	..
569.4m	Chase Man	£24	−1⅛	114	4.7	11.6
2,453.3m	Citicorp	£19	−1½	61.8	3.2	11.5
11.7m	Clive Discount	78	−2	7.0	9.0	8.9
243.4m	Com Bk of Aust	214	+1	9.4	4.4	10.1
70.9m	Com Bk of Syd	165	−5	7.6	4.6	..
715.1m	CC De France	£20	−1⅛	98.0	4.8	14.2
3,663,000	First Nat Fin	3	..	..	..	..
3,536,000	Fraser Ans	10½	+½	..	..	..
27.5m	Gerrard & Nat	186	−4	19.4	6.7	4.9
10.2m	Gibbs A.	53	..	3.3	6.3	22.7
6,125,000	Gillett Bros	225	−2	23.2	10.3	5.6
45.9m	Grindlays Hldgs	135	−2	4.7	3.1	4.6
52.6m	Guinness Peat	233	−2	16.2	6.4	12.6
8,600,000	Hambros £10	277	..	14.6	8.6	..
32.0m	Do Ord	186	−2	14.6	7.7	8.2
61.3m	Hill Samuel	96	−3	7.4	7.7	9.3
1,310.3m	Hong K & Shang	327	−6	7.8b	2.4	22.5
7,650,000	Jessel Toynbee	58	−4	5.0	8.5	..
8,320,000	Joseph L.	210	..	12.0	5.7	20.4
24.1m	Keyser Ullmann	47	−2	1.0	2.2	6.3
3,400,000	King & Shaxson	60	−2	5.2	8.7	4.6
56.9m	Kleinwort Ben	106	..	6.2	5.9	7.7
482.5m	Lloyds Bank	280	−6	14.5	5.6	5.2
34.0m	Mercury Secs	125	−4	5.7	4.6	6.6
573.5m	Midland	357	−7	22.4	6.3	5.3
21.5m	Minster Assets	63	+1	3.3	8.5	5.6
234.3m	Nat of Aust	229	+4	9.3	4.1	9.1
373.0m	Nat Com Bk Grp	77	−1	4.2	5.4	5.1
615.1m	Nat W'minster	272	−4	18.2	6.7	5.6
35.3m	Ottoman	£51	−1	290	5.8	11.7
5,039,000	Rea Bros	55	..	2.5	4.5	11.0
765.3m	Royal of Can	£21	−1⅛	71.8	3.4	21.4
33.5m	Schroders	430	..	17.3	4.0	8.8
3,060,000	Seccombe Mar	220	..	20.2	9.2	10.1
3,840,000	Smith St Aubyn	80	−2	7.6	9.5	..
299.2m	Standard Chart	433	−3	28.6	6.6	3.5
32.0m	Union Discount	370	−10	24.0	7.8	5.2
4,790,000	Wintrust	68	..	4.6	6.8	17.3

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
459.3m	Allied	83½	−1	6.7	8.0	11.5
449.0m	Bass Charrgton	163	−5	7.6	4.7	10.8
4,463,000	Belhaven Grp	48	−2	..	..	..
89.0m	Bell A.	268	−15	7.4	2.7	10.7
23.3m	Boddingtons	104	−2	4.0	3.8	16.1
20.6m	Brown M.	122	−6	6.1	5.0	14.3
13.6m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	134	−1	4.9	3.6	7.0
7,245,000	Burtonwood	170	..	5.2	3.1	10.1
32.0m	C of Ldn Dfd	67	..	4.6b	6.9	23.1
7,137,000	Devenish	194	..	9.1	4.7	10.2
697.2m	Distillers	192	−8	11.0	5.7	8.0
67.2m	Greenall	130	−3	4.2	3.2	13.1
20.8m	Greene King	300	−2	12.1	4.0	14.6
139.8m	Guinness	155	−8	11.0	7.1	7.3
7,290,000	Hardys & H'sons	132	..	10.9	6.0	12.3
36.8m	Highland	144	−5	4.4	3.0	21.5
29.0m	Invergordon	144	−5	2.5	1.8	13.3
38.1m	Irish Distillers	166	−2	6.1	3.7	11.3
19.8m	Marston	77	−1	2.9	3.7	9.6
183.0m	Scot & Newcastle	69½	−2	5.2	7.0	8.9
624.8m	Seagram	£17⅝	−1⅛	41.9	2.4	13.0
182.0m	SA Breweries	82½	−1	7.0	8.5	4.4
4,968,000	Tomatin	129	−1	4.5	3.5	16.0
34.1m	Vaux	122	−3	6.1	5.0	12.7
207.1m	Whitbread 'A'	94½	−3½	6.0	6.2	6.1
10.6m	Do B	95	−3	6.0	6.1	2.8
19.3m	Whitbread Inv	82	−2	6.1	6.7	22.3
36.1m	Wolverhampton	236	..	9.2	4.1	13.2

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
15.3m	AAH	110	+1	9.3	8.5	7.8
800,000	AC Cars	40	..	1.4	3.6	3.4
10.3m	AGB Research	129	−6	5.5	4.0	14.9
88.4m	APV Hldgs	240	−10	8.7	3.6	8.9
17.9m	Aaronson Bros	78	−3	5.8	7.6	7.1
2,112,000	Acrow	132	..	3.8	2.8	12.3
55.6m	Do A	100	−3	3.8	3.8	9.3
8,264,000	Adda Int	48½	−1½	1.0	2.2	8.6
25.0m	Adwest Group	282	−5	18.2	5.2	8.1
1,440,000	Aeron't & Gen	90	+5	3.9	4.3	10.2
13.7m	Airfix Ind	58	−2	4.9	9.2	5.0
——	Akzo	£21½	−⅛	..	..	..
225.6m	Albright & W	192	..	..	..	12.5
71.7m	Alcan Ord	182	−1	16.0h	8.3	5.1
8,760,000	Do 10½%	£84⅝	+½	1050	12.4	..
16.0m	Do 9% Cnv	£150	..	900	6.0	..
15.5m	Alginate Ind	285	−15	21.2	7.4	8.3
10.2m	Allds E. Balfour	52	−2	6.6	12.6	9.5
1,607,000	Allen W. G.	54	−2	4.3	7.9	4.3
33.0m	Allied Colloids	76	−5	2.6	3.4	14.1
6,465,000	Allied Insulators	62	−4	6.5	10.5	4.7
1,550,000	Allied Plant	15½	−1	1.1	6.9	6.6
6,117,000	Alpine Hldgs	75	−1½	3.6	5.0	10.3
21.1m	Amal Metal	337	−15	24.7	7.3	13.7
21.5m	Amal Power	157	−2	8.0	5.1	4.2
5,330,000	Amber Day	44	−3½	3.0	6.9	4.3
730,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	26	..	0.8	3.0	4.8
2,192,000	Anchor Chem	77	−2	6.3	8.1	5.9
25.2m	Anderson Strath	68½	−1½	4.0	5.9	7.7
7,218,000	Anglia TV 'A'	85	−4	6.7	7.8	5.9
150.4m	Anglo Amer Ind	340	−16	42.2	7.5	6.6
932,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	..	..	..	..
7,437,000	Appleyard	92	−4	9.5a	10.2	7.5
8,549,000	Aquascutum 'A'	51	−½	2.3	4.5	10.7
4,811,000	Arlington Mtr	117	−5	11.7	10.0	4.6
14.5m	Armitage Shanks	71	−2½	6.5	9.2	12.4
30.2m	Armst Equip	61	−3	3.2	5.3	10.4
38.0m	Ass Biscuit	77	−4	4.9	6.2	5.2
8,350,000	Ass Book	250	−7	6.1	2.4	8.3
257.1m	Ass Brit Food	72	−2	3.5	4.9	7.4
118.0m	Ass Engineer	133	−3½	7.9	6.5	6.4
7,305,000	Ass Fisheries	41	−2	..	..	..
16.7m	Ass Leisure	64	−2½	4.6	7.1	6.2
33.3m	Ass News	182	−9	8.7	4.8	8.1
6,764,000	Ass Paper	60	−1	4.4	7.6	6.4
60.4m	Ass Tel 'A'	117	−7	10.0	8.6	7.0
698,000	Ass Tooling	40	+1	3.9	9.7	14.5
2,339,000	Astbury & Mdley	58	..	1.8	3.0	6.5
1,606,000	Atkins Bros	53	..	5.6	10.5	5.9
2,217,000	Audiotronic	19	−2	0.3	1.4	4.7
7,859,000	Ault & Wiborg	40	..	3.1	7.7	8.1
16.9m	Aurora Hldgs	93	−5	8.0	8.6	4.3
1,081,000	Austin E.	102	..	8.8	8.7	4.8
43.3m	Automotive Pd	77	−3	2.2	2.8	8.0
9,250,000	Avana Grp	45¾	−1½	1.7	3.6	8.3
68.2m	Averys	185	−3	8.8	4.8	10.8
14.0m	Avon Rubber	212	−6	14.1	6.6	3.1
1,062.9m	B.A.T. Ind	316	−18	22.6	7.1	5.7
72.6m	Do Dfd	278	−17	..	..	..
27.3m	BBA Grp	60	−1	3.8	6.3	6.1
162.0m	BET Dfd	111	−1	8.1	7.3	5.3
183.0m	BICC	123	..	10.7	8.7	10.5
231.0m	BL Ltd	20	−3	..	..	..
229.6m	BOC Int	68	−1	5.3	7.8	4.9
105.5m	BPB Ind	240	−12	11.6	4.8	5.3
706,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	57	..	4.3n	7.6	7.0
26.9m	BSG Int	41	−1	3.2	7.9	3.9
39.1m	BSR Ltd	100	−4	7.2	7.2	6.7
205.5m	BTR Ltd	340	+5	16.7	4.9	11.4
125.3m	Babcock & W	135	−3	8.0	5.8	6.8
1,240,000	Baggeridge Brk	31	−3	3.5	11.4	9.5
2,708,000	Bailey C.H. Ord	5½	−¼	0.3	5.4	45.2
90.5m	Baird W.	185	−1	14.1	7.6	6.1
27.4m	Baker Perkins	116	−1	6.5	5.6	3.9
5,317,000	Bambergers	55	−3	4.9	8.9	3.7
9,424,000	Bambers Stores	119	−7	2.3	1.9	8.9
9,913,000	Barker & Dobson	14½	−1½	..	..	41.0
250.8m	Barlow Rand	242	−1	17.7	7.3	4.7
1,329,000	Barr & Wallace	132	−1	5.6	4.3	4.6
3,769,000	Do A	136	−3	5.6	4.4	4.3
39.4m	Barratt Devs	112	−6	12.2	10.9	5.2
6,934,000	Barrow Hepbn	30	−2	2.3b	7.6	5.8
12.5m	Barton & Sons	69	−2	4.1	6.0	7.1
16.4m	Bassett G.	137	−4	8.6	6.3	6.9
10.7m	Bath & P'land	71	−6	5.2	7.3	4.1
2,951,000	Beales J.	77	+2	4.4	5.7	3.3
8,199,000	Beatson Clark	193	−1	7.8	4.0	5.1
1,759,000	Beauford Grp	34	..	3.1	9.4	9.0
7,843,000	Beckman A.	77	..	7.4	9.6	8.3
1,026.5m	Beecham Grp	709	−14	26.8	4.0	12.6
34.6m	Bejam Grp	64	−2	2.3	3.6	7.9
8,315,000	Bemrose Corp	74	+1	5.8	7.8	9.5
4,359,000	Benn Bros	68	−2	3.6	5.3	10.7
104.1m	Berec Grp	156	−6	6.5	4.2	7.1
130.6m	Berisf'd S & W	161	+4	6.5	4.0	5.8
2,511,000	Berisfords	73	+2	3.8	6.1	5.2
1,462,000	Best & May	65	..	4.7	7.2	7.6
22.4m	Bestobell	171	−2	14.3	8.4	7.7
9,150,000	Bett Bros	61	..	2.7	4.4	9.5
20.3m	Bibby J.	291	−7	10.7	4.2	6.8
2,912,000	Bifurcated Eng	52	..	4.3	8.2	5.2
1,860,000	Birm'gham Mint	98	+2	7.4	7.9	6.1
16.9m	Black & Edg'tn	114	..	6.5	5.8	13.9
30.4m	Blackwd Hodge	70	+1	3.4b	4.9	7.6
1,960,000	Blackwood Mt	24½	−1½	..	..	14.1
13.3m	Blagden & N	230	−10	16.2	7.3	10.7
232.6m	Blue Circle Ind	257	−2	14.7	5.1	7.1
5,350,000	Blundell Perm	84	−3	4.8	5.7	8.2
4,268,000	Boardman K. O.	20	+1½	1.7	8.3	5.1
2,580,000	Bodycote	71	−2	3.4	4.8	6.9
2,520,000	Bonser Eng	42	+1	2.2	5.2	13.1
82.4m	Booker McCon	265	−15	10.7	4.0	7.7
6,758,000	B'sey & Hwkes	173	−4	7.7	4.4	7.0
7,272,000	Boot H.	137	−3	13.9	10.2	7.0
780.6m	Boots	222	−6	9.1	4.1	15.7
25.2m	Borthwick T.	58	−1	9.4	16.6	7.7
3,495,000	Boulton W.	17	..	1.7	10.1	6.9
285.0m	Bowater Corp	190	+1	14.7	7.4	9.1
21.2m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	63	−1½	2.5a	3.9	7.5
3,263,000	Braby Leslie	82	−1	6.7	8.2	4.1
325,000	Brady Ind	54	−4	5.3	9.8	..
1,641,000	Do A	34	−1	5.3	9.8	10.2
4,916,000	Braham Millar	43	..	2.4	5.7	5.5
2,400,000	Braid Grp	40	..	2.2	5.4	6.0
3,240,000	Braithwaite	120	−5	6.5	5.4	6.7
24.8m	Brammer H.	170	+3	6.4	3.7	11.1
3,091,000	Bremner	56	..	7.0	12.4	14.1
19.2m	Brent Chem Int	204	..	4.7	2.3	17.1
4,360,000	Brent Walker	85	−1	3.9	2.9	27.6
7,492,000	Brickhouse Dud	50	−2	3.6	7.1	7.6
57.0m	Bridon	105	−3	9.3	8.9	10.4
3,223,000	Bright J. Grp	36½	−½	3.7	12.0	10.4
6,197,000	Brit Car Auctn	46	..	3.8b	8.2	11.3
205.0m	Brit Home Strs	200	−10	9.5	4.8	16.2
15.6m	Brit Printing	52	−2	4.8	9.3	4.7
9,486,000	Brit Sim Spec	92	−1	7.1	7.7	8.8
73.8m	Brit Sugar	123	−6	7.2b	5.9	2.9
4,274,000	Brit Syphon Ind	60½	−½	4.6	7.5	4.3
7,384,000	Brit Tar Prod.	62	−3½	2.1	3.4	11.4
16.1m	Brit Vita	98	−1	2.7	2.7	4.3
3,346,000	Brittains	26	+1½	2.2	8.7	8.8
11.8m	Brockhouse Ltd	76	−4	3.6	5.1	6.7
5,336,000	Brocks Grp	63	−6	5.7	9.1	15.9
1,334.2m	Broken Hill	895	−10	19.5	2.8	30.6
5,927,000	Brook St Bur	86	..	6.4	7.4	17.4
116.9m	Brooke Bond	45½	−2½	4.3	9.5	3.8
2,153,000	Brooke Tool	46	−1	3.8b	5.2	9.7
3,843,000	Brotherhood P.	122	−6	9.8	8.0	9.1
3,880,000	Brown & J'kson	194	−5	1.5	0.8	17.1
12.9m	Brown & Tawse	128	−4	7.3	5.7	7.4
29.8m	BBK	55	..	3.3	6.1	5.9
11.8m	Brown Bros Cp	26	−½	1.6	6.2	14.9
71.4m	Brown J.	484	−18	13.4	3.0	4.7
8,580,000	Bruntons	107	−1	10.6b	9.9	8.5
9,200,000	Bryant Hldgs	46	−4	3.6	7.7	9.7
14.8m	Bullough Ltd	170	−4	9.3	5.5	7.6
5,492,000	Bulmer & Lumb	64	−1	4.7	7.4	5.3
21.2m	Bunzl Pulp	104	−2	7.4	7.1	4.6
4,758,000	Burco Dean	75	−3	6.2	8.3	7.5
968,000	Burgess Prod	46	−2	3.5	7.7	5.1
3,933,000	Burnett H'shire	203	−1	4.3	2.1	5.3
6,227,000	Do A NV	203	−1	4.3	2.1	5.3
2,565,000	Burns And'son	43½	−½	2.3	5.0	6.4
2,556,000	Burrell & Co	11¼	..	1.4	12.4	17.9
2,778,000	Burt Boulton	182	..	15.2	8.3	6.8
7,668,000	Burton Grp	172	−5	2.3	1.3	..
35.2m	Do A	169	+1	2.3	1.3	..
11.5m	Butterfld-Harvy	80	−1	3.6	4.5	6.0

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
3,778,000	CH Industrials	31	−4	3.0	9.5	4.4
209.0m	Cadbury Sch	57	−2½	4.6	8.1	7.4
3,434,000	Caffyns	106	−6	9.4	9.0	7.5
2,250,000	C'bread Robey	60	−2	2.5	4.2	15.9
7,115,000	Campari	115	−7	3.0	2.6	5.9
1,062,000	Do B	105	−10	..	..	..
6,846,000	Camrex Hldgs	63	−1	5.0	7.9	5.3
7,860,000	Canning W.	66	..	5.9	9.0	6.0
31.4m	Cape Ind	131	−4	12.4	9.5	3.5
3,216,000	Caplan Profile	107	−4	7.3	6.8	6.9
18.2m	Capper Neill	74	−4	3.2	4.9	4.0
6,707,000	Caravans Int	81	−1	7.3	9.0	3.1
3,079,000	Carclo Eng	77	+2	4.5	5.9	5.9
13.4m	Carless Capel	34	..	1.4	4.1	9.5
60.9m	Carlton Ind	230	−2	8.3	3.6	9.1
14.2m	Carpets Int	60	..	..	..	15.3
9,821,000	Carr J. (Don)	45	−1	1.4	3.2	7.0
70.3m	Carr'ton Viy	37	−1½	3.3	8.9	4.7
25.2m	Carroll P. J.	105	..	9.7	9.3	8.0
2,383,000	Casket S Hldgs	56	..	3.3	5.9	6.7
1,314,000	Causton Sir J.	19½	−1	..	..	4.5
33.9m	Cawoods	141	−3	5.8	4.0	9.5
7,343,000	Celestion	32	−1	1.1	3.6	8.9
136.4m	Cement Rdstone	100	−1	5.0	5.0	9.6
21.1m	Cen & Sheer	33	−2	1.8	5.4	9.6
14.5m	Central Man	55	−4	4.6	8.3	3.7
2,620,000	Centreway Ltd	298	+3	18.4	6.2	8.1
1,309,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	54	..	4.1	7.6	3.6
7,880,000	Chamberl'n Grp	51	−1	4.2	8.2	5.6
3,364,000	Change Wares	22½	−3½	0.6	2.7	16.0
2,185,000	Do Cnt Cum	25	−3	1.8	7.3	..
159.1m	Chloride Grp	126	−3	7.8	6.2	12.0
12.0m	Christies Int	131	−1	5.0	4.1	10.5
960,000	Christy Bros	48	−5	4.2	8.8	4.6
51.4m	Chubb & Sons	134	−5	7.9	5.9	5.2
5,648,000	Church & Co	149	−22	5.0	3.3	6.8
33.5m	Coalite & Chem	73	..	4.2	5.8	5.2
12.9m	Coates Bros	76	−2	3.5	4.6	7.4
17.5m	Do A	75	−2	3.5	4.7	7.3
193.6m	Coats Patons	70	−2½	4.9	7.1	4.7
3,620,000	Cole R. H.	134	+8	5.6	4.2	6.8
3,166,000	Collett D'son	95	+10	5.0	5.2	6.6
5,680,000	Collins W.	142	+2	7.0	5.0	5.8
13.5m	Do A	140	+3	7.0	5.0	5.7
8,120,000	Combex Grp	32	−3	3.1a	9.8	9.4
22.3m	Comb Eng Strs	113	−5	4.9	4.3	12.8
27.7m	Comet Radiov'n	149	−5	3.9	2.6	13.5
30.3m	CompAir	98	−1	5.7	5.5	7.8
7,322,000	Compton Webb	43	−2	2.8	6.6	11.1
950,000	Cook W.	38	−1	3.2	8.3	3.7
26.8m	Cope Allman	67½	..	5.2	7.7	8.8
578,000	Copson F.	14	..	1.1	7.1	8.2
11.7m	Corah	40	−2	3.0	7.4	3.5
85.3m	Coral Leisure	106	−1	9.1a	8.7	8.2
1,635,000	Cornercroft	65	..	6.3b	9.7	13.7
7,164,000	Cosalt	73	−7	3.4	4.7	6.7
131.2m	Costain R.	236	+10	3.9	1.7	7.9
2,760,000	Countryside	45	−1	3.5	7.8	15.7
13.4m	Courts (Furn)	118	−6	5.4	4.9	4.9
13.5m	Do A NV	110	−7	5.4	4.9	6.9
311.4m	Courtaulds	114	−4	11.4	10.0	10.2
3,270,000	Courtney Pope	67	+3	3.6	5.4	9.6
3,630,000	C'wan de Groot	70	+1	3.5	5.0	5.3
3,351,000	Cowie T.	44½	..	2.7	6.0	4.0
824,000	Crellon Hldgs	16	−2	1.8	11.4	..
1,382,000	Do 12% Conv	17½	−1½	1.2	6.9	..
8,905,000	Crest Nicholson	62	−3	5.5	8.8	9.7
56.6m	Croda Int	58	−1	3.3	5.9	6.7
3,320,000	Cronite Grp	38½	−2½	3.7	9.7	12.9
1,120,000	Cropper J.	70	..	2.3	3.2	3.5
1,150,000	Crosby Hse	147	−6	..	..	..
70.2m	Crossley Bldg	105	..	6.3	6.0	14.8
10.8m	Crouch D.	112	+1	6.0	5.3	9.6
2,720,000	Crouch Grp	88	−1	4.5	5.6	12.1
12.7m	Crown House	61½	..	5.8	9.4	9.9
1,396,000	Crowther J.	36	−5	1.0	2.7	..
2,326,000	Cum'ns En Cv	295	−3	375	1.9	..
23.3m	Dale Electric	170	−4	4.2a	2.5	15.3
704.3m	Dana Corp	£21¼	−3⅛	69.0	3.3	..
2,975,000	Dartmouth Inv	23	−1½	1.9	8.2	5.0
6,128,000	Davies & New	126	−2	11.1	8.8	10.3
17.9m	Davis G.	100	−½	5.0	5.0	3.9
102.7m	Davy Int	272	−16	16.8	6.2	7.9
89.3m	De Beers Ind	650	−10	46.4	7.1	12.2
870,000	Deanson Hldgs	38	..	3.2	8.3	8.9
120.2m	Debenhams	90	−3	8.1	9.0	8.6
172.4m	De La Rue	457	−12	15.2	3.3	8.4
34.3m	Decca	475	−25	16.6	3.5	13.6
52.6m	Do A	455	−30	16.6	3.6	13.0
108.4m	Delta Metal	76	−1½	7.6	10.0	9.5
4,289,000	Denbyware	100	..	8.3	8.2	10.7
18.8m	De Vere Hotels	163	−4	7.1	4.3	23.6
6,646,000	Dewhirst I. J.	68	−7	2.0	2.9	7.4
1,617,000	Dewhurst Dent	16	..	..	..	6.2
113.0m	DRG	135	..	10.6	7.9	10.6
21.4m	Diploma Inv	205	−8	5.8	2.8	12.4
1,278,000	Dixon D	88	..	5.6	6.4	3.1
52.5m	Dixons Photo	141	−1	3.7	2.6	8.2
659,000	Dixor	59	..	0.9h	1.5	57.3
79.8m	Dobson Park	106	−7	6.1	5.7	8.6
6,150,000	Dom Hldgs	82	−1	7.0	8.6	11.8
9,310,000	Dorada Hldgs	79	−2	7.7	9.8	6.6
10.1m	Douglas R. M.	100	−1	4.8	4.8	7.0
5,767,000	Dow'd & Mills	29	..	1.7	5.9	13.4
1,475,000	Downing G. H.	246	+6	17.8	7.1	3.7
172.8m	Dowty Grp	266	−4	6.9	2.5	14.0
4,523,000	Drake & Scull	32½	..	1.5	4.7	5.0
2,753,000	Dreamland Elec	35	−2	2.0	5.7	6.4
3,863,000	Dufay	35	−1	2.2	6.2	13.0
98.3m	Dunlop Hldgs	75	−3	8.0	10.7	5.8
3,223,000	Duple Int	29	−2	1.0b	5.0	7.8
29.6m	Duport	71½	−½	6.8	9.5	4.9
7,665,000	Duraplpe Int	104	−1	4.2	4.0	9.5
12.5m	Dutton For	47½	−1	4.2	8.9	3.6
1,239,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	35	..	..	..	..
163.9m	E.M.I.	146	−4	14.0	9.5	5.6
7,900,000	ERF Hldgs	116	−8	4.2	3.6	3.8
3,270,000	E Lancs Paper	60	−2	5.2	8.7	6.4
3,591,000	Eastern Prod.	91	−2	6.8	7.3	2.5
39.8m	Eastwood J. B.	142	..	5.8	4.1	7.3
18.1m	Edbro	221	+6	9.5	4.3	6.8
5,701,000	Eleco Hldgs	47	−½	2.9	6.2	12.8
6,268,000	EIS	57½	−1½	4.5	7.9	9.4
58.5m	Electrocomps	595	+5	7.7	1.3	13.5
538,000	Electronic Mach	22	..	..	..	..
104.1m	Electr'nic Rent	142	−3	7.6	5.4	8.5
21.1m	Elliott B.	146	−4	8.1	5.5	5.1
6,613,000	Ellis & Everard	100	..	7.6	7.6	19.0
6,483,000	Ellis & Gold	28½	−1	2.9	10.3	12.1
613,000	Elson & Robbins	93	−2	5.0	5.3	7.3
4,676,000	Elswick Hopper	17½	−½	1.5	8.6	5.3
47.3m	Empire Stores	174	−10	7.3	4.2	13.8
6,751,000	Energy Serv	18¾	−1¾	0.5	2.5	18.0
1,400,000	England J. E.	28	..	2.2	7.7	6.1
2,933,000	English & O'seas	29½	−1½	1.1	3.7	10.4
5,431,000	English Card Cl	95	+2	4.5	4.7	5.1
132.4m	Eng China Clay	76	−2	6.0	7.8	8.4
4,461,000	Erith & Co	96	−6	8.3	8.6	12.0
17.9m	Esperanza	245	−2	5.0	5.8	5.3
2,346,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	63	..	6.4b	10.2	2.7
134.0m	Euro Ferries	127	−6	4.2	3.3	6.1
6,892,000	Eva Industries	95	−3	7.3	7.7	4.4
4,775,000	Evode Hldgs	80	−3	1.7b	5.8	4.9
6,272,000	Ewer G.	33½	−1	2.1b	6.9	11.3
2,584,000	Excalibur	17¼	−¼	0.8	4.3	7.0
10.2m	Exch Telegraph	116	..	8.2	7.1	10.2
16.5m	Expand Metal	61	−8	5.6	6.9	9.3

F — H

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
6,800,000	FMC	68	..	6.1	8.9	5.4
1,326,000	FPA Cons	15½	−1½	..	..	8.0
3,534,000	Fairbairn L'sn	71	−3	7.6	10.7	6.3
31.6m	Fairclough Cons	72	−1	5.3	7.4	8.4
12.6m	Fairview Est	118	−4	8.9	7.6	7.1
3,371,000	Farmer S.W.	145	+9	7.7	5.3	6.1
22.0m	Farnell Elect	385	−13	10.0	2.6	14.7
5,007,000	Fed Lnd & Build	48	−1	3.5	7.3	12.8
3,661,000	Feedex Ltd	35	..	2.1	5.9	7.4
42.9m	Fenner J. H.	167	−3	10.5	6.3	11.4
9,213,000	Ferguson Ind	122	..	9.1	7.5	8.0
27.2m	Fine Art Dev	59½	−2½	2.8	4.7	12.4
34.0m	Finlay J.	109	−1	7.6b	7.0	5.2
1,038,000	First Castle	43	+3½	3.4	8.0	11.7
138.4m	Fisons	372	−12	19.3	5.2	7.8
39.5m	Fitch Lovell	64	..	6.2	9.7	10.2
6,266,000	Fluidrive Eng	91	−1	5.2	5.7	5.7
4,694,000	Fodens	59	−3	5.1	8.6	2.1
6,466,000	Fogarty E.	157	−6	3.9	2.5	6.2
9,419,000	Folkes Hefo NV	28	−½	2.1	7.5	4.9
5,156,000	Ford M.	33	..	3.2	9.8	11.7
——	Ford Mtr BDR	158	−12	8.3	5.2	18.7
3,802,000	Forminster	134	−4	7.9	5.2	7.9
77.5m	Foseco Min	169	−5	6.9	4.1	11.4
32.9m	Foster Bros	148	..	4.3	2.9	14.1
2,533,000	Foster J.	44	+3	3.8	8.6	6.4
6,346,000	Fothergill & H	103	+2	9.4	9.1	8.4
954,000	Francis G. R.	48	+3	6.0	12.5	9.2
5,394,000	Francis Ind	77	−3	5.1	6.6	4.4
33.4m	Freemans Ldn	370	−10	9.0	2.4	13.6
2,812,000	French T.	73	..	4.2	5.7	5.7
37.5m	French Kier	37	−8	2.7	7.2	6.5
6,814,000	Friedland Doggt	105	−7	4.7	4.4	7.4
22.5m	GEI Int	87	−7	6.3	7.2	5.7
7,473,000	Galliford Brindley	62	−1	5.1	8.3	6.7
955,000	Garford Lilley	14½	..	1.2	8.3	5.0
4,337,000	Garnar Scotblair	100	..	6.8	6.8	4.8
1,679.0m	GEC	306	−6	6.1	2.0	16.9
1,650.4m	Do F Rate	£99⅝	−1⅛	1105	11.1	..
1,765,000	Gen Eng (Rad)	15	+1	..	..	21.1
646.8m	Gen Mtr BDR	225	−15	10.1g	4.5	21.8
79.5m	Gestetner 'A'	163	−2	6.3	3.9	5.7
15.6m	Gibbons Dudley	81	+6	3.8	4.7	4.6
3,641,000	Gieves Grp	23	..	6.8	7.3	6.2
98.0m	Gill & Duffus	149	−7	6.6	4.4	9.1
31.8m	Glltspur Ltd	64	−2	4.4	6.9	4.6
3,275,000	Glass & Metal	83	−3	4.2	5.1	5.9
1,442,000	Glass Glover	26	..	1.9	7.3	7.2
513.7m	Glaxo Hldgs	608	−19	16.2	2.7	12.2
4,050,000	Gleeson M. J.	40½	−2½	2.9	7.1	6.2
2,789,000	Glossop & W.J.	60	−1	5.7	9.5	6.3
69.5m	Glynwed	107	−7	12.4	11.6	8.6
9,478,000	Goldbg & Sons	74	−1	6.2	8.4	12.6
12.9m	Gomme Hldgs	67	−6	5.1	7.6	8.8
3,529,000	Gordon & Gotch	77	..	4.0	5.2	8.5
1,350,000	Gordon L. Grp	25	−3	..	..	21.0
7,005,000	Grampian Hldgs	69	−2	6.1	8.8	17.6
132.8m	Granada 'A'	124	−7	3.1	2.5	12.4
495.2m	Grand Met Ltd	112	−6	6.7	5.9	8.3
58.5m	Grattan W'hse	133	−5	8.4	6.3	10.4
16.7m	Gt Univ Stores	308	−12	12.5	4.1	12.2
739.2m	Do A	304	−14	12.5	4.1	12.0
4,813,000	Greenfield Mill	45	−2	2.7	6.1	3.8
1,650,000	Gripperrods	66	+2	4.7	7.1	5.4
423.7m	GKN	280	−6	23.6	8.4	8.3
13.2m	HTV Grp	131	..	15.2	11.6	8.4
9,063,000	Haden Carrier	117	−6	11.8	10.1	15.4
14.9m	Haggas J.	120	+12	1.0a	0.9	8.8
14.0m	Hall Eng	117	−2	6.7	5.7	6.5
27.0m	Hall M.	237	−5	10.7	4.5	9.9
4,104,000	Halma Ltd	40	−6	1.0	2.5	7.1
14.7m	Hammer Corp	81	−1	4.4	5.4	4.5
60.1m	Hanson Trust	134	−8	10.0	7.4	6.6
2,880,000	Hardy Furn	40	−3	0.3	0.8	..
5,944,000	Do A	37½	−3	0.3	0.8	..
24.2m	Hargreaves Grp	60	−1	4.9	8.1	9.5
24.3m	Harris Sheldon	54	−½	4.5	8.3	9.1
8,725,000	Harrison T.C.	116	−5	6.2	5.3	7.4
230.7m	Harrison Cros	525	−11	33.0a	6.3	10.3
7,352,000	Hartwells Grp	109	..	10.2	9.3	3.3
476.4m	Hawker Sidd	240	−4	6.2	2.6	10.7
5,207,000	Hawkins & T'son	75	−2	6.1	8.1	4.9
1,934,000	Hawthorn L.	72	..	..	..	..
23.9m	Hays Wharf	140	−6	7.7	5.5	14.5
1,306,000	Headlam Sims	56	−2	2.6	4.6	4.5
2,766,000	Helene of Ldn	23	..	1.0	4.4	5.3
913,000	Helical Bar	38	+2	..	..	22.6
3,374,000	Hend'son Kent	85	−4	3.7	4.4	8.6
17.4m	Henlys	227	−5	23.0b	10.2	5.1
214.5m	Hepworth Cer	91	−4	5.0	5.5	7.3
32.6m	Hepworth J.	74	−3	3.6	4.9	11.9
463,000	Herman Smith	10	..	..	..	..
14.3m	Hestair	100	−3	9.5	9.5	3.9
32.7m	Hewden-Stuart	64	−2	1.6	2.5	8.1
562,000	Hewitt J.	25	..	1.6	6.2	5.7
2,755,000	Hickng P'cost	106	−1	10.9	10.1	5.2
41.5m	Hickson Welch	215	+3	5.4	2.5	8.8
6,352,000	Higgs & Hill	84	−5	5.3	6.3	4.7
4,492,000	Hill & Smith	83	−3	3.1	3.8	5.1
1,394,000	Hill C. Bristol	106	−7	11.0	10.2	34.2
11.6m	Hillards	200	−16	7.5	3.7	5.9
13.7m	Hoffnung S.	75	..	6.5	8.3	9.0
4,842,000	Hollas Grp	62	−2	6.9	11.1	6.0
5,704,000	Hollis Bros	63	−2	6.5	10.5	7.7
16.7m	Holt Lloyd	148	−3	10.6	6.3	12.2
7,660,000	Home Charm	190	−11	5.5	2.9	12.0
21.0m	Hoover	275	−10	22.5	8.2	10.6
33.5m	Do A	275	−10	22.5	8.2	10.6
12.4m	Hopkinsons	113	..	7.7	6.8	6.4
6,102,000	Horizon Mid	104	−3½	8.6	8.2	10.6
196.5m	Hse of Fraser	136	−6	7.5	4.7	11.7
9,022,000	Hoveringham	84	−2	2.8	3.4	10.4
3,989,000	Do RV	82	−2	2.2	3.8	10.2
1,142,000	Howard & Wynd	29	−1	0.5	1.7	18.5
703,000	Do A	26	..	0.5	1.9	14.8
9,213,000	Howard Mach	32	..	1.8	5.6	22.4
4,368,000	Howard Tenens	34½	−½	2.6	7.5	..
13.0m	Howden Grp	95	+1	7.1	8.4	7.9
230.6m	Hudsons Bay	£14⅛	−1¼	31.2	2.2	14.1
6,227,000	Hunt Moscrop	27	..	1.2	4.3	7.9
24.6m	Hunting Assoc	314	−5	4.5	1.4	11.2
4,602,000	Huntleigh Grp	141	−2	3.6	2.5	8.6
——	Hutch Whamp	112	+2	..	..	..

I — L

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
128.3m	ICL	376	−14	11.6	3.1	6.9
2,528,000	IDC Grp	120	−2	13.8	11.3	22.8
128.1m	IMI	61½	−½	5.0	8.1	7.5
15.9m	Ibstock Johns'n	132	−14	9.3	8.1	4.8
2,340.5m	Imp Chem Ind	384	−21	25.0	6.4	6.7
32.1m	Imp Cold Store	136	..	8.3	6.1	5.4
572.1m	Imperial Grp	81	−8	8.6	10.6	6.1
1,739,000	Ingall Ind	30½	−1½	2.6	8.7	12.6
940,000	Ingram H.	36	−½	..	..	40.5
37.1m	Initial Services	88	−1	6.9	7.9	6.6
26.1m	Int Paint	80	..	3.5	4.5	6.4
22.3m	Int Timber	126	−2	10.7	7.9	6.5
13.8m	Invereak Grp	68	−1	7.4	10.9	7.9
37.2m	10th BDR	89	−4	3.6	1.0	..
8,300,000	JB Hldgs	83	−6	1.6	2.8	6.2
1,405,000	Jacks W.	24	−2	1.5	5.5	7.1
690,000	Jacksons B'End	65	−2	3.0	4.7	9.6
7,332,000	James M. Ind	34	−½	1.6	10.8	10.4
566.3m	Jardine M'son	279	+5	6.5	2.3	..
1,722,000	Jarvis J.	170	−2	14.5	8.5	9.9
1,868,000	Jessups Hldgs	40	−1	2.6	6.6	5.9
86.5m	Johnson & F B	86	−2	7.2	10.6	5.0
11.4m	Johnson Grp	106	−4	6.3	5.9	7.3
75.9m	Johnson Matt	465	−5	20.6	4.4	9.0
20.9m	Johnson-Richd	96	−6	2.7b	2.8	6.8
8,292,000	Jones Stroud	85	−8	7.1	8.3	4.1
1,728,000	Jourdan T.	43	−1	4.4	10.2	4.9
11.4m	K Shoes	76	−1	3.8	5.0	6.9
6,873,000	Kalamazoo	39¾	−½	3.1	9.3	7.6
4,032,000	Kelsey Ind	105	..	4.9	4.7	4.9
24.2m	Kenning Mtr	78	−2	6.9	8.9	5.8
3,998,000	Kent M. P.	37	−2	3.2	8.7	10.0
5,812,000	Kode Int	124	−3	7.1	5.5	7.2
7,460,000	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	56	−1	1.3	2.5	18.4
87.0m	Kwik Save Disc	86	..	3.9	4.5	17.1
32.3m	LCP Hldgs	92	−2	3.3b	9.1	8.5
32.1m	LRC Int	36	−1	4.4	12.3	8.2
24.6m	LWT Hldgs 'A'	153	+2	10.5	6.8	9.3
100.9m	Ladbroke	177	−6	11.8	6.7	6.8
3,306,000	Ladies Pride	39	..	2.4	7.4	4.4
59.2m	Laing J.	215	−1	4.7	2.2	9.0
38.5m	Do A	215	−1	4.7	2.2	9.0
39.7m	Laird Grp Ltd	91	..	4.1	4.5	6.6
4,971,000	Lake & Elliot	50	−2	5.3	10.6	22.3
1,440,000	Lambert H'wth	48	..	5.0	10.5	6.2
2,314,000	Lane P. Grp	32	..	5.0	9.6	3.6
55.0m	Laporte Ind	119	−6	10.3	8.6	12.2
3,654,000	Latham J.	145	−6	11.4	7.9	7.2
9,090,000	Laurence Scott	97	−6	7.6	7.8	4.8
4,080,000	Lawrence W.	102	+4	9.9	9.7	7.6
1,328,000	Lawtex	66	−2	4.8	7.3	4.4
68.1m	Lead Industries	160	..	11.2	7.0	6.8
1,004,000	Le-Bas E.	42	..	2.8	6.5	..
7,129,000	Lee A.	23	..	2.3	9.8	8.0
9,501,000	Lee Cooper	122	−9	3.8	3.2	4.8
11.8m	Leigh Int	156	−11	6.6	4.2	19.2
14.9m	Leisure C'van	143	−1	6.3	4.7	14.0
8,852,000	Lennons Grp	35	−1	2.5	7.2	6.9
18.1m	Lep Grp	268	−3	3.2a	21	6.8
24.7m	Lesney Ord	85	−1	4.4	5.2	6.0
39.0m	Letraset	132	−5	8.2	6.2	6.0
62.2m	Lex Services	82	−5½	6.8	8.3	5.9
7,790,000	Liberty Ord	175	−4	4.4	2.5	8.7
12.5m	Lilley F. J. C.	77	−1	3.8	4.9	7.1
2,635,000	Lincroft Kilg	55	−1	5.9	10.5	3.0
36.8m	Lindustries	144½	−1½	13.6	9.4	6.1
38.6m	Linfood Hldgs	145	−15	14.2	9.7	6.2
1,983,000	Linread	37	..	3.4	9.1	..
5,067,000	Lister & Co	48	−1	0.2e	0.5	..
18.6m	Lloyd F. H.	77	..	8.1	10.5	7.1
2,100,000	Locker T.	21	..	1.3	6.3	6.0
4,700,000	Do A	19	..	1.3	6.9	7.3
6,771,000	Lockwoods Fds	117	..	5.6	4.8	8.4
7,062,000	Ldn & M'land	95	..	7.3	7.7	6.2
17.6m	Ldn & N'thern	31	−1½	3.0	9.6	8.3
41.3m	Ldn Brick Co	70	−4	4.9	7.0	5.2
6,839,000	Ldn Prov Post	195	..	14.7	7.5	7.3
4,331,000	Longton Trans	69	..	5.8	8.4	6.4
122.7m	Lonrho	65	−2	10.0	15.4	3.9
6,162,000	Lonsdale Univ	77	..	7.7	8.9	6.1
4,374,000	Lookers	59	..	3.9	4.6	3.1
6,121,000	Lovell Hldgs	89	−1	5.9	6.6	4.2
29.9m	Low & Bonar	188	..	16.5m	8.8	6.0
287.5m	Lucas Ind	322	−10	13.8	4.0	5.0
38.7m	Lyons J. Ord	135	−1	11.6b	8.5	..

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
29.0m	MFI Furn	132	..	3.3	2.5	38.5
24.9m	MK Electric	224	−1	8.9	4.0	7.0
3,580,000	ML Hldgs	178	+2	6.5	3.7	11.1
8,715,000	MY Dart	70	−6	3.6	5.2	8.4
23.8m	McCorquodale	238	−4	23.5	7.9	8.4
4,408,000	McInerney Prop	38	−1	3.8	8.0	10.5
1,925,000	McCleery L'Amie	15	..	0.3	2.1	..
2,276,000	Mackay H.	44	−1	4.6	11.2	20.3
40.5m	McKechnie Bros	95	−2	7.9	8.3	5.4
1,176,000	Mackinnon (Scot)	49	−3	2.6	5.1	6.4
1,061,000	McNeill Grp	39	..	..	..	..
20.3m	Macpherson D.	73	−½	4.6	6.1	7.3
68.2m	Magnet & Sthns	215	−10	13.5	6.2	7.9
20.7m	Mallinson Denny	51½	−3½	4.2	8.2	8.5
6,387,000	Man Agcy Music	88	..	8.6	9.7	6.7
3,680,000	Manch Garages	39½	−1½	1.5	4.5	4.4
9,730,000	Man Ship Canal	243	..	3.6	1.5	8.2
7,615,000	Mang Bronze	77	..	2.8	3.7	3.4
157,000	Manordale Grp	41	−2	6.3	15.3	3.5
3,361,000	Maple Hldgs	21	..	..	..	..
81.5m	Marchwiel	156	..	7.6	4.8	..
1,081.7m	Marks & Spencer	84	−4	3.2	3.8	16.2
78.4m	Marley Ltd	79	−1	3.8	4.8	8.3
2,768,000	Marling Ind	27½	−2½	1.6	5.7	6.3
10.0m	Marshall Cav	90	−2	6.6	13.2	8.4
576,000	Marshall T Lox	48	−1	3.8	7.9	2.9
2,020,000	Do A	49½	−1½	3.8	8.1	3.8
7,591,000	Marshalls Univ	152	−8	9.7	6.4	5.0
4,258,000	Martin-Black	65	+4	5.1	3.3	..
15.6m	Martin-News	236	−6	11.0	4.7	5.6
24.3m	Martonair	298	−4	3.3	4.0	12.8
5,136,000	May & Hassell	73	−6	4.6	6.4	24.9
7,118,000	Maynards	146	−2	7.6	5.2	9.1
1,400,000	Mears Bros	20	..	..	..	83.3
480,000	Medminster	24	..	2.5	10.0	12.7
1,696,000	Melody Mills	97	..	4.9	5.1	7.2
3,066,000	Mentmore Mfg	15	−1	1.4	9.3	12.9
25.6m	Menzies J.	195	−5	3.6	1.9	9.9
215.7m	Metal Box	362	−12	22.7	6.3	5.8
21.3m	Metal Closures	106	−1	6.4	6.0	3.8
7,948,000	Metalrax	49	−1	3.6	7.3	8.5
9,875,000	Mettoy	67	−3	3.3	4.9	4.6
52.5m	Meyer M. L.	95	−3	7.1	7.5	7.8
5,805,000	Midland Ind	45	−1	3.5	7.8	6.6
2,771,000	Milbury	56	+9	3.8	6.3	4.5
14.1m	Mills & Allen	373	−2	3.0	1.8	..
9,675,000	Mining Supplies	86	−1	7.9	9.2	11.7
22.9m	Mit Cotts Grp	45½	−2½	5.2	11.6	5.8
8,577,000	Mitchell Somers	61	+1	2.4	4.0	4.7
6,684,000	Mixconcrete	72½	+1½	5.1	7.0	11.2
935,000	Modern Eng	37	..	4.1	11.0	8.0
43.6m	Moline	140	−6	10.8	7.3	11.2
10.3m	Monk A.	96	−6	5.3	5.5	8.4
660,000	M'santo 5% Ln	£44	..	500	11.4	..
680,000	Do 6% Ln	£52	..	625	12.0	..
12.4m	Do 5% Cnv	£116	−5	500	4.3	..
7,514,000	Montfort Knit	67	..	5.3	7.9	8.4
3,558,000	More O'Ferrall	77	..	3.8	5.0	9.2
57.9m	Morgan Cruc	125	−5	8.0	6.4	8.9
1,662,000	Morgan Edwds	56	..	..	..	..
2,009,000	Morrall Abel	47	+1	3.6	7.7	9.0
1,462,000	Morris & Blakey	79	+1	6.2	7.9	9.3
683,000	Do A	77	+1	6.2	8.1	9.1
3,405,000	Moss Bros	139	+3	4.9	3.5	22.8
3,133,000	Moss Eng	68	..	6.3	9.3	7.2
100.5m	Mothercare	156	−6	4.5	2.9	15.4
872,000	Movitex	15	..	..	..	..
20.2m	Mowlem J.	128	−1	9.9	7.7	6.8
16.6m	Muirhead	164	−4	7.6	4.6	13.2
6,627,000	Myson Grp	69	−1	1.5	2.2	12.6
18.7m	NSS News	110	−1	3.1	2.8	10.9
998,000	Nathan B. & I.	54	−1	6.0	9.3	6.0
5,019,000	Nat Carbon	43	+6	..	..	..
811,000	Needlers	42	+1	2.3e	..	..
8,979,000	Negretti & Zam	44	−1	4.9	..	..
1,799,000	Negretti & Zam	80	−2	3.5	..	..
18.1m	Neill J.	101	−2	9.7a	..	..
18.5m	Newarthill	235	−3	7.3	..	..
12.1m	Newman Ind	88	−4½	7.6	..	..
6,119,000	Newman Tonks	62	−1	6.1	..	..
7,115,000	Newmark L.	246	+16	10.3	4.2	7.3
83.6m	Norcros	99½	−3	6.7	6.8	6.6
4,861,000	Norfolk C Grp	31	−2	0.9b	2.8	15.4
2,168,000	Normand Elec	44	..	4.8	9.7	8.2
85.4m	NEI	91½	−1½	9.1	8.0	5.9
123.8m	Nthn Foods	105	..	5.7b	5.4	12.6
5,630,000	Norton & Wright	197	−6	6.4	3.3	12.0
4,538,000	Norton W. E.	46	−1	2.5b	5.5	6.5
8,529,000	Norwest Holst	93	−1	7.0	7.5	4.2
65.4m	Notts Mfg	126	−3	5.1	4.0	7.4
25.3m	Nurdin & Peacock	85	−3	2.8	3.2	9.4
3,760,000	Nu-Swift Ind	28½	+2	2.5	8.7	11.5

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Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
12.9m	Ocean Wilsons	98	+2	4.4	4.4	8.4
7,289,000	Office & Elect	119	+1	6.2	5.2	7.5
15.9m	Ofrex Grp	96	−5	4.6	4.8	5.4
73.3m	Ogilvy & M	£19⅛	−½	81.7	2.7	13.3
9,569,000	Owen Owen	107	−3	4.3	4.0	10.0
4,485,000	Oxley Printing	64	−2	3.8	5.9	2.7
4,525,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	113	−4	5.0	4.5	4.4
6,245,000	Parker Timber	107	−5	8.3	7.7	4.8
3,061,000	Paterson R.	44	..	3.5	7.9	6.7
13.4m	Paterson Zoch	185	−15	11.7b	7.1	3.7
1,258,000	Do A NV	180	−16	11.7b	7.3	3.0
33.3m	Pauls & Whites	126	−2	6.5	5.2	7.4
103.0m	Pearson Long	236	−10	9.1	3.6	10.2
157.4m	Pearson & Son	230	−13	12.5b	5.4	9.7
766,000	Do 4% Ln	£34	+1	400	11.8	..
50.4m	Pegler-Hatt	172	−2	11.6	6.8	8.6
2,583,000	Pentland Ind	27	+½	1.0	4.0	5.6
13.9m	Pentos	100	..	6.9	6.5	6.1
——	Perkin El 4%	£90	−½	..	..	..
17.0m	Perry H. Mtrs	124	−7½	4.1	3.3	4.3
3,958,000	Petrocon Grp	67	−1	6.9	10.3	8.8
9,120,000	Philips Fin 5¾	£87	..	575	10.1	..
1,652.5m	Philips Lamps	£16⅞	+⅛	42.1	4.3	..
810,000	Phillips Pats	20	..	..	..	16.1
4,097,000	Phoenix Timber	143	−4	6.5	4.6	..
1,170,000	P'dilly Theatre	130	+6	2.7	2.1	36.5
994,000	Pickles W.	14½	..	1.0	7.2	9.9
2,825,000	Pilco Hldgs	105	−5	4.6	4.3	7.3
2,550,000	Do A	102	−3	4.6	4.5	7.1
385.6m	Pilkington Bros	420	−15	17.9	2.5	8.0
4,249,000	Pittard Grp	58	..	4.2	7.2	5.4
3,423,000	Plaxtons	92	−1	5.4	5.9	7.8
3,959,000	Pleasurama	63	−2	3.1	4.9	6.1
228.0m	Plessey	103	−1	8.3	8.1	8.4
38.1m	Do ADR	£14½	−⅛	..	..	..
5,133,000	Plysu	93	−5	2.1	2.3	7.8
40.7m	Portals Hldgs	240	−2	11.8	4.9	7.0
3,493,000	Porter Chad	106	−4	8.0	7.4	5.1
5,040,000	Portsmth News	65	..	4.8	7.5	5.9
61.3m	Powell Duffryn	192	−10	15.2	7.6	5.0
3,250,000	Pratt F. Eng	72	+3	7.6	10.5	6.1
6,603,000	Preedy A.	85	−1	4.3	5.1	5.3
31.0m	Press W.	36	−1	3.3	4.9	7.0
29.5m	Prestige Grp	163	−3	8.5	5.2	9.4
856,000	Prestwich Par	38	+4	4.6	12.0	10.1
27.6m	Pretoria P Cem	185	−5	16.5	8.9	3.7
8,202,000	Priest B.	86	−2	6.1	9.3	4.8
8,798,000	Pritchard Serv	41	−1½	2.5	5.5	6.7
40.7m	Pye Hldgs	88	−6	8.4	6.5	5.3
344,000	Pyke W. J.	48	..	1.0	2.2	10.3
960,000	Pyramid Grp	45	..	3.7	8.2	8.5
412.9m	Quaker Oats	£19⅛	−½	30.7	3.0	11.8
7,370,000	Queens Moat	14	−½	0.5	1.1	47.6
9,813,000	R.F.D. Group	72	−½	2.4	3.4	4.4
363.0m	Racal Elect	330	−16	5.9	1.8	12.8
2,448,000	Raine Eng	13½	..	1.3b	9.8	3.9
479.8m	Rank Org Ord	278	−6	12.1	4.3	8.7
154.0m	RHM	56½	−1½	5.3	9.2	9.0
16.8m	RMP	62	−1	5.8b	9.4	8.1
8,712,000	Ransomes Sims	140	−8	12.9	8.1	4.9
604,000	Ratcliffe F. S.	79	−4	8.0	10.5	8.3
11.5m	Ratners	64	−1	0.7	1.0	6.0
34.1m	Raybeck Ltd	94	−4	8.1	5.4	9.8
32.6m	Readicut Int	47½	−2½	2.4	5.6	8.0
104.3m	RMC	142	−1	8.7	6.2	8.1
304.8m	Reckitt & Colmn	497	−16	16.2	3.3	9.6
9,153,000	Record Ridgway	82	+2	7.5b	9.1	7.9
17.3m	Redfearn Nat	289	+2	24.0	8.3	3.3
72.9m	Rediffusion	88	−6	7.3	8.3	11.5
136.3m	Redland	181	−1	6.4	3.8	8.1
8,932,000	Redman Heenan	60	−1	3.1	5.1	4.0
2,362,000	Reed A.	101	−1	4.3	4.3	8.6
9,281,000	Do A NV	100	+1	4.3	4.3	8.8
4,284,000	Reed Exec	48	−5	4.2	8.2	9.4
177.8m	Reed Int	159	−7	12.1b	7.6	7.8
312.1m	Reliance Grp	£24⅛	−2⅛	66.1	2.7	7.2
2,280,000	Reliance Knit	50	..	4.9	9.7	4.4
12.8m	Renolds Cons	69	..	8.7	16.1	2.8
68.6m	Renold Ltd	139	+1	14.5	10.4	5.2
70.1m	Rentokil Grp	74	−1	2.7	3.7	14.0
2,623,000	Renwick Grp	78	..	1.5	2.2	4.3
8,920,000	Reverter	60	−2	5.2	7.6	5.2
5,816,000	Rexmore	66	−1	6.4	9.8	8.3
6,834,000	Ricardo Eng	298	+7	10.6s	3.6	9.8
12.0m	Richards & Wall	87	−3	6.8	7.8	5.5
824.9m	Rich'n-Merrell	£21⅞	−⅜	55.8	2.6	15.4
7,966,000	Richardsons W.	42	−3	6.9	11.1	9.3
31.2m	Rockware Grp	142	−2	8.9	6.6	4.3
57.3m	Rolls-R Motors	97	−4	7.2	7.4	9.4
2,550,000	Ropner Hldgs	39	−2	3.2	8.3	5.2
3,210,000	Do A	39	−2	3.2	8.3	5.3
1,766,000	Rotagll Hldgs	19½	+1	..	..	5.2
4,627,000	Rotaflex	46	−1	2.5	5.4	6.4
2,075,000	Rotaprint	41	−2	4.4	10.3	3.5
85.6m	Rothmns Int 'B'	62	−2	3.1	5.0	2.5
10.9m	Rotork Ltd	59	−1	1.8	3.1	5.9
2,674,000	Routledge & K	182	..	6.1	3.4	10.3
3,497,000	Rowlinson Con	26	−1	0.9	3.3	7.4
236.4m	Rowntree Mac	413	−17	19.7	4.8	10.0
6,064,000	Rowton Hotels	159	−1	9.5	6.0	15.3
9,939,000	Royal Worcs	165	−3	10.0	6.1	25.1
6,400,000	Royco Grp	32	−3	3.0	9.5	8.8
4,561,000	Ruberoid	44	−1	3.4	7.8	10.8
81.2m	Rugby Cement	85	..	5.9	6.9	10.5
35.8m	SGB Grp	171	−2	8.3	4.9	10.0
81.7m	SKF 'B'	£12	−⅛	47.9	4.0	6.0
5,800,000	Saatchi	165	−3	7.4	4.5	12.2
16.7m	Sabah Timber	39½	−½	2.5	6.3	4.5
130.8m	Sainsbury J.	213	−7	9.2	4.3	8.3
642.4m	St Gobain	£24½	−1½	63.7	2.6	11.6
6,738,000	Sale Tilney	235	..	13.5	5.7	8.1
13.4m	Samuel H.	197	−3	7.6	3.8	11.9
63.7m	Do A	185	−6	7.6	4.1	11.2
2,635,000	Sanderson Kay	66	..	6.6	10.1	8.0
741,000	Sanderson Mur	59	−2	4.7	8.1	4.2
2,616,000	Sanger J. E.	31	+1	..	..	6.1
7,192,000	Sangers	82	..	8.8	10.7	7.2
19.8m	Savoy Hotel 'A'	71	..	1.5	2.2	11.4
28.2m	Scapa Grp	106	..	8.3	7.8	6.3
12.2m	Scholes G. H.	285	..	25.1	8.8	13.4
4,092,000	Scoteros	78	−2	4.9	6.3	7.8
2,447,000	S.E.E.T.	61	−1	2.8	4.6	5.8
2,580,000	Scot Heritable	43	..	1.4	3.2	8.1
3,363,000	Scottish TV 'A'	66	+1	3.6	5.6	4.6
37.9m	Scot Univ Inv	122	−4	11.0	9.0	7.9
349.8m	Sears Hldgs	39	−2	2.0	5.0	14.2
3,381,000	Securicor Grp	124	−5	3.8	3.0	9.6
9,326,000	Do NV	128	−5	3.8	3.0	9.6
9,656,000	Security Serv	130	−4	5.3	4.1	7.8
16.8m	Do A	130	−4	5.3	4.1	7.8
2,155,000	Sekers Int	38	−1	2.3	6.0	9.8
14.4m	Selincourt	28	−½	1.8	6.6	3.5
21.2m	Senior Eng	29½	..	1.8	6.2	9.0
38.0m	Serck	89½	−½	9.9	11.1	7.4
2,546,000	Shakespeare J.	32	−½	2.9	9.1	6.3
5,486,000	Shaw Carpets	62	+3	3.8	6.1	18.8
24.4m	Sheepbridge	69	−3	6.5	9.4	9.3
320,000	Sherman S.	13	−½	..	..	..
4,973,000	Sidlaw Ind	91	−1	9.1	10.0	10.5
20.7m	Siebe Gorman	200	−6	8.6	4.3	7.7
3,585,000	Siemssen Hunt	63	−2	4.3	6.7	7.9
1,217.4m	Signode 7% Cn	£168	−2	700	4.2	..
12.7m	Silentnight	85	−1	4.1	4.8	4.5
58.7m	Simon Eng	274	−2	11.8	4.3	7.3
1,180,000	Simpson S.	113	+3	5.8	4.9	9.0
6,029,000	Do A	113	−2	5.8	5.1	9.1
5,664,000	Sirdar	71	−1	4.4	6.2	5.4
42.7m	600 Group	95	−2½	8.8	9.3	8.0
18.7m	Sketchley	125	..	8.2	6.6	9.9
412,000	Smallshaw R.	33	..	..	..	3.7
4,438,000	Smart J.	44	−2	3.0a	6.9	7.9
4,112,000	Smith D. S.	76	..	4.0	5.3	6.5
116.8m	Smith & Neph	75	−1	3.9	5.2	9.1
124.4m	Smith W. H. 'A'	176	−5	3.1	1.8	19.8
26.8m	Smiths Ind	164	−7	11.4	6.9	8.4
95.5m	Smurfit	120	−9	12.5b	6.2	10.4
375,000	Sobranie	25	..	2.7	10.7	18.1
340,000	Do NV	24	..	2.7	11.2	18.9
5,917,000	Solicitors Law	61	..	5.9	9.6	16.6
37.7m	Solteby P. B.	276	−2	12.9b	4.6	11.8
7,284,000	Spear & Jackson	136	..	14.2	10.4	13.8
8,561,000	Spear J. W.	212	..	2.8	1.3	6.3
1,712,000	Spencer Gears	19	..	0.8	4.3	10.3
152.8m	Spillers	38½	−1½	2.1a	5.8	6.8
32.6m	Spirax-Sarco	164	−2	6.7	4.1	12.5
6,443,000	Staffs Potts	145	−1	5.5	3.8	7.1
7,747,000	Stag Furniture	123	+1	7.3	5.9	5.8
12.0m	Stakis (Reo)	38	−1½	1.2	3.4	34.5
10.8m	Stanley A. G.	152	−6	6.4b	4.2	11.3
42.6m	Staveley Ind	300	−3	15.3	5.1	6.2
25.3m	Steel Bros	231	−2	9.9	4.2	8.0
87.3m	Steetley Co	203	−7	9.8	4.8	8.0
2,218,000	Steinberg	17	−1	1.5	8.5	7.7
——	Stew't & Ll 6%	50	..	..	..	..
2,820,000	Stocklake Hldgs	67	..	3.9	5.8	3.5
1,413,000	Stocks J. & Son	137	−6	5.8	4.2	4.7
5,880,000	Stonehill	105	−5	9.1	8.7	12.2
48.0m	Stone Platt	119	−3	5.5	4.6	5.8
4,900,000	Stothert & Pitt	245	−3	14.9	6.1	11.0
1,004,000	Streeters	25	..	2.6	10.3	..
3,368,000	Strong & Fisher	64	−5	6.6	10.4	3.7
2,737,000	Sunbeam W'sey	34	−1	4.3	12.8	4.5
2,277,000	Sutcliffe S'man	62	−1	4.0	6.4	8.2
——	Swire Pacific 'A'	170	+13	..	..	..
1,050,000	Symonds Eng	21	..	2.0	9.7	11.5

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Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
1,318,000	Tace	26	..	1.9	7.3	4.8
2,032,000	Takeda Rdc	£16	−⅝	182	11.7	44.6
4,462,000	Talbex Grp	18	..	0.8b	4.6	17.0
66.0m	Tarmac Ltd	236	−12	14.9	6.5	7.4
92.7m	Tate & Lyle	170	−12	20.4	12.0	4.1
1,841,000	Tavener R'tlge	76	..	8.8	11.6	11.0
607,000	Taylor Palls	80	..	6.8	7.5	5.8
103.1m	Taylor Woodrow	442	−8	11.6	2.6	10.5
16.8m	Tecalemit	158	−3	6.4b	4.0	4.3
11.0m	Telefusion	38	−1	1.9	4.9	4.3
6,215,000	Do A	37	−1	1.9	5.0	6.1
54.3m	Telephone Rent	140	−3	8.8	6.3	12.1
156.5m	Tesco	49½	−1½	2.5	5.0	9.4
813,000	Textured Jersey	27	−3	1.5	5.6	6.4
5,418,000	Thermal Synd	102	..	6.6	6.5	5.6
329.6m	Thomson Org	265	−10	3.3h	1.3	26.2
521.3m	Thorn Electric	380	−16	17.4	4.6	9.5
1,348,000	Thurgar Bardex	20	−1	1.2	5.8	7.1
70.1m	Tiger Oats	630	+15	31.4	5.1	4.9
6,089,000	Tilbury Cont	310	+2	30.4	9.8	6.1
254.2m	Tilling T.	129	−7	6.5	5.1	7.0
23.9m	Time Products	178	..	2.3	1.4	8.7
142,000	Titaghur Jute	10	..	..	..	..
5,686,000	Tomkins F. H.	22½	+½	1.5	6.5	4.8
67.7m	Tootal	40½	..	4.1	8.3	6.4
1,463,000	Toye	65	−1	1.9	2.9	8.3
29.8m	Tozer Kemsley	39	+2	4.7	7.8	5.3
205.6m	Trafalgar H Ltd	129	−8	6.6	6.7	8.0
4,847,000	Trans Paper	68	−3	7.5	11.0	9.4
310.2m	Transport Dev	83	−1	5.0	6.0	13.4
13.8m	Travis & Arnold	148	+6	5.8	3.4	7.4
2,160,000	Tricoville	73	..	3.1	4.2	6.7
26.3m	Trident TV 'A'	56	−2	4.4	7.9	7.0
2,112,000	Triefus & Co	85	+2	2.8	3.2	9.3
4,332,000	Triplex Found	101	+2	7.0	7.0	4.9
222.5m	Trust Hse Forte	321	−8	13.4	6.0	9.1
238.8m	Tube Invest	410	−12	35.7	8.2	3.1
34.5m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	288	−2	16.6	5.8	7.8
2,295,000	Turner Curzon	11	−½	1.1	9.8	6.8
192.3m	Turner Newall	177	−10	17.4	9.8	5.9
14.2m	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
3,377,000	Turriff	78	−4	3.6	4.6	4.5
30.7m	UBM Grp	69	−3½	6.5	9.4	13.9
146.4m	UDS Grp	96	−6	7.7	8.1	16.3
22.3m	UKO Int	159	..	13.3	8.4	8.6
24.7m	Unicorn Ind	106	−3	8.2	7.8	7.7
135.0m	Unigate	84	−1	5.2	7.1	7.5
1,032.4m	Unilever	564	−18	20.8	3.7	9.5
1,437.6m	Do NV	£26⅝	−⅝	123	4.6	8.7
18.7m	Unitech	143	..	6.1a	4.3	12.9
229.5m	Utd Biscuit	88	−2	4.1	4.6	9.9
15.2m	Utd City Merc	66	−3	1.2	1.8	8.3
5,769,000	Utd Eng	39	−2	3.4	8.7	10.1
7,800,000	Utd Gas Ind	66	−3	5.6	8.5	7.2
26.2m	Utd News	262	+2	21.3	8.3	7.8
33.9m	Utd Scientific	262	+14	9.1	2.3	28.1
5,333,000	Valor	33	+1	3.2	4.1	8.1
22.6m	Vantona	124	−2	8.1	6.4	5.6
10.3m	Vereeniging Ref	210	+5	19.7	9.4	5.6
16.9m	Vibroplant	183	−4	16.1	8.8	8.7
35.2m	Vickers	195	−6	14.9	7.6	7.1
1,781,000	Vita-Tex	33	..	3.3	10.0	7.0
12.2m	Vosper	215	−16	7.6b	3.3	7.9
3,517,000	W Ribbons	65	−3	5.0	7.7	6.1
5,288,000	WGI	123	−2	8.8	7.1	5.8
17.9m	Waddington J.	224	−4	17.1	7.7	12.6
3,270,000	Wade Potteries	32	−1	2.7	5.3	8.6
6,240,000	Wadkin	138	..	8.9	6.8	4.9
14.3m	Wagon Ind	102	−1	11.6	7.7	8.0
2,231,000	Walker C & W	125	−4	9.7	7.3	5.2
8,373,000	Walker J. Gold	114	−3	3.5	3.1	9.0
8,543,000	Do NV	106	+2	3.5	3.3	8.4
14.8m	Ward & Gold	86	−2	6.9	7.0	8.5
37.3m	Ward T. W.	72	−3	6.2	6.6	7.9
2,939,000	Warald B.	27½	−1½	2.0	7.3	5.5
16.9m	Waring & Gillow	121	−3	5.4	4.5	7.1
3,362,000	Warne Wright	84	−3½	4.9	7.4	6.6
1,728,000	Warrington T.	57½	−½	4.7	8.2	21.4
60.7m	Waterford Glass	55	−1	2.0	3.6	6.6
3,625,000	Watmoughs	102	+4	3.3a	3.4	3.2
4,417,000	Watson & Philip	32	−1	2.3	7.2	7.4
18.1m	Watts Blake	124	−2	4.2	3.4	12.6
4,266,000	Wearwell	25	+1	..	..	8.3
3,491,000	Websters Pub	58	−1	1.9	3.3	9.4
30.2m	Weir Grp	120½	−4½	8.1	6.7	4.6
2,923,000	Wellco Hldgs	27	−1	1.9b	6.8	8.1
8,857,000	Wellman Eng	52	−1	3.6	7.0	7.9
2,285,000	Westbrick Pdr	54	−4	2.3	4.1	9.3
25.1m	Westinghse Brke	59	..	3.4	5.7	4.3
22.5m	Westland Air	38	+1	4.6	12.7	8.8
221,000	Westminster Inv	9	..	..	..	..
345,000	Wharf Mill	22	+2	2.2	9.8	..
1,730,000	Whatlings	43	..	3.9	9.8	6.3
——	Wh'lock Mar	66	+2	..	..	..
5,779,000	Whessoe	64	−6	7.3	11.3	3.5
3,716,000	Wheway Watson	19½	+1	1.3	7.2	5.9
6,604,000	White Child	80	..	7.6	7.8	6.5
20.0m	Whitecroft	107	+3	10.0	9.3	4.9
1,140,000	Whiteley BS&W	29	..	..	..	..
7,348,000	Wholesale Ftl	216	−5	8.9	4.1	9.2
12.9m	Wigfall H.	247	−3	26.9	8.3	10.7
1,806,000	Wilkins Condr	34	−1	2.5	7.4	8.1
1,773,000	Wiggin Cons	122	−2	11.4	7.3	4.9
48.0m	Wilkins'n Match	188	−7	15.2	9.8	7.5
10.6m	Do 10% Conv	£96	..	1000	10.4	..
3,396,000	Wms J. Cardiff	49	−5	4.2	8.5	6.4
2,173,000	Wills G. & Sons	32	−1	2.4	4.5	4.4
14.0m	Wilmot Breeden	67½	−4½	4.7	6.9	8.0
4,665,000	Wilson Bros	43	..	2.1	5.0	6.9
342.2m	Wimpey G.	95	−3	1.8	2.1	9.2
6,026,000	Winn Ind	51	−2	4.2	8.3	6.4
4,486,000	Wintz T.	81	−1	4.8	5.4	13.1
28.3m	W'ley Hughes	213	−2	10.6	5.0	10.0
2,806,000	Wood & Sons	45	−2	2.8	5.6	7.8
2,300,000	Wood S. W.	42	..	6.5	15.1	..
24.9m	Wood Hall Tst	98	−1	3.3	8.4	9.0
14.0m	Woodhead J.	97	−1	5.5	5.5	3.2
3,618,000	W'dh'se Rixson	39½	−1	3.5	11.9	27.6
242.7m	Woolworth	65	−1	5.8	4.8	3.3
12.2m	Yarrow & Co	365	−3½	6.3	2.7	11.8
5,610,000	York Trailer	81	−20	7.5	9.4	10.4
6,343,000	Youghal C'pts	36	−8	3.5	6.5	4.9
282,000	Young H. Hldgs	34	..	..	..	..
3,475,000	Zettors	88	−1	1.8	3.3	12.6

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
17.4m	Akroyd & Sm	218	−2	25.4	11.4	2.2
3,320,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	370	..	3.9	1.0	3.4
6,690,000	Boustead	58½	+2½	2.3	3.9	11.8
12.1m	Brit Arrow	17½	+½	..	..	..
37.6m	Challenge Corp	136	−7	6.6	4.9	7.5
57.9m	Charterh'se Grp	63	−1	5.1	8.1	12.3
——	C Fin de Suez	£45	−2	..	..	..
16.9m	Daily Mail Tst	340	−15	19.4	5.7	19.1
16.8m	Do A	338	−14	21.1	6.3	19.0
114.3m	Dalgety	297	−7	19.5	6.6	10.4
11.5m	Dawnay Day	41	−1	1.5	3.7	16.0
2,125,000	Edin Ind Hldgs	11	−2	0.2a	1.4	25.0
37.4m	Electra Inv	117½	−7½	7.8	6.6	21.7
8,133,000	Exploration	26	..	0.8	3.2	8.4
4,768,000	FC Finance	68	−2	3.0	4.5	13.7
910,000	Fitzroy Inv	22	+2	..	..	..
216.6m	Inchcape	397	+5	22.7	5.7	9.9
108.7m	Lloyds & Scot	98	−4	5.2	5.3	13.0
3,423,000	Ldn & Euro Grp	29	−2	..	..	..
11.3m	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	130	−1	5.5	4.2	13.7
3,406,000	Manson Fin	46	..	5.3	11.0	12.6
42.8m	Prov Fin Grp	110	−6	7.4	6.7	9.8
465.5m	Sime Darby	118½	−1½	1.8	1.5	21.3
5,580,000	Smith Bros	64	−1	7.5	11.5	9.7
2,775,000	Tyndall O'seas	850	..	46.4	5.5	..
43.8m	Utd Dom Tst	40	−5	..	..	7.0
8,974,000	Wagon Fin	43	−2	3.1	7.3	9.1
13.1m	Yule Catto	81½	+½	..	..	10.6

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
122.0m	Bowring	114	−4	4.5	3.9	..
2,933,000	Brentnall Beard	36	−1	2.0	5.6	11.1
33.0m	Britannic	172	−9	13.9	8.1	..
604.2m	Com Union	147	−6	12.2	8.3	..
187.1m	Eagle Star	147	−6	9.3	6.3	..
36.4m	Equity & Law	182	−6	10.1	5.6	..
370.0m	Gen Accident	226	−10	12.8	5.7	..
286.6m	GRE	233	−10	15.4	6.5	..
73.0m	Hambro Life	365	−15	30.3	8.3	..
77.2m	Heath C. E.	266	−17	7.3	2.8	10.3
48.2m	Hogg Robinson	205	−7	9.4	4.6	10.6
133.9m	Howden A.	348	−7	20.6b	7.2	8.2
237.9m	Legal & Gen	165	−8	8.7	5.2	..
24.3m	Leslie & Godwin	124	..	6.8	5.5	14.1
32.9m	London & Man	132	−10	9.8	7.4	..
15.2m	Ldn Utd Inv	179	−7	6.4	3.6	10.0
33.0m	Matthews W'son	200	+5	14.5	7.2	9.3
86.4m	Minet Hldgs	200	−5	5.1	2.5	12.5
9,663,000	Moran C.	58	−4	5.0a	8.9	6.2
87.1m	Pearl	242	−24	19.1	7.9	..
149.8m	Phoenix	246	−14	15.7	6.3	..
3,519,000	Prov Life 'A'	135	..	12.4	9.0	..
——	Do A Br	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
2,632,000	Do B	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
——	Do B Br	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
485.4m	Prudential	157	−6	10.1	6.4	..
29.6m	Refuge	142	−8	10.5	7.4	..
383.5m	Royal	375	−28	26.3	7.0	..
137.3m	Sedg. Forbes	438	−9	16.3	3.5	14.7
40.6m	Stenhouse	107	−1	6.4	6.0	8.0
271.1m	Sun Alliance	558	−35	30.5	5.6	..
59.9m	Sun Life	104	−5	8.2b	5.8	..
6,488,000	Trade Indem'ty	180	..	12.7	7.1	..
196.0m	Willis Faber	270	−6	13.8	5.1	12.4

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
32.4m	Aberdeen Trst	146	−8	7.7b	5.2	28.3
117.9m	Alliance Trust	234	−12	10.8	4.6	31.8
36.1m	Amer Trust	45¾	−3¼	2.1	4.6	33.6
39.3m	Ang-Amer Secs	104½	−6	4.6	4.4	31.6
1,472,000	Anglo Int Inv	43½	−1½	4.9	11.1	13.1
2,960,000	Do Asa	148	−6	..	..	..
15.2m	Anglo Scot	45½	−6	2.6b	5.6	29.5
14.4m	Ashdown Inv	137½	−3	6.3	4.6	32.7
1,890,000	ABC Regional	63	−1	0.8	1.2	64.3
27.2m	Atlantic Assets	103	−8½	0.6	0.6	..
69.6m	Atlas Electric	64½	−5	2.9	4.5	31.3
22.8m	Bankers Inv	59	−5	3.9	6.5	22.8
10.9m	Berry Trust	72	..	1.3	1.8	79.1
39.8m	Border & Sthrn	61	−6	11.7	19.2	37.7
20.9m	Brit Am & Gen	42	−2	2.6	6.2	24.6
72.9m	Brit Assets Tst	78½	−4	3.6b	4.6	33.5
2,336,000	Brit Emp Sec	11½	−1	0.9	8.2	16.4
103.5m	Brit Invest	166	−11½	7.4	4.4	34.7
24.4m	Broadstone	160½	−7	8.0	5.0	29.6
14.9m	Brunner	100½	−8	5.8	5.7	29.0
3,600,000	Brycourt Inv	80	−2	3.8b	4.8	23.3
3,450,000	CLRP Inv	67½	−6½	2.9	4.3	28.5
44.0m	Caledonia Inv	250	−6	12.9	5.2	28.9
28.7m	Caledonian Tst	83½	−6	3.0	3.5	45.6
1,070,000	Do B	82	−4	..	..	..
19.4m	Capital & Natl	131½	−5	7.4	5.6	..
817,000	Do B	129½	−7	..	..	..
11.8m	Cardinal 'Dfd'	112½	−10	6.1	5.5	..
12.7m	Carlial Inv	120½	−7	5.8	4.8	27.9
21.3m	Cedar Inv	67½	−4½	3.9	5.8	25.8
22.9m	Charter Trust	57½	−3½	3.3	5.8	26.9
48.3m	Clydesdale Inv	63½	−3½	2.7a	3.2	43.9
1,368,000	Do B	62	−4	..	..	..
21.1m	Common Mkt	£13½	..	34.0	2.5	..
34.4m	Cont & Ind	203½	−8	9.7	4.8	30.6
12.1m	Crescent Japan	204	+2	..	..	..
7,700,000	Crossfriars	77	−6	5.6	7.3	20.5
1,521,000	Cumulus	29	−2½	1.2	4.2	36.3
2,507,000	Delta Inv	165	..	..	..	..
6,495,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	220	−8	21.6	9.8	16.9
3,927,000	Do Cap	152	−7	..	..	..
31.2m	Drayton Com	134	−9	6.8	5.1	28.1
46.4m	Drayton Cons	158	−9	7.1	4.7	22.9
57.1m	Do Premier	203	−7	10.2	5.0	28.2
23.8m	Dundee & Ldn	67	−2½	3.6	5.4	28.3
22.7m	Edin Amer Ass	124	−7	1.7	1.3	80.5
65.4m	Edinburgh Inv	236	−10	10.3	4.3	33.7
14.5m	Elec & Gen	89½	−6½	2.4	2.9	43.3
7,944,000	Eng & Int	91½	−5	5.8	6.3	21.9
30.1m	Eng & N York	76	−8½	4.8b	6.0	28.4
59.3m	Estate Duties	83½	−4½	2.8	3.3	40.5
28.3m	First Scot Am	101	−3	4.3	4.3	34.0
116.7m	Foreign & Colnl	175	−10	5.7	3.2	47.1
9,650,000	Gt Japan Inv	191	+1	2.3	1.2	82.6
10.3m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	179½	−6	7.1	4.1	47.7
1,366,000	Do Conv	140	+2	..	..	..
15.2m	Gen Inv & Tsts	112	−4	6.1	5.4	24.3
8,711,000	Gen Scottish	92	−4	5.1	5.5	27.6
10.3m	Glendevon	105	−2	2.6	2.5	73.9
152.0m	Globe Trust	122	−8½	7.8	6.3	21.3
2,506,000	Grange Trust	70	−3	3.3	4.2	30.9
51.4m	Great Northern	106½	−6½	6.1	5.7	27.0
3,820,000	Greenfriar	95	−1	2.2	2.2	54.4
2,518,000	Gresham Hse	61	..	4.6	7.8	9.6
61.8m	Guardian	88½	−8	4.1	5.0	29.2
27.4m	Hambros	103	−5	5.7	5.5	28.8
90.6m	Hill P. Inv	139	+9	12.0	8.3	23.9
13.7m	Hume Hldgs A	83	−4	7.3	8.7	16.3
120.8m	Indus & General	56½	−1½	2.7	4.7	30.1
28.7m	Internat Inv	78	−2	4.2	5.4	25.9
10.2m	Invest in Suc	166	−2	4.8	2.7	53.5
52.5m	Inv Cap Trst	85	−6½	2.9b	3.4	47.0
18.0m	Jardine Japan	180	+1	1.3	0.7	..
8,481,000	Jersey Ext	185	−11	..	..	..
43.7m	Lake View Inv	95	−3½	3.6	3.7	36.7
12.3m	Law Deb Corp	109	−3	7.2b	6.6	22.7
26.5m	Ldn & Holyrood	122	−4	5.5	4.5	34.0
19.2m	Ldn & Montrose	201	−4	8.3	4.1	37.3
37.0m	Ldn & Prov Tst	119	−7	5.2	4.3	35.0
67.6m	Ldn Merch Sec	120	−2	2.1	1.7	..
4,089,000	Do Cap	179	−7	..	..	..
5,040,000	Ldn Pru Invest	84	−3½	4.3	5.1	27.7
49.9m	Ldn Trust	112	−4	6.3	5.6	26.5
57.0m	Mercantile Inv	43½	−2	2.9	4.4	27.6
29.5m	Merchants Trust	78½	−3	3.9	5.0	29.6
10.3m	Moorside Trst	107	−2	7.6	7.1	22.1
7,631,000	New Throg 'Inc'	19½	−2	2.3	12.0	12.2
6,500,000	Do Cap	116	−16	..	..	..
16.5m	North Atlantic	95	−5	4.1	4.3	33.0
22.9m	Northern Amer	107	−5½	4.3	4.0	37.7
4,897,000	Northern Sec	129	−1	5.2	4.1	29.5
3,637,000	Oil & Associated	60	..	3.3	5.3	27.9
32.3m	Pentland	124	−5½	6.1	4.9	31.1
1,305,000	Progressive Sec	66	−2	4.2	6.2	22.1
35.8m	Raeburn	132	−4	5.8	4.4	31.4
21.7m	River & Merc	181	−7	13.1	7.2	20.4
12.0m	River Plate	154	−7	9.9b	6.4	..
27.1m	Romney Trust	98	−4	4.0	4.1	33.8
39.8m	Rothschild	210	−6	10.6	5.1	21.2
3,280,000	Safeguard	75	−2	5.5	7.3	19.8
51.7m	Scot Amer	95½	−3½	3.9b	4.3	..
3,169,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	99	−12	4.6	4.6	27.7
77.3m	Scot Eastern	148½	−10	6.5b	4.7	34.3
6,800,000	Scot European	40	−7½	2.3	5.7	23.5
88.9m	Scot Invest	105	−6	4.2	4.6	39.3
26.5m	Scot Mortgage	120	−8½	5.9	4.2	37.0
49.4m	Scot National	156½	−7	5.5	3.5	42.0
29.0m	Scot Northern	111	−7	5.1	4.6	32.7
71.8m	Scot United	81	−5	2.6	3.2	50.3
51.5m	Scot Western	101	−7	3.3	3.4	48.6
1,803,000	Do B	97	−6	..	..	..
32.5m	Sec Alliance	201	−11	9.6a	4.8	31.4
18.8m	Sec Gt Northern	92	−8	3.2	3.5	46.5
318,600	Do B	90	−9½	..	..	..
20.7m	Sterling Trust	191	−6	8.0	4.2	34.2
40.5m	Stockholders	102	−5	3.6b	3.5	47.4
10.4m	Throg Sec 'Cap'	104	−3	..	..	..
33.0m	Throgmtn Trust	51½	−1½	6.6	8.1	18.4
21.6m	Trans-Oceanic	183	−8	7.6	4.2	32.2
19.2m	Tribune Inv	75	−5	3.1	2.5	42.8
15.1m	Triplevest 'Inc'	69	−7	6.7	10.6	14.3
3,800,000	Do Cap	150	−11	..	..	..
43.9m	Trustees Corp	146	−5	7.4	5.0	28.6
7,450,000	Tyneside Inv	114	−10	5.8	5.1	27.0
38.4m	Utd Brit Secs	132	−11	6.7	5.1	29.7
65.6m	Utd States Deb	99½	−4½	5.5	5.5	25.8
15.3m	Utd States Gen	197	−6	9.2	4.7	29.4
9,200,000	Viking Res	92	−4	1.7	1.8	60.1
10.2m	W'bottom Trust	214	−4	7.8	3.5	45.4
78.8m	Witan Inv	94	−4½	3.6	3.6	..
2,415,000	Do B	92	−6	0.1	0.1	..
11.3m	Yeoman Tst	186	−1	17.5	6.3	22.6
1,340,000	Yorks & Lancs	39½	..	2.3b	6.8	24.3
5,725,000	Young Co Inv	89	..	5.5	6.2	25.4

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
90.6m	Brit & Comm	298	−2	14.1	5.1	8.2
12.6m	Fisher J.	172	..	2.3	1.3	8.5
62.1m	Furness Withy	232	−16	12.4	5.3	6.3
1,762,000	Hunting Gibson	103	..	..	..	..
3,294,000	Jacobs J. I.	36	..	2.8	7.8	14.7
35.1m	Manch Liners	220	..	7.7	3.5	20.1
126.1m	Ocean Trans	114	..	12.4	11.0	13.8
139.1m	P & O 'Dfd'	85	+2	9.9	11.7	4.8

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
198.5m	Anglo Am Coal	875	+15	58.1	6.6	..
582.5m	Anglo Am Corp	342	+8	22.2g	6.6	..
389.6m	Ang Am Gold	£17¼	+⅛	104	6.0	..
442.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£44¼	−¼	361	8.2	..
35.1m	Anglo Transvl	£9½	−⅛	72.5	8.5	..
15.1m	Do A	£9½	−⅛	72.5	8.5	..
334.4m	Asarco	£10⅝	−1	20.5	1.9	..
23.1m	Ayer Hitam	340	−25	66.0	27.4	..
6,840,000	Beralt Tin	57	..	6.1	10.6	..
31.6m	Blyvoors	340	−1	89.7	27.5	..
3,300,000	Botswana RST	22	−3	..	..	..
11.8m	Bracken Mines	97	−7	19.5	20.1	..
33.2m	BH South	106	−2	..	..	..
103.4m	Buffelsfontein	£9¾	+⅛	107	11.4	..
148.0m	Charter Cons	147	−6	12.6	8.6	..
276.2m	Cons Gold Fields	187	..	13.7	7.3	..
1,412.4m	De Beers 'Dfd'	432	−10	22.9	7.4	..
33.8m	Doornfontein	344	+6	31.3	9.1	..
3,927,000	Durban Rood	427	+37	..	..	..
887,000	East Daggs	52	+1	33.1	65.6	..
454.0m	E Driefontein	333	−67	32.6	4.2	..
13.1m	E Rand Prop	288	+3	..	..	..
2,730,000	El Oro M & Ex	61	+1	1.7	2.7	..
37.1m	Elsburg Gold	133	−5	5.1	3.9	..
132.1m	FS Geduld	£16⅞	−⅛	178	9.6	..
3,467,000	Geevor Tin	140	−5	7.6	5.5	..
151.2m	Gen Mining	£15⅛	−¼	136	..	..
13.2m	Grootvlei	116	+7	18.3	..	..
——	Hamersley	199	−11	..	..	..
8,805,000	Hampton Gold	131	−1	3.3	..	..
109.1m	Harmony	406	−3	33.1	..	..
180.1m	Hartebeest	£13⅞	+⅞	138	..	..
310.1m	Jo'burg Cons	£15⅝	..	164	..	..
65.4m	Kinross	380	+6	27.4	..	..
187.1m	Kloof	619	+23	23.1	..	..
9,930,000	Leslie	62	+2	8.1	..	..
44.8m	Libanon	565	+14	60.3	..	..
9,360,000	Lydenburg Plat	65	−3	..	..	..
866.0m	MIM Hldgs	205	−5	3.7	..	..
7,800,000	MTD (Mangula)	36	−2	4.1	..	..
41.2m	Malayan Tin	445	−15	..	..	..
3,195,000	Marievale Con	71	−1	35.0	..	..
2,452,000	Messina Trans	56	−4	..	..	..
——	Metals Explor	31½	+4½	..	..	..
16.8m	Middle Wits	195	−15	13.8	..	..
139.0m	Minorco	189	−1	5.2	..	..
24.1m	Nthgate Explor	350	−50	13.3	..	..
——	Peko Wallsend	342	..	..	..	..
140.5m	Pres Brand	£10⅛	+⅛	78.6	..	..
136.1m	Pres Steyn	£9⅞	+⅜	25.1	..	..
16.1m	Rand Mine Prop	130	..	5.9	..	..
205.8m	Randfontein	£35⅛	+1½	252	..	..
539.8m	Rio Tinto Zinc	232	−6	14.4	..	..
118.5m	Rustenburg	96	..	..	..	..
6,766,000	Saint Piran	58	−1	3.1	..	..
88.1m	St Helena	£9⅞	−⅛	82.1	..	..
142.6m	Selection Tst	450	..	28.3	..	..
38.5m	Sentrust	214	..	13.9	..	..
3,762,000	SA Land	37	−3	..	..	..
——	South Crofty	57	−1	6.3	..	..
148.7m	Southvaal	572	+21	13.1	..	..
18.1m	Sthn Malayan	315	−10	18.2	..	..
8,100,000	Sungei Besi	220	−15	14.8	..	..
28.8m	Tang Cons	168	−2	10.0	..	..
1,338,000	Tanjong Tin	90	..	9.9	..	..
5,762,000	Tharsis Sulph	250	..	18.9	..	..
100.4m	Transvaal Cons	£13⅜	..	60.7b	..	..
24.7m	Tronoh Mines	240	−25	18.6	..	..
49.7m	UC Invest	255	−5	20.3	7.9	..
185.6m	Union Corp	305	−5	24.2	7.8	..
289.7m	Vaal Reefs	£15⅜	+⅜	96.6	6.1	..
11.7m	Venterspost	232	−3	18.7	8.0	..
9,500,000	Wankie Colliery	37½	+1	6.5	17.3	..
38.5m	Welkom	315	−8	38.4	12.0	..
344.1m	W Driefontein	£24⅞	+1⅛	241	9.7	..
5,227,000	W Rand Cons	123	−1	11.8	9.6	..
89.0m	Western Areas	206	+7	9.8	4.8	..
221.8m	Western Deep	£8⅝	+⅝	67.9	7.9	..
156.4m	Western Hldgs	£20⅜	−⅛	207	9.8	..
308.5m	Western Mining	143	−1	1.8	1.3	..
68.0m	Winkelhaak	734	−4	60.9	8.3	..
15.3m	Zambia Copper	15	+½	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
——	Ampol Pet	73½	−3½	..	..	..
3,129,000	Attock	90	−2	..	..	..
7,380,000	Brit Borneo	164	..	10.2	6.2	..
3,393.6m	BP	878	−30	33.3	3.8	..
118.0m	Burmah Oil	82	+4	..	..	..
5,160,000	Century Oils	61	−1	4.0	6.6	..
6,638,000	Charterhall	24½	−1½	..	..	..
457.3m	C F Petroles	£21½	−2¾	169	7.9	..
7,873,000	KCA Int	30	..	..	..	..
67.0m	Lasmo	138	−6	..	..	..
28.8m	Do Ops	340	−20	..	..	..
73.8m	Do 14% Ln	£98½	−1	1400	14.2	..
25.4m	Oil Exploration	198	−14	3.2	1.6	..
10.4m	Premier Cons	14½	−1	..	..	..
90.7m	Ranger Oil	£10⅞	−⅛	..	..	..
3,518.2m	Royal Dutch	£40⅜	−1¼	147	3.6	..
3,014.9m	Shell Trans	565	−25	23.5	4.2	..
66.7m	Tricentrol	170	−6	2.0	1.2	..
99.1m	Ultramar	238	−15	..	..	..
21.4m	Do 7% Cnv	143	−3	10.6	7.4	..

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
6,362,000	Allied Ldn	60	−1	2.8	4.7	..
44.8m	Allnatt Ldn	224	−6	6.5	2.9	..
9,287,000	Apex Props	230	−5	5.3	2.3	..
3,150,000	Aquis Secs	20½	..	1.0	5.0	..
11.6m	Beaumont Prop	84	−4	5.9	7.0	..
17.6m	Bellway Hldgs	71	..	4.4	6.1	..
21.5m	Berkeley Hmbro	130	..	4.9	3.8	..
69.0m	Bilton Percy	185	..	9.4	5.1	..
464,000	Do Accum	180	..	9.3	5.2	..
19.2m	Bradford Prop	243	−13	10.3	4.2	..
4,394,000	British Land	43½	−1	..	..	..
36.9m	Brixton Estate	104	..	2.9	2.8	..
40.2m	Cap & Counties	53½	−3½	2.6	4.8	..
33.8m	Chesterfield	345	−15	6.1	1.8	..
623,000	Chown Secs	14	−1	..	..	..
4,960,000	Churchbury Est	310	−5	7.0	2.3	..
13.6m	City Offices	68	−1	2.7	4.0	..
1,888,000	Control Secs	32	−2	1.3	3.9	..
3,004,000	Corn Exchange	180	..	3.2	1.8	..
4,395,000	Country & New T	24	−1	1.0	4.1	..
19,980,000	County & Dist	99	−3	1.2	1.2	..
17.1m	Daejan Hldgs	105	−12	4.5	4.3	..
37.2m	Eng Prop	39	−2	3.5	8.9	..
3,982,000	Estates & Gen	22½	−1	1.8	8.1	..
15.8m	Evans of Leeds	99	−2	2.8	2.8	..
89.3m	Gt Portland	306	−4	7.3	2.4	..
4,880,000	Guildhall	80	−1	3.8	4.8	..
78.1m	Hammerson 'A'	620	+2	8.3	1.3	..
60.2m	Haslemere Ests	258	..	5.8	2.3	..
451.8m	Land Secs	284	−4	8.1	2.9	..
15.1m	Law Land	43	−1½	1.5	3.5	..
21.8m	Ldn & Prov Sh	111	−2	1.3	1.2	..
8,277,000	Ldn Shop	70	−2	4.6	6.6	..
10.8m	Lynton Hldgs	124	−3	3.3	2.7	..
150.0m	MEPC	140	−3	2.6	1.9	..
6,856,000	McKay Secs	265	..	2.7	1.0	..
1,018,000	Marler Estates	29	+2	..	..	..
3,006,000	Midhurst Whites	40	−¼	..	..	..
33.3m	Mucklow A & J.	129	..	3.7a	2.9	..
1,258,000	Municipal	280	..	7.7	2.8	..
——	Peachey Prop	83	−2	3.0b	3.7	..
5,349,000	Prop & Rever	315	..	7.8	2.5	..
16.3m	Do A	312	−3	7.8	2.5	..
36.5m	Prop Hldgs	307	−6	10.0	3.3	..
24.3m	Prop Sec	140	−6	3.2	2.3	..
2,471,000	Raglan Prop	4½	+¼	..	..	..
1,970,000	Regional	78	..	1.7	2.2	..
11.2m	Do A	70	−4	1.7	2.4	..
13.5m	Rush & Tompkins	123	−3	4.4	3.5	..
50.1m	Scot Met Props	101	−2	2.9b	2.9	..
151.5m	Slough Ests	118	−9	3.8	3.2	..
77.3m	Stock Conv	258	..	3.1	1.2	..
42.2m	Sunley B.	264	−6	6.6	2.5	..
31.8m	Town & City	12½	−2	0.0e	0.2	..
10.9m	Trafford Park	132	−2	5.7	4.3	..
9,658,000	UK Props	29½	−1	0.5	2.1	..
2,598,000	Webb J.	16½	−½	0.8	5.0	..
348,000	W'mster & C'ty	16½	+½	..	..	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
4,414,000	Anglo-Indonesia	96½	−1½	4.2	4.3	..
7,746,000	Bradwall FMS	56½	+½	2.6	4.6	..
8,100,000	Castlefield	270	+10	5.0	1.9	..
10.7m	Chersonese	48	+½	2.1	4.3	..
208.1m	Cons Plant	58½	−1½	3.0	5.0	..
448,000	Doranakande	38	..	2.2a	3.7	..
1,473,000	Grand Central	19	..	0.8	5.3	..
105.4m	Guthrie Corp	367	−28	22.7	6.2	..
205.3m	Harrisons Malay	123	−4	5.3a	4.3	..
170.9m	Highlds & Low	115	−3½	4.3	3.9	..
345,000	Hongkong	210	+5	11.0	5.2	..
2,066,000	Kuilumbail	263	..	17.5	6.6	..
21.9m	Kulim Malaysia	51	−4½	2.1	4.1	..
28.6m	Ldn Sumatra	181	−1	6.1	3.3	..
7,797,000	Majedie	70	−1	1.0	1.5	..
14.2m	Muar River	51½	+2	0.7	1.4	..
30.2m	Plant Hldgs	75	−1	3.3	4.4	..
8,677,000	Sungei Krian	83	−1	2.3	2.7	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
2,867,000	Assam Frontier	305	−2	24.6	8.1	..
5,344,000	Assam Inv	117	−2	10.6	9.1	..
7,554,000	Camellia Inv	295	..	3.0	1.0	..
779,800	Deundi	350	..	4.9	3.3	..
9,061,000	McLeod Russel	225	−8	20.5a	9.1	..
1,266,000	Moran	362	..	22.7	6.3	..
852,000	Surmah Valley	119	..	10.0	8.4	..
9,093,000	Warren Plant	216	+1	22.2	10.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross div	Yld %	P/E
44.2m	Algoma Cen Rly	£13½	−1¼	26.0	1.9	..
3,154,000	Calcutta Elec	75	..	13.0	17.4	..
——	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£46	..	490	10.7	..
1,121,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	33	..	350	10.6	..
35.2m	Gt Nthn Tele	£63	−1½	193	3.1	..
154.6m	Imp Cont Gas	375	−15	20.1	5.4	..
——	Mid Kent Wtr	£35½	..	500	14.3	..
782,000	Milford Docks	90	−2	4.1	4.5	..
2,257,000	Nigerian Elec	217	−6	20.0	9.2	..
——	Sunderland Wtr	£34½	..	350	10.1	..

* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 01.09.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Change over week
Latest		%	%	
The Times Industrial Share Index	217.38	6.32	11.82	−6.59
Largest Cos.	221.97	6.06	11.27	−6.97
Smaller Cos.	205.60	7.12	13.62	−5.37
Capital Goods	261.79	6.71	14.34	−5.90
Consumer Goods	226.36	6.92	11.22	−4.44
Store Shares	169.55	6.33	8.30	−7.36
Largest financial shares	227.39	6.01	—	−8.89
Largest financial and industrial shares	222.66	6.05	—	−7.34
Commodity shares	291.39	4.98	12.16	+0.02
Gold Mining shares	346.06	8.86	15.84	+6.49
Industrial debenture stocks	64.80	6.28*	—	+0.02
Industrial preference stocks	55.46	12.52*	—	−0.51
3½% War Loan	31⅛	11.34*	—	−⅛

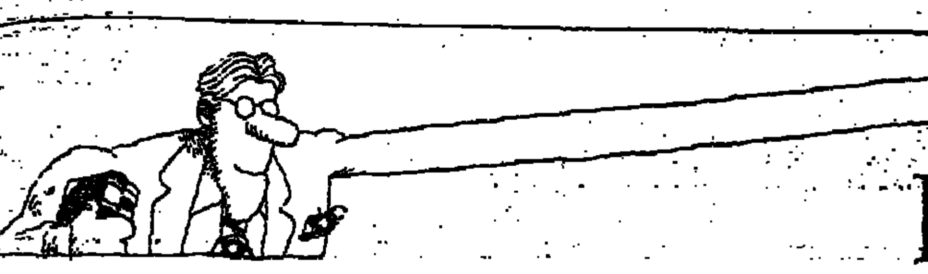
A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	227.52 (22.08.78)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1978	227.52 (22.08.78)	184.85 (02.03.78)
1977	222.96 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	115.93 (27.10.76)
1975	156.92 (29.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	139.16 (28.02.74)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1973	189.32 (12.01.73)	120.96 (14.12.73)

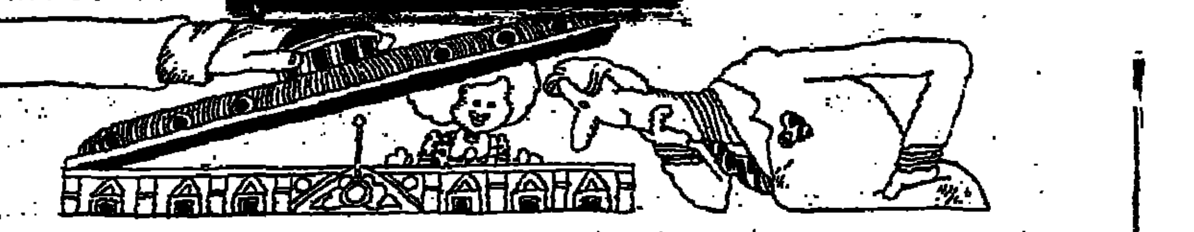
* Flat interest yield.

هكذا من الإصل

هكذا من الإصل



Public & Educational



University of Wales

University College of Swansea

TEMPORARY LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of Psychology. Teaching duties will include participation in courses of cognitive psychology but applicants with a strong experimental background will be considered.

The appointment, which will be for one year from 1 October, 1978, will be at the lower end of the Lecturer's scale £3,660-£7,308 per annum, plus USS/USDPS benefits.

Closing date for applications, Friday, 15 September, 1978.

RESEARCH DEMONSTRATOR

(Readvertisement)

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Research Demonstrator in the Department of Genetics. Applicants should have a degree in a biological subject with research experience in genetics and must be able to assist in tutorial and laboratory teaching of molecular and microbial aspects of genetics and in basic courses in the subject. An active commitment to research is expected. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in Bacterial Genetics.

The appointment, which will date from 1 October, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter, will be on a scale up to £4,130 per annum, together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Closing date for applications, Monday, 25 September, 1978.

Previous applicants need not apply.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Psychology from candidates holding or expecting to obtain a good honours degree in Psychology. The successful applicant will be required to work on an SSRC funded project investigating hemispheric processing during reading acquisition. The research will be carried out in the London area.

The appointment, which will be for one year in the first instance, from 1 October, 1978, will be at an initial salary of £3,184 per annum (under review), plus USS/USDPS benefits.

Closing date for applications, Friday, 15 September, 1978.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 15 September, 1978.

WANGANUI HOSPITAL BOARD

MEDICAL STAFF

Applications are invited from those suitably qualified for the undermentioned positions at the Wanganui Base Hospital:—

SECOND PATHOLOGIST

To assist Pathologist in the running of the Pathology Department, Base Hospital. Full-time position.

PSYCHIATRIST

This is a newly established full or part-time position to serve the needs of the Wanganui District.

SPECIALIST PHYSICIAN

Part-time position on 6/10ths basis, plus sessional visits. The Board's area includes a total established bed state of ...3. The salary and allowances will be in accordance with the Hospital Employment (Medical Officers) Determinations Automatic Scale for Medical Specialists, subject to Departmental determination.

Forms of Application and Conditions of Appointment may be obtained from the Chief Executive, Wanganui Hospital Board, Private Bag, Wanganui, with whom applications close on 6 October, 1978.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT MASTER OF MUSIC

Details may be obtained from the Administrator, Westminster Cathedral Clergy House, 42 Francis Street, London SW1P 1QW whom applications should be addressed by September 30th.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in modern history, with special emphasis on either European or United States history, c. 1760-c. 1870.

Salary within the Lecturers' scale, £3,660-£7,308 (under review), with USS. The starting salary will be within the first five points of the scale.

Six copies of applications (one only from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, 22nd September, 1978, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/3134.

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

BURSAR & REGISTRAR

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for the above post—from 1st May, 1979.

The College, which is independent, has a student body of 700 in Agriculture and Rural Estate Management.

Further particulars from the Principal.

University of Rhodesia

FACULTY OF ARTS

Applications are invited for appointment as

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER

IN

ENGLISH

Preference will be given to candidates whose main interests are in literature from 1800 to the present, who have an interest in African, Afro-American and Caribbean literature, but who are prepared to teach outside these areas. Alternatively, candidates with a strong interest in Drama (British, American and African) and competence to teach practical drama would receive serious consideration.

FRENCH (DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES)

First Post—Preference will be given to a specialist in Medieval or 16th Century Literature. Consideration would, however, be given to candidates in other periods willing to expand their range.

Second Post—Entails, amongst other duties, the teaching of an intensive introductory course to beginners in French with little or no previous experience of the language. Candidates must therefore clearly state their ability and experience in this field of teaching French, including the use of the language laboratory.

SALARY SCALES (Approx. Stg. equiv.):—
Senior Lecturer: £7,606 x 295—£8,491 x 315—£10,066.
Lecturer Grade I: £6,899 x 259—£7,935.
Lecturer Grade II: £4,260 x 244—£5,380 x 250—£6,675.

Appointment to the posts in the Departments of English and Modern Languages may be on permanent, pensionable terms or for a fixed term of not less than one year. Applicants should indicate in their applications their date of availability.

PERMANENT PENSIONABLE TERMS: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects on appointment. Installation loan of up to half of one year's salary if required. Unfurnished University accommodation guaranteed for a period of at least three years for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia. Sabbatical leave and Triennial contact visits, with travel allowance. Superannuation and medical aid schemes.

SHORT TERM CONTRACTS: Family passages and allowance towards transport of effects. Assistance with accommodation for persons recruited from outside Rhodesia.

APPLICATIONS (6 copies): Giving details of personal particulars, qualifications, experience and publications together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent to the Senior Assistant Registrar (Staff), University of Rhodesia, PO Box MP 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Overseas applicants should send an additional copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. Further particulars may be obtained from either of the above.

Closing date for receipt of applications 30 September, 1978.

British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4145) or their nearest British Consular Office.

University of Aston in Birmingham

MANAGEMENT CENTRE

LECTURERS IN BUSINESS POLICY

(Ref. 296/2) (2 Posts)

Candidates should have a degree or a professional qualification with research or teaching experience in the field or significant relevant practical experience.

Business Policy is a rapidly developing subject area in the Management Centre and further developments in research as well as teaching on Postgraduate, Undergraduate and Post experience programmes would be encouraged.

The following appointments are within the Economics, Econometrics, Statistics and Marketing Subject Group:

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

(Ref. 292/2)

AND LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

(Ref. 293/2)

The successful applicant for the Economics Lectureship will be expected to contribute to the Undergraduate and Postgraduate teaching programmes in Economics and to undertake Post-experience teaching in his or her speciality. The successful applicant for the post in Economics and Statistics will be expected to contribute mainly to the Undergraduate and Postgraduate teaching programmes in Economics, but also be expected to undertake some teaching of Statistics.

It would be an advantage if the applicant had an interest in, or practical experience of, macro-economic forecasting. The successful candidates will also have some administrative responsibilities.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN MARKETING

(Ref. 294/2)

The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Undergraduate and Postgraduate teaching programmes in Marketing and to undertake Post-experience teaching in his or her speciality, as well as participating in the administrative responsibilities of the Centre. Candidates should have relevant industrial experience, and are invited to contact Mr. S. R. Hill at the Management Centre on an informal basis.

Successful candidates for each post will be expected to undertake research and publication, for which there is considerable opportunity as well as the availability of limited funds to help with research expenses. Interviews are expected to take place in October, 1978.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(2 posts)

LECTURERS IN GEOLOGY

(Ref. 290/2)

Candidates for the first post should have active research interests in the field of igneous petrology, preferably involving rocks of Mesozoic or later age.

The second post is open to active research workers in any field of geology. It is unlikely, however, that the post will be given to a specialist mineralogist or palaeontologist.

Possession of PhD degree is a condition of appointment, but young research workers who anticipate the award of a doctorate by November, 1978, may apply.

Preliminary information about these posts may be obtained from Professor D. D. Hawkes (tel. 021-359 3611, ext. 568).

SALARIES — Lecturers: Commencing salary will be within the range £3,883-£5,842 p.a. on a scale rising by annual increments to £7,754 p.a.

Senior Lecturers: £7,506-£9,263 p.a. Appointments are normally made to the first point of the scale.

(Salaries are currently under review.)

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Staff Officer (quoting the appropriate Ref. no.), University of Aston in Birmingham, Gosta Green, Birmingham B4 7ET (Tel. Ext. 201), to whom applications should be forwarded not later than Friday, 29th September, 1978.

MUSEUM OF LONDON

COSTUME AND TEXTILES DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT KEEPER/ SENIOR ASSISTANT KEEPER

The person appointed will be responsible to the Curator of Costume and Textiles and will take part in the general work of this department which includes acquisition, cataloguing and display work. The successful candidate is likely to be a graduate with knowledge of costume history and precise museum experience in this field. Salary is in the scale:

Assistant Keeper: £3,348-£5,445
Senior Assistant Keeper: £4,671-£6,093
(inclusive of London Allowance and salary supplements).

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained by writing to:

The Director,
Museum of London,
London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.
(Enclosing a S.A.E.).

Applications should be submitted by 25th September, 1978.

DEAKIN UNIVERSITY

1979 ACADEMIC VACANCIES

Geelong, Australia

Applications are invited from suitably qualified people for the positions listed below.

In 1979 the University will have about 4,000 students, of which about half will be enrolled in off campus courses. The main campus of the University is an 80 hectare site at Waurn Ponds, 8 kilometres south west of Geelong. Courses of an Open University type are already in operation and applicants should have an interest in off campus teaching.

Appointments at Lecturer or Senior Lecturer level may be made with an initial or fixed term. An initial term appointment is normally for a period of three years with a promise of review for permanent tenure after two years. A fixed term appointment is normally for a period of three years. Although the appointment may be extended for a further three years it cannot be translated into a permanent appointment.

Current Salary Ranges: Senior Lecturer $A20,465-$A23,737. Lecturer $A15,179-$A19,940.

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES

LECTURER (REF: 78/1/06):
Australian Studies is a major area of study within the School of Humanities. It is interdisciplinary in scope and embraces Australian history, sociology, literature, visual arts etc. Courses of an Open University kind are being prepared for off campus or external students. One such course "The Australian City" is being offered in 1978 and a second course, "Regionalism and Australia", is being prepared for 1979. A third level course, "Contemporary Australia" planned for 1980, will be prepared during 1979.

As the emphasis of future courses in this area will be influenced by the interests of the appointee, applicants should make firm statements about the relevance of their scholarly interests to the development of courses in Australian Studies. They should also indicate the suitability of these interests for the preparation of off campus courses.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN LITERATURE (REF: 78/1/08):
The courses being developed in the area of literature are international and interdisciplinary in scope. There is a special emphasis on integrating literary criticism with creative writing. Applicants should have a higher degree in some field of literary studies, and should clearly indicate the relevance of their interests to courses of the kind broadly described above. Preference may be given to a candidate who has foreign language qualifications, or some experience in relating literature to areas such as drama, history, philosophy, women's studies or anthropology.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN SOCIAL STUDIES OF SCIENCE (REF: 78/1/09):
Social Studies of Science is a major interest in the School of Humanities and it is hoped to develop a sequence of courses in this area. The first course in Social Studies of Science, "Knowledge and Power", will be offered both to off campus and on campus students in 1979 and further courses are planned. The University seeks candidates with interests in the history and philosophy of science, the sociology of science, the social implications of science and technology etc.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCES

LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY (REF: 78/1/12):
The Division of Biological and Health Sciences offers undergraduate major programmes in Biology, Biochemistry, Nutrition and Food Chemistry, a graduate diploma of dietetics and participates in the teaching of a graduate diploma of industrial hygiene. Present research interests of the Division are in the areas of Toxicology, Endocrinology and Nutrition.

The appointee will assist with lecturing in undergraduate Physiology and Biochemistry courses, with the major emphasis on Physiology. Applicants should possess a doctorate in an appropriate discipline and have some tertiary teaching experience. The appointment is offered on a fixed-term (three years) basis to commence on 1st January 1979.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURERS

The School offers courses for the B.A. degree. These courses are in the Open University format of the tutorial-in-print, designed by teams of academic staff, usually from more than one discipline. The School has been developing courses dealing with the modern economies, history, politics and societies of industrial Europe, and with the interactions between these industrial societies and non-industrial ones. The School has an emphasis on international defence and conflict studies, and an area emphasis on Europe, Africa and Oceania. On this occasion the School proposes to appoint to the positions listed below according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicants. The special interests mentioned are preferences only.

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Economics (Ref: 78/1/13): A special interest in either European economics or Development Economics is desirable.

Lecturer in History (Ref: 78/1/14): A special interest in modern international, European or Commonwealth history is desirable.

Lecturer in Political Science (Ref: 78/1/15): A special interest in international relations or the politics of developing nations is desirable.

Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Social Anthropology (Ref: 78/1/16): No special region or type of society is preferred, but an interest in the anthropology of complex societies would be an advantage.

INTER-SCHOOL POST

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY (REF: 78/1/18):
The Schools of Education, Humanities and Social Sciences all have interests in the area of sociology and the appointee would be expected to act as a co-ordinator between the three schools and to develop courses in sociology. The School affiliation of the post will be determined by the research interests of the appointee. Candidates should have scholarly interests in mainstream sociology and in one or more of the following areas: the sociology of knowledge, the methodology of the social sciences, sociology of education, sociology of religion, sociology of art and literature, etc.

The post may be filled at either lecturer or senior lecturer level. Applications (quoting reference number) should include a full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three academic referees and should be sent to the undersigned so as to arrive by 1 October 1978. Applicants resident in North America, Europe or Africa should also send a copy of their applications to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom further details about positions can be obtained.

A. L. Pritchard, University Secretary, P.O. Box 125, Belmont, Vict. 3216, AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor $A31,789; Fellow $A17,694-$A23,704; Research Fellow $A15,179-$A19,813; Lecturer $A15,179-$A19,940. Further details, *conditions of appointment* for each post, method of application and application form, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1 0PF.

University of Adelaide

CHAIR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from qualified persons in any area of Civil Engineering. The present research interests of the Department of Civil Engineering are in the fields of structural engineering, hydraulic and coastal engineering, geotechnical engineering, finite element analysis and transportation.
31 October, 1978.

University of Melbourne

CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE

(Re-advertised)

Faculty of Architecture, Building and Town & Regional Planning

The Professor will be expected to provide academic leadership in the discipline and to participate in teaching, research and administration in the Department of Architecture and Building and in the Faculty. It is desired that the Professor make a special contribution to the design of buildings in response to the evolving social, economic and technological environment. Salary $A33,010.
15 November, 1978.

Australian National University

FELLOW AND RESEARCH FELLOW RESEARCH SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Director's Unit

Applications are invited to work with the Director, Professor J. H. Carver, in establishing an ultraviolet and astronomy research group which will investigate laboratory problems of astrophysical and atmospheric significance and which will seek guest investigator status on appropriate observatory spacecraft. Members of the group will be encouraged to collaborate with other members of the Research School of Physical Sciences which includes the Mt. Stromlo and Siding Spring Observatories and the Plasma Physics Laboratory. Applicants should have research experience in one or more of the following fields: Photo-ionization and photoabsorption in *atmospheric gases*, U.V. spectroscopy, evolution of the atmosphere, satellite astronomy.
16 October, 1978.

Flinders University of South Australia

LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology)

School of Social Sciences

Applicants should have a Ph.D. in the area of Industrial/Organizational Psychology (or be near completion of the Ph.D.) and a strong measurement background. Demonstrated research capability is highly desirable as well as the ability to teach from both an applied and theoretical orientation. The appointee will be required to teach upper level courses, including topics in the Diploma of Applied Psychology (Organisational Psychology Option), in at least two of the following content areas: Personnel Selection; Theories of Vocational Choice; Vocational Guidance; Job Design and Work Motivation; Psychological Consequences of Employment and Unemployment. The appointee will also be expected to contribute to courses in multivariate statistics and research methods and undertake supervision of post-graduate research students.
31 October, 1978.

University of Queensland

CHAIR OF SURGERY

Princess Alexandra Hospital

This position is the second Chair within the Department of Surgery and is vacant following the appointment of Professor G. J. A. Clunie to the James Stewart Chair of Surgery in the University of Melbourne. The Head of the Department is Professor William Burnett, who is based at the Royal Brisbane Hospital.

Applicants should have basic and specialist medical qualifications registrable in Queensland and broad clinical experience in a branch of surgery, and should have experience in teaching and a distinguished research record. Salary plus a clinical loading of $A5,000 per annum.
31 October, 1978.

LECTURER IN OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

Applicants, in addition to holding a degree in dentistry acceptable for registration by the Dental Board of Queensland, should also hold a higher degree or diploma in dentistry, have experience of teaching in Operative Dentistry and a record of published work. Opportunities are available for research work and postgraduate study.
30 November, 1978.

Griffith University

BIOGRAPHY LECTURER

(Re-advertised position)

The School of Humanities and its Institute for Modern Biography

Griffith University, located in Brisbane, enrolled its first students in 1975. The University is organised in four Schools and is committed to multidisciplinary study, and to team teaching. In 1979 the School of Humanities will have a population of some 470 undergraduate and postgraduate students. The Institute for Modern Biography is a unit founded in 1976 to further the practical and theoretical study of literary and historical biography. It functions under the auspices of the School of Humanities and is directed by Professor Andrew Field. The Institute also has interests in Asian, scientific and oral biography, maintaining a series of advanced seminars on biographical topics, and plans to initiate a series of funded research projects within the School. The Institute has a part-time research assistant, and also a current Visiting Fellow, Dr. Cameron Hazlehurst.

The position advertised is a new one. The person appointed will divide his or her time equally between *the activities of the Institute* and the School and will be expected to demonstrate a clear background and some prior achievement in biographical scholarship. Applicants may also have other areas of competence such as modern comparative literature and/or social history which will serve the needs of the School of Humanities, where they will be required to participate in undergraduate teaching programmes and postgraduate supervision. Although the position is primarily a teaching appointment, it is expected that the successful applicant will contribute significantly to the growth and research activities of the Institute.
7 October, 1978.

University of Malawi—Chancellor College

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR

In the DEPARTMENT OF LAW. Applicants should have a good degree in Law with substantial teaching and administrative experience in a law department in a university. A special interest in one or more of the main areas of Law is essential. The appointee will be expected to be Head of Subject throughout the University but will be attached to the Department of Law at Chancellor College. The appointee will also be expected to assume responsibility for the department and development of the curriculum. Salary: K7,900 to K10,500 p.a. (£1 sterling equals K1.59). The British Government may supplement salaries by £3,310 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £4,134 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. If no British Government supplement available, the University may provide an addition of between K1,830 to K1,520 p.a. (taxable in Malawi). 15 per cent to 25 per cent gratuity; family passages; F.S.S.U.; biennial overseas leave; various allowances; housing. Detailed applications (two copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Malawi, P.O. Box 278, Zomba, Malawi, by 4 October, 1978. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

National University of Lesotho

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT LECTURER/LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER

In COMPUTING within the DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS. Minimum qualifications are an honours degree in Mathematics or Computing; or a pass degree with considerable practical experience in Computing. Experience in teaching Numerical Analysis at undergraduate level would be an advantage. Appointee will be a member of a two-person computing unit within the Mathematics Department with main duties to provide a programming service to the University and to teach BASIC to students. Facilities include an HP9830 mini-computer and peripherals. Appointee will be expected to assume duties as soon as possible. Salary scales: Assistant Lecturer, R4,572 to R5,022 p.a.; Lecturer, R5,493 to R7,827; Senior Lecturer, R7,475 to R8,433 p.a. (£1 sterling equals £1.67). The British Government may supplement salary in range £1,764 to £3,508 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £570 to £1,410 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; non-contributory pension scheme for appointees on Permanent Terms of Service. Appointees on short contract terms receive 25 per cent gratuity in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of the contract, rising to 27½ per cent and 30 per cent for each subsequent and similar period of Service. 15 per cent inducement allowance for expatriates not qualifying for any supplementation scheme. Accommodation at reasonable rentals. Education allowance for expatriates. Vacation and study leave. Detailed applications (three copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees by 6 October to the Registrar (Appointments), NUL, Roma, Lesotho. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send a copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

Economics Graduates Interested In International Affairs

THERE IS A VACANCY FOR ONE OR POSSIBLY TWO

ECONOMIC ASSISTANTS/ SENIOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANTS

IN ECONOMISTS DEPARTMENT, FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

Economists in the FCO are responsible for giving professional advice and assistance on all economic questions of concern to the Office, and helping to ensure that due weight is given to economic considerations in the formulation of both short- and long-term policy. The work is very varied, calling for adaptability and versatility. FCO economists work closely with their Diplomatic Service colleagues and need to be aware of the interaction of political and economic considerations and to have an interest in international politico-economic issues.

Candidates, normally under 27, should have a first or good second class honours degree with a strong economics content, or a relevant post-graduate degree.

The appointment will be for an initial period of two years, although there are prospects of permanent transfer to the Government Economic Service, either during or at the end of this period, subject to satisfactory performance in one of the normal entrance competitions. Candidates must meet Diplomatic Service Nationality Regulations and will be subject to security clearance. The salary for an Economic Assistant will be in the range £3,578 to £5,044 per annum and for a Senior Assistant £5,307 to £6,183 per annum. This includes £465 per annum London Weighting Allowance.

For full details and an application form write to Miss F. Paterson, Personnel Policy Department, by 22 September.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers (preferably a married couple) for

TEACHING POSITIONS IN ALGIERS

(tenable as from October 1st, 1978), for Algerian Government Institution wishing its employees and staff to learn English. Salary over £400 per month. Accommodation and transport provided. Teaching hours mostly in the evening. The requirements are as follows: Experience in teaching English as a foreign language (preferably to adults): B.Ed. in modern languages or T.E.F.L. or H.D.Ed. or Diploma in T.E.O.

Applications with curriculum vitae and passport photograph, should be sent to the

CULTURAL SECTION, ALGERIAN EMBASSY,
54 HOLLAND PARK, LONDON, W11 3RS.

University of Nairobi —Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR

In the DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. Applicants should have a PhD or equivalent with at least five years of teaching and research experience, as evidenced by relevant publications. Applicants must also have administrative and industrial experience. Preference will be given to candidates who have specialized in electrical machines and power systems. The appointee will be expected to initiate and lead research in one or more areas of study in the Department and will be expected to take up the appointment as soon as possible. Salary: K£4,632-K£5,562 p.a. (K£1=£1.56 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary by £5,796 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £4,182 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; SSSF or FSSU; non-contributory medical scheme; subsidized housing. Detailed applications (3 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, by 27 September, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Glasgow

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited from persons with a record of scholarship, writing and research, for a Senior Lectureship in Accountancy. Placement will be at an appropriate point, according to age and experience, on the Senior Lecturers' salary scale of £7,506-£9,263 per annum. Normal superannuation arrangements will apply.

The Department of Accountancy in the University of Glasgow, one of the strongest in the U.K., provides courses for the specialist degree of Bachelor of Accountancy (BAcc), at honours and at ordinary levels and for a postgraduate Diploma in Accountancy for graduates in other disciplines.

The Department also contributes to degrees in law, in social sciences and in engineering, and to the postgraduate work of the Scottish Business School. Supervision and instruction of candidates for higher degrees in accountancy (PhD and MAcc) is undertaken. Areas of teaching and research include accounting theory, financial accounting, managerial accounting, business finance, financial management and audit theory.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications should be lodged on or before 30th September, 1978. In reply please quote Ref. No. 148E.

University of Aberdeen

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited for the above post. Salary on scale £7,506-£9,263 per annum.

Further particulars from the Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (2 copies) should be lodged by 31 October, 1978.

University of Nottingham

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

CAREERS ADVISER

Graduates are invited to apply for the post of Careers Adviser. The main task of the Adviser is to give appropriate help to young adults at the University in their occupational and educational choices. Each Adviser is expected to be abreast of occupational and educational changes and to initiate new developments in the Service.

The job would best suit a graduate in a biological science, who has experience of working with that degree. Other graduates would not be excluded from consideration, but would have to show pertinent interest in working with pure and applied biological scientists.

Relevant training "on the job" is provided and the Service has good record of innovation in Careers Guidance in Higher Education.

Salary within the range £3,384 to £5,553 (under review) but the applicant will be made initially within the range £3,384 to £4,382 (under review). For further particulars and forms of application, returnable not later than 30th September, 1978, write to the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, or telephone Nottingham 56101, Ext. 2040. Ref. No. 637.

Victoria University of Wellington New Zealand

MATHEMATICS STATISTICS

Lectureship in the Department of Mathematics. Research and teaching experience in mathematical statistics and/or probability theory required. Some preference will be given to applicants with a background in practical time series analysis or medical statistics. From 1 February, 1979.

Closing date: 16 October, 1978.

Salaries: The salary scale for Lecturers is NZ$10,535 to $12,969 p.a. including cost of living and other allowances. Salary scales are under review and a substantial general increase is expected. Fares paid to New Zealand.

Conditions of appointment and method of application obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Durham University Business School

SENIOR LECTURER AND DIRECTOR OF THE POST-EXPERIENCE PROGRAMME

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer and Director of the Post-Experience Programme with effect from January 1, 1979. The Programme occupies a central role in the activities of the Business School. It is the purpose of this appointment to encourage the further expansion of the Programme. The successful candidate will be expected to service existing clients and to develop new industrial contacts. Experience in management education is essential.

Salary within the range £7,074-£8,730 per annum (under review) with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by September 21, 1978.

Queen Elizabeth College

Kensington

(University of London)

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SCIENCE AND NUTRITION

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship, sponsored by a major food manufacturer, to work with Dr Stuart Thorne on a feasibility study of a novel food preservation process. Applicants should have a good, relevant honours degree, some mathematical ability and an interest in unsteady state heat and mass transfer. The successful candidate will be expected to spend some time at the sponsor's premises. The studentship is tenable for two years in the first instance and may be renewed for a third year. Support will be at the same rate as the student would receive from a Research Council, and travelling and subsistence allowances whilst working at the sponsor's premises will be given.

Applications, including a brief curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two academic referees should be sent to Dr S. N. Thorne, Queen Elizabeth College, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, London, W8 7AH, by September 30th, who may also be contacted informally (01-937 5411 extn. 258).

University of Surrey

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

READER IN NUTRITION

Applications are invited for the position of Reader in Nutrition in the Department of Biochemistry. The person appointed will contribute to the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching within the Department and be responsible for the initiation and supervision of research.

Applicants must be graduate with a higher degree and a good research record. Preference will be given to those with an interest and experience in clinical nutrition. A medical qualification would be an additional recommendation.

Salary will be within the range £7,074—£8,730 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation will be under USS conditions.

Further particulars about the post may be obtained from the Academic Registrar (LFG), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH or Tel.: 71281, ext. 463.

Applications from men and women in the form of a curriculum vitae, together with names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the above by 29th September, 1978.

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN EGYPTOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Egyptology to be filled from 1 October, 1979. The person appointed will be expected to contribute generally to the teaching of Egyptology, but with particular emphasis on the later stages of the Egyptian language, and will have an adequate knowledge of Coptic.

The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale (£3,660-£7,308 per annum) together with normal pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies) together with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than Saturday, 7 October, 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Glasgow

COMPUTING SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA PROCESSING GROUP

PROGRAMMER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Programmer within the Administrative Data Processing Group of the University's Computing Service. The primary function of this Group is to provide a student records data processing service, but a large variety of programming applications are in fact involved. Processing is currently carried out on an IBM 370/168 computer at Newcastle, but all data and programs are about to be transferred to the University's own, new ICL 2976 system. The person appointed would be involved both in this transfer operation and in new programming applications which are planned.

Applicants should be in the possession of a University degree or equivalent. Preference will be given to those with at least 2 years' experience of programming or analysis in a data processing environment. Salary will be in the range from £3,384 to £6,569 per annum (currently under review), with initial placement dependent upon age, qualifications and experience.

Applications should be lodged by 22nd September with the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained. In reply please quote Reference No. 4258E.

University of Cambridge

SECRETARY OF THE SCHOOL OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the Secretaryship of the School of the Physical Sciences. The Secretary acts as Secretary to the Council of the School which has responsibility for the Faculties and Departments in the University concerned with the physical sciences. Professional knowledge of developments in the physical sciences would be regarded as an advantage.

Pensionable stipend £8,730 or, exceptionally, 9,862.

Applications (six copies) marked "Confidential", with a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of not more than two referees, should be sent to the Secretary General of the Faculties, from whom further information may be obtained, at the General Board Office, The Old Schools, Cambridge CB2 1TT. Closing date: 10 October, 1978.

University of St. Andrew's

CHAIR OF DIVINITY

Applications are invited for the CHAIR OF DIVINITY which is now vacant. Salary within professorial range; F.S.S.U./U.S.S. Applications (preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be lodged by 16th October, 1978, with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

In the postgraduate DEPARTMENT OF OCCUPATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. Applicants should hold a postgraduate qualification in an area of occupational/organizational psychology and have had some relevant teaching and work experience. Initial salary up to £5,604 on scale £3,909-£7,734 p.a. plus £450 p.a. London Allowance. Further details and application forms should be obtained from the Secretary (T), Birkbeck College, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HX. Closing date: 3 October 1978.

University of Nottingham

Medical School

HEALTH CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Applications are invited from graduates in statistics or the social sciences for the post of

RESEARCH OFFICER

to the Professorial Unit of Health Care of the Elderly. Research experience in the medical field and, in particular, of data handling is very desirable, as is willingness to contribute to the teaching of medical and other students. The appointment is for 5 years, including one probationary year.

Salary will be on the scale £3,189-£5,383.

Further information and a form of application may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar, Medical School, Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham NG7 2UH, to whom the completed application form should be returned by the 26th September, 1978.

PANGBOURNE COLLEGE

Required for January 1979, a Graduate to be second in the department and to teach GEOGRAPHY to "A" and "S" level. Help with Games an additional recommendation. Single or married accommodation available.

Apply

Headmaster,
PANGBOURNE COLLEGE,
PANGBOURNE, BERKS
(TEL. PANGBOURNE 2101),
GIVING DETAILS OF QUALIFICATIONS, INTERESTS AND THE NAMES OF TWO REFEREES.

University of Sydney

THE COMMITTEE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned awards which are valued at $A4,200 per annum and are for higher degree study in the Faculty of Law at the University of Sydney or in special cases at another institution.

Applications close on 30 November, 1978 with the Registrar, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia, from whom further information and application forms may be obtained.

Universities of Bristol and Bath

AVON UNIVERSITIES COMPUTER CENTRE

Applications are invited for the

DIRECTORSHIP OF THE AVON UNIVERSITIES COMPUTER CENTRE

the appointment to be made as soon as possible.

The Centre is being established jointly by the Universities of Bristol and Bath. It will be sited within the University of Bristol precinct and will house a Honeywell Series 60 Level 68 DPS computer, supporting MULTICS. The new centre is expected to provide essentially all the interactive computing services for the two universities and some batch work.

The Director will be appointed to the staff of the University of Bristol. The salary attached to the appointment will fall within the normal range for Grade IV appointments, the minimum of which is at present £9,900 p.a.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications (one copy), together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 30 September, 1978.

The University of Manchester

GEORGE HARRISON CHAIR OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for the George Harrison Chair of Botany which will fall vacant *on October 1st, 1979, on the* retirement of Professor D. H. Valentine. The other Chair in Botany is the Barker Chair of Cryptogamic Botany which is held by Professor John Colhoun. Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar. Applications (two copies, one suitable for photocopying), giving full details of qualifications, experience, research, etc., and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, by October 18th, 1978.

University of Glasgow

CHAIR OF DRAMA

The Chair of Drama will become vacant on 1st October, 1979. Applications are invited from those with practical experience of the theatre as well as from those with interests in the theory and history of drama.

Further particulars may be had from The Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (15 copies) giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 30th September, 1978.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4208E.

University of Malaya

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the

CHAIR OF PEDAGOGICAL STUDIES

in the Faculty of Education, candidates for the appointment should possess the following: (1) Ph.D. in the required field with: (a) three years' experience as Senior Lecturer/Reader/Associate Professor; or (b) five years' experience as Lecturer; or (ii) A Master's degree in the required field with: (a) five years' experience as Senior Lecturer/Reader/Associate Professor; or (b) eight years' experience as Lecturer.

Candidates are also required to have publications of academic standing.

Salary Scale (all inclusive) (approx. sterling equivalent): £8,313 by £420 to £8,733; review point to £9,014 by £420 to £9,434.

Further particulars obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 30 September, 1978.

Durham University Business School

LECTURESHIP IN BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

Applications are invited for the above post. The person appointed will be required to teach on the Post-Experience, Postgraduate and Undergraduate Programmes of the Business School. Applicants should have a good Honours degree in one of the Behavioural Sciences together with appropriate research and/or industrial experience.

Salary within the range £3,660-£7,308 per annum (under review) with superannuation benefits, according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by September 21, 1978.

University of Glasgow

ST. MUNGO CHAIR OF SURGERY, ROYAL INFIRMARY

The Board of Curators invites applications for the Chair of Surgery which will become vacant on 1st April, 1979.

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, with whom applications (15 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 30th September, 1978.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4217E.

Durham University Business School

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MARKETING

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Marketing and Business Strategy in the Durham University Business School. Candidates should have experience in both Marketing and Business Strategy. Preference may be given to candidates interested in *International and Export* Marketing. A strong practical orientation with significant business experience reflecting these areas of interest will be looked for. Familiarity with the use of quantitative techniques is advisable.

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Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications (3 copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 21 September, 1978.

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ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from graduates for the post of ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT to the Computer Science and Statistics Department to handle administrative duties, including financial and academic matters. Salary on scale (under review) £3,384 to £6,553 p.a. plus £450 London Allowance. Application forms and further details available from The Registrar (T), Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS, to be returned by 26 September.

Commercial Properties & Services to the Business World

Royston scheme revived

Work began last week on the new central redevelopment scheme at Royston, Hertfordshire, which has been in the air for some time. The scheme is in Melbourn Street and consists of a supermarket, five shops, 4,000 sq ft of offices and two flats.

Developers are Keydon Estates, a subsidiary of Ebury Moreton, who are financing the scheme from their own resources. The history of the development is interesting. It was initiated in 1973 when the land was acquired on a building lease by competitive tender from the council.

Construction was about to start in the spring of 1974 when the national economic situation changed and the project had to be shelved.

With the renewal of general confidence in the property market in 1977, and notwithstanding the provisions of the Community Land Act, Keydon negotiated with the local authorities, as the freeholders of the site, a surrender of their building lease and the purchase of the council's freehold of the site.

At the same time the developers applied for new planning permission for a reduced and more economic scheme. The negotiations were concluded earlier this year and the building contract, worth about £400,000, has been placed with Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge. Completion is expected in November, 1979.

The greater part of the scheme has been pre-let, and initial income is expected to be in the region of £60,000 a year. Architects for the development were Williams Thompson Partners, of Norfolk, and letting agents are Clark, Quinney and Co, of Hertford. Keydon intend to seel the completed investment.

In the industrial market work has started on the first 10 acres of a large new warehousing site alongside the M4 at Chepstow. The 90-acre estate, known as Newhouse Farm, is being developed jointly by Tarmac Developments and East Monmouthshire Industrial Holdings (Chepstow). Eventually the site will provide 1.5m sq ft of space on the north bank of the Severn Estuary, next to the Severn Bridge, with direct access to Junction 22 on the motorway.

The first phase, totalling about 250,000 sq ft, has been acquired freehold by a single purchaser for use as a distribution centre. A further phase, covering about eight acres and providing up to 170,000 sq ft is in preparation. Units will vary in size according to customers' requirements, but will be available for sale freehold or for letting. Architects for the scheme are the Percy Thomas Partnership and the agents are Davis and Sons, of Chepstow.

Near Knutsford, Cheshire, Reeves Construction has sold the final two units, totalling 5,000 sq ft of factory and office space in the first phase of its Parkgate Industrial Estate to Terry Lifts, a local company.

Work has now started on a further phase to provide six units of 2,500 sq ft each, which are expected to be ready for occupation early in October. Here, too, the units will be available for sale or letting, and the agents are Jordan Impey Charlton and Co, of Manchester. Reeves Construction has a further 100,000 sq ft of warehouse and light industrial accommodation under development in the Greater Manchester area.

An interesting industrial property close to Heathrow Airport has been put on to the market by Tom Martin Metals Group, a subsidiary of S. and W. Berisford, through Kemsley-tons and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks.

The property is on the Hanworth Trading Estate, at Feltham, and has a long frontage to Hampton Road West, within half a mile of the M3. At present the premises are used for steel fabrication and contain 35,000 sq ft of workshops and offices on a site of 1.5 acres. In addition, there is planning consent for an office building of 6,000 sq ft on the Hampton Road frontage.

Offers over £300,000 are being asked for the freehold interest. The premises are fully equipped with travelling cranes and there is a large open yard with access for vehicles.

In a transaction worth something in the region of £5m Richard Ellis and Michael Laurie and Partners, acting for Electricity Supply Nominees, have sold the long leasehold office investment on Kensington House, in Richmond Way, London, W12, to Philips and Pye Pension Fund.

The property, which is close to the Shepherds Bush shopping centre, was built in the early 1960s and is held on a lease of 125 years from the London Transport Executive at a low ground rent. The building provides a total of 105,000 sq ft which was originally let to the BBC on a 21-year lease from 1962 without review.

The tenancy has been restructured and the BBC now occupies the property on a modern sub-lease geared to a percentage of the open market rental value with five-yearly reviews.

In another transaction John Swire and Sons, ship owners, have agreed to let their building at 66 Cannon Street, EC4, to M. W. Marshall, the international money brokers, at close to the rent of £187,000 a year which was being asked. The building was constructed behind the original late nineteenth-century façade to provide some 13,000 sq ft of air-conditioned offices.

Swire originally intended to reoccupy the building but required larger accommodation because of the expansion of their business. Marshall will take possession later in the year when fitting-out has been completed. Savills acted for John Swire and Sons and M. W. Marshall were represented by Richard Saunders and Partners.

The Atlantic Drilling Co, a member of the Ben Line Group, has acquired, through Anthony Lipton and Co the greater part of the ground floor of 14 Tothill Street, London, SW1, the office building recently acquired by Monsanto.

The accommodation comprises a selfcontained office suite of about 5,750 sq ft which has been renovated and air-conditioned. The accommodation has been taken on a new lease at a rent of £42,000 a year. Henry Davis and Co acted for the landlords.

British Rail Property Board, through Edward Erdman and Co, its agents, has let 237,000 sq ft of space in the Euston Square office development to Fluor (Great Britain), the American company associated with the oil, gas and chemical industries, which was represented by White, Druce and Brown.

The space is in two three blocks which ma the whole 307,000 sq ft a The remaining block wil part of British Rail's quarters organization.

Gerald



An artist's impression of the new central redevelopment at Royston, Hertfor now under construction.



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مكذا من الأصل

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



John Williams and Cleo Laine (BBC2, 8.05)

● Do not expect, for you will not get, any respite tonight from the horrors that began in last night's first instalment of Holocaust. Part two (BBC 1, 9.25) includes the massacre at Babi Yar. The fact that it is done with the minimum of bad taste can count either for or against the film, depending on whether you think there is a limit to what should be seen on the small screen or whether you believe that, by fudging the full extent of the atrocity, Holocaust merely confirms its " soap opera " pedigree.

● It is important, in assessing the Bond film On Her Majesty's Secret Service (ITV, 7.30) that we should not confuse George Lazenby's patent unsuitability for the role of 007—his one and only assumption of it—*with the overall quality of the film itself.* I would say it fits very respectably into the Fleming canon. Diana Rigg's intelligence lessens the nonsensical nature of some of the dialogue, and the climax is stupendous by the standards of any Bond film, before or since.

● I still cannot quite shake off the feelings of claustrophobia I get as I watch Pebble Mill (BBC 1, 1.00) coming from the foyer of the BBC Centre in Birmingham. But it is a deservedly popular programme and I hope that the somewhat less than cavernous foyer will not shrink the outsize talen of Max Boyce, the Welsh minstrel, who is one of today's guests.

● I am pleased that Harlech TV has won a 100 per cent networking for its documentary It's the Narrow Boat Show (ITV, 1.30 pm). There cannot be many (are there any ?) roving theatre groups who take to the canal instead of the road. The inland waterways could not have more persuasive propagandists than the Mikron Theatre Company.

● The musical highlight of tonight's listening will be the first performance in Britain of the Tippett Symphony No 1 which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra play under the baton of Sir Georg Solti. The work was commissioned by the orchestra. The Tchaikovsky No 6 makes up the rest of the Prom.

● Two fine books begin their serialization today. John Hollis starts his readings from A High Wind in Jamaica (Radio 4, 8.45 am) and David Davis, among my favourite story tellers, takes on T. H. White's The Sword in the Stone (4.35). Meanwhile, Zorba the Greek continues at 11.00 pm.

● Without much optimism, I will listen to Share and Share Alike (Radio 4, 6.30), the factory-based (and made ?) comedy series. It can only get better . . .

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN : † STEREO ; * BLACK AND WHITE ; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.55) : Warsaw Housing. 7.05, Curriculum Design and Development. 7.30, Mechanics—Rotating Frames (2). 7.55, Closedown.

12.45 pm, News and Jack Scott with the weather prospects.

1.00, Pebble Mill : The Magazine begins its seventh series. Items on restaurant kitchens, gardens, the Hollywood scene (by Tony Bilbow). Today's guest stars are Max Boyce and the Three Degrees.

1.45, Mr Benn. The storyteller is Ray Brooks (r).

2.00, Closedown.

4.20, Play School : repeat of BBC2 programme seen at 11.00 am.

4.45, James and the Giant Peach : The Roald Dahl book, dramatized by Trevor Preston. Simon Bell plays James, the boy with the terrible aunts. A high quality fantasy (r).

5.35, Ivor the Engine : Oliver Postgate's charming tale, The Railway, told by himself, Olwen Griffiths and Anthony Jackson (r).

5.40, The News, presented by Richard Baker.

5.55, Nationwide : The magazine programme enters its second decade. Still the same team of Frank Bough, Sue Lawley, John Stapleton and Bob Wellings.

6.40, Film : Chitty Chitty Bang Bang. Some excellent songs, goodish trick effects, and a gloriously uninhibited performance from Lionel Jeffries as Grandpa Potts. But a lighter directorial touch would not have come amiss, here and there.

9.00, The News, and weather forecast.

9.25, Holocaust : part 2 of this American-made series. The Road to Babi Yar.

11.00, Tonight : Back again, the programme has now acquired two news presenters : Valerie Singleton from Nationwide and Sally Hardcastle, who has been making quite a name for herself on The Editors. A new editor, too : Roger Bolton, from Panorama. Another woman joins the presenters team next month : Barbara Falk.

11.40, The Weatherman and Regional News.

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.55) : Earthquakes. 7.05, Shapes in Atoms. 7.30, Ecology. 7.55, Closedown.

11.00, Play School : Julie Stevens, Carol Chell and Johnny Ball are the presenters.

11.25, Closedown.

2.00, TUC coverage.

4.55 pm, Open University again (until 7.00 pm). Religions of the Roman Empire. 5.20, Rivers. 5.45, Maths. 6.10, M101/28 Geometry, Axioms. 6.35, What is Design ?

7.00, News : with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.05, World Chess Championship : Report on the Korchnoi-Karpov battle introduced by Jeremy James, with comment and analysis.

7.30, News and weather.

7.35, Grapevine : self-help guidance. Tonight's items include a Birmingham community centre for homosexuals and a Bristol television workshop run by, and for, trade unionists.

8.05, John Williams's World of Music : The guitarist's guests include Andre Previn, who has written a jazz composition for the show, Cleo Laine and John Dankworth and the flamenco guitarist, Paco Pena. Among Williams's own items is Asturias, by Albeniz (r).

9.00, The Goodies : the target for tonight is punk music and the sub-culture it has spawned. We meet punk MPs, punk newsreaders and a punk Patrick Moore. Tim Brooke-Taylor loses a leg, not a glass slipper, as he flees the Trendsetters' Ball at midnight. (r).

9.30, A Curtain Call for Molière : Penultimate episode of the French-made series about the playwright. Tonight sees the triumph of Tartuffe, thanks to Louis XIV.

10.15, Oneupmanship : the last of the series is really a refresher course for anyone who might have missed some of the earlier episodes. The true spirit of Potter has occasionally shone through.

10.45, Hospital : A series of tests decides whether Alfred and Belle Metcalf, both in their 80s, will be allowed their discharge from the hospital's geriatric wards so that they can be together again.

11.30, News and weather.

11.40, Stephen Thorne reads August by Norman Nicholson.

THAMES

9.30 am, Search for the Super : how a hydrogen bomb is made. documentary.

10.20, Oscar : G-Nashers makes himself invisible. Lance Percival provides all the voices.

10.30, Little House on the Prairie : Laura believes she can ensure her family a golden tomorrow.

11.20, 21st Century : Industry, and workmen both black and white (r).

11.45, Cartoons : Intellectual Interlude, and Which is Witch ?

12.00, Paperplay : Susan Stranks goes all oriental for a Chinese festival (r).

12.10 pm, Rainbow : The week's theme is emotions. Today, it is the turn of happiness. Miss Stranks reappears (r).

12.30, At the Embankment : Folk music by the Bothy Band from Ireland.

1.00, News : the presenter is Peter Sissons.

1.20, Platform : Can local private and public services be improved ? Alan Hargreaves finds out.

1.30, About Britain : Up West Country rivers and canals with the Mikron Theatre Company.

2.00, Summer After Noon : The Persian singer Shusha talks to Mary Parkinson (r).

2.25, Trades Union Congress : The opening session, live from Brighton.

4.20, Clapperboard : The Gloria Grahame story, with movie clips.

4.45, Enid Blyton's Famous Five : They meet a convict while hiking.

5.15, Gambit : Married couples from Scotland, Norfolk and Chester compete in this competition.

5.45, The News.

6.00, A Town Called . . . Ostend. Monty Modlyn learns about the British connexion. Last of the present series.

6.30, Crossroads : Can Bernard Booth find his wife a job at the motel ?

7.00, Coronation Street : Urgent warning: The Bond film (see 7.30) has brought the traditional timeslot forward by 30 minutes.

7.30, Film : On Her Majesty's Secret Service (see Personal Choice).

10.00, The News.

10.30, Last Summer : Play about car thieves. Shaw Taylor has a cameo role as himself.

11.30, The Streets of San Francisco : Mike Stone almost walks into a trap, thanks to daughter Jean.

12.25 am, Close : The reading is from Jane Austen's " The History of England ". The reader : Dorothy Tutin.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News. 6.10, Farming Week. 6.30, Today. 8.45, A High Wind in Jamaica (1). 9.00, News. 9.05, Start the Week. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Daily Service. 10.45, Story: The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County. 11.00, News. 11.05, Married Daughter. Queen Victoria's letters. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Brain of Britain 1978. 12.55, Weather. 1.00, World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play : Dr Johnson Investigates, by Richard Brayshaw.† 4.35, Story: The Sword in the Stone (1). 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity: Archive Auction. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Share and Share Alike 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Play: Flight Into a Wilderness, by Don Taylor.† 9.15, Chapter and Verse. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.30, Origins. Archaeological mag. 11.00, Book at Bedtime: Zorba the Greek (6). 11.15, Financial World Tonight. 11.30, News. 12.20-12.23 am, Inshore Forecast.

VHF: Regional news and weather at 6.50 am, 7.50 pm, 12.55 pm and 5.55 pm.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.

7.00, News.

7.05, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Greig (†).

8.00, News.

8.05, Françaix, Franck, Offenbach, Massenet (†).

9.00, News.

9.05, Messiaen (†).

10.00, Pratt, Ryder, Reeve, Chappel, Swayne.

11.00, Violin, piano recital : Schubert, Brahms.

12.05, Recital, part 2: Bartok, Paganini.

1.00 pm, News.

1.05, Fricker and Stravinsky (†).

2.25, Organ music: Bach, Vaughan Williams, Langlais (†).

2.55, Matinee Musicale (†).

3.50, New Records : Bruckner (†).

5.15, Bandstand (†).

5.45, Homeward Bound (mf) only on records.

6.05, News (mf only).

6.10, Homeward Bound (contd) (mf only).

6.30, Lifelines: Home and Family (mf only).

7.30, Proms part 1 : Tippett (†).

8.00, Feminism and Love (talk by Laurence Lerner).

8.20, Proms part 2 : Tchaikovsky (†).

9.20, Creation and the World of Science, Dr A. R. Peacocke.

9.50, Mozart Piano recital (†).

11.15, Jazz in Britain (†).

11.45, News.

11.50-11.55, Schubertsong (†).

Radio 3 VHF.—6.00-7.00 am, 5.45-7.30 pm, Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News, Weather. 5.29, Tony Brandon (†). 7.32, Ray Moore(†). including 8.27, Racing Bulletin. 10.20, Jimmy Young (†). 12.15pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray's Open House (†) including 1.45, Sports Desk. 2.30, David Hamilton (†) including 2.45 and 3.45, Sports Desk. 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn (†) including 5.45, Sports Desk. 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, BBC Northern Radio Orchestra (†). 7.30, Sports Desk. 7.33, Alan Dell. 7.33. Dance Band Days. 8.02, Big Band Sound (†). 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton (†). 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, Town and Country Quiz. 10.30, Star Sound. Musical Magazine from film world. 11.02, Tennis: US Open. 11.00, Brian Matthew. 2.00-202, News.

Radio 1

5.00 am, News. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates, including Golden Hour and Meet Your Match. 11.31, Peter Powell including 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 2.00, Tony Blackburn including National Pop Panel. 4.31, Kid Jensen including 5.30, Newsbeat. 6.30, Kid's Mailbag. 7.30, Sports Desk (joins Radio 2). 10.02, Paul Gambaccini (†). 12.00-2.02 m. As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2 : 5.00 am, With Radio 2, including 1.55 pm, Good Listening. 10.00 pm, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

Anglia

9.30 am, Child Life in Other Lands. 9.55, Talking Bikes. 10.20, Little House on Prairie. 11.10, Magic Circle. 11.35, Woobinda. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, In Search of. 1.00, News. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Housepart. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, The Practice. 5.45, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, The Brian Connel Interviews. 11.00, Streets of San Francisco. 11.55, Reflection.

Westward

10.00 am, Seal Pup. 10.25, Nothing Great is Easy. 11.15, Sandokan. 12.00, Thames. 12.27 pm, Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30, Story of Wine. 1.00, News. 1.20, Westward News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, After Noon. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Return to Planet of Apes. 5.45, News. 6.00, Westward Diary. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Thames. 10.28, Westward News. 10.30, Music in camera 1760. 11.00, Thames. 11.55, Faith for life. 12.00, Close Down.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Canada at War. 9.55, Talking Bikes. 10.25, The Herbs. 10.40, Captain Scarlet. 11.05, Magic Circle. 11.30, Lost Islands. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Old House, New Home. 1.00, News. 1.20, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Out of Town. 5.45, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.10, Flair. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, World of Liberace. 11.30, Reflections. 11.35, Stars on Ice. 12.00, Headlines.

Southern

9.30 am, Adventures in Rainbow Country. 9.55, Talking Bikes. 10.20, The Invaders. 11.05, Magic Circle. 11.30, Return to Planet of Apes. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress. 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Streets of San Francisco. 11.30, Southern News. 11.40, Celebrity Concert.

ATV

10.20 am, Survival: Prize Bobby. 10.45, How. (r). 11.10, Young Ramsay. 12.00, Thames. 12.10 pm, Thames. 12.30, Healthy Eating. 1.00, News. 1.20, Newsdesk. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Thames. 2.20, Thames. 4.20, Thames. 4.45, Thames. 5.15, In Search of . . 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 7.00-10.30, Thames. 10.30, World of Liberace. 11.30, Angling Today.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Wildlife Cinema. 10.00, The Herbs. 10.15, Cree Hunters of Mistassini. 11.10, Clue Club. 11.35, Star Maidens. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farming Outlook. 1.00, News. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, After Noon. 2.35, TUC. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Beachcombers. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Streets of San Francisco. 11.30, Stars War.

Border

9.45, Survival. 10.15, Young Ramsay. 11.05, Magic Circle. 11.30, Lost Islands. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Gardening Today. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Thames. 5.15, Partridge Family. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.20, Special Edition. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Look Who's Talking. 11.00, Danger in Paradise. 11.55, Border news.

Granada

9.30 am, Sesame Street. 10.25, Valley of Dinosaurs. 10.45, Cartoon. 10.55, The Nature of Things. 11.45, Handful of Songs. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Galloping Gourmet. 1.00, News. 1.20, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Father Dear Father. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Westside Medical. 11.30, Stars War. 12.00, George Hamilton IV.

Channel

1.18 pm, News. 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Return to Planet of the Apes. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.10, Cartoon. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, Thames. 10.28, News. 10.32, Music in Camera. 11.00, Streets of San Francisco. 11.55, News in French.

Scottish

9.55 am, Talking Bikes. 10.20, Another Side of Forest. 10.40, Valley of Dinosaurs. 11.05, World of Edmund Hilary. 11.30, Magic Circle. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Survival. 1.00, News 1.30, Thames. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.25, Crimedesk. 6.35, Father Dear Father. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Truth or Consequences. 11.30, Stars War. 12.00, Late Call.

HTV

10.05 am, Talking Bikes. 10.30, Sesame Street. 11.30, Magic Circle. 12.00, Thames. 12.10 pm, Thames. 12.30, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, News. 1.20, Report West. 1.25, Report Wales. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25-5.15, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Reports West. 6.22, Report Wales. 7.00-10.10, Thames. 10.35, Frank Patterson Sings. 11.05, Streets of San Francisco. 12.00, Weather.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 2.00-2.25, Hamdden. 6.00-6.22, Y Dydd. 10.00-10.35, News. 10.36-11.05, Image. HTV WEST: As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, West Headlines. 6.22-6.45, Report West.

Ulster

11.05 am, Magic Circle. 11.30, Friends of Man. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 4.18, Ulster Headlines. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Laverne and Shirley. 7.00, Thames. 10.30, Fireside Theatre. 11.25, Monday Night. 11.35, Bedtime. 11.45, Close Down.

Tyne Tees

9.25, Good Word. 9.30, Who's Afraid of Opera. 9.55, Talking Bikes. 10.20, Ivanhoe. 11.05, Magic Circle. 11.35, The oBulles. 12.00, Paperplay. 12.10, Rainbow. 12.30, Strange Visitors. 1.00, News. 1.20, News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Generation Scene. 2.40, TUC. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Friends of Man. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 10.00, News. 10.30, Solver. 11.15, Emergency. 12.15 Epilogue.

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RENTALS

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OVINGTON SQUARE, S.W.3. Pretty flat avail. now-June. Dble. bed., recept., study, diner, k. & b. C.H. £75 p.w.—Andrew Milton & Co., 584 4501.

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KENSINGTON. Immaculate brand new flats. 1-2 beds., 1-2 baths, daily cleaning, col. T.V., lift, porter. From £130 p.w. Aylesford & Co., 351 2383.

RENTALS

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(continued on page 24)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 23

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PLEASE CHECK your AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding."—Proverbs 9: 10.

BIRTHS

ARIS.—On 2nd September, in Lons-le-Saunier, Jura, to Marie-Laure (nee de Labriffe) and Anthony—a son (Roderick John).

BEDDARD.—On August 30th at Warrington General Hospital, Warrington, Cheshire, to Ann (nee Hazlehurst) and Graham—a daughter (Clare Louise).

CAUTHERY.—On 1st September, 1978, to Lydia (nee Hudson), and Hugh—a son (Alexander).

GOLDIE.—On August 30th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Jenny and Peter—a son.

LAXTON.—On 1st September in Liverpool to Jane and Paul—a daughter (Sarah).

LEDWARD.—On August 31, to Anne (Cheria) and Simon—a daughter (Natasha Kate), a sister for Jocelyn.

LUTON.—On 24th August at home to Nicholas and Judith—a son (Martin), brother for Julian and Emma.

MASSEY.—On August 29th at the Southampton General Hospital to Biddy (nee Norton Amor) and Andy—a son (Thomas Hugh).

BIRTHS

O'CONNOR, FITZGERALD.—On August 30th at Guys Hospital to Angela and Alec, a son, Edmund James, a brother for Isobel and Geraldine.

RAINBIRD.—On 2nd September to Sarah (nee Moss) and Tony—a son (Oliver William Jenner).

RAWLINS.—On Sept. 2, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Louise (nee Langton) and Peter—a daughter (Juliette Kate).

ROBERTS.—On 29 August at Chase Farm Hospital, Enfield, to Margery and David—a son (Alexander Edward Arthur).

SESSIONS.—On 30th August to Bob and Sarah—a daughter, a sister for Gemma.

SHUTTLEWORTH.—On 1st Sept. at St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham, to Kit and Hugh—a son.

WINBOLT LEWIS.—On Sept. 1st, to Sue and Martin—a son (Benjamin Peter).

BIRTHDAYS

SNOOKEY. — Happy birthday wherever you are. Love always, T.D.R.O.

MARRIAGES

BETTLES : VOAK.—On September 2nd at St. Paulinus Church, Crayford, Anthony Bettles, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Bettles, of Woolwich, London, to Kay Christine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Voak of Belvedere, Kent.

CHAPMAN : ELWIN.—The marriage took place on 22nd August, 1978, in Sevenoaks between Mr. Stanley Chapman and Mrs Susan Elwin.

MCLOUGHLIN : LYE.—On 29th August, quietly in Rochdale, Rodney, only son of Maj. and Mrs. W. McLoughlin, 1 Brooklands Court, Rochdale, to Deborah Jane, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lye, Sun Bank, Shawclough, Rochdale.

SPARKS : ABRAHAM.—On September 1st, at St. Rumbold's Church, Bonnington, Harry Sparks, only son of Mrs. Dorothy Sparks and the late Dr. J. V. Sparks, and Juliet Abraham, widow of Tom Abraham (nee Moynihan).

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

AWDRY : VISGER.—On September 4th, 1928, at the Parish Church, Clevedon, Neville John Awdry to Joan Visger. Present address: Ogbourne St. Andrew, Marlborough.

PACKARD : HENTY.—On 4th September, 1928, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, Kenneth Gordon Packard to Kathleen Ethel Henty. Present address: 21, Rectory Crescent, Middle Barton, Oxford.

DIAMOND WEDDINGS

FOX : BIGLAND.—On 4th September, 1918, at Friends Meeting House, Westminster, Lloyd Howard to Griselda Aggs, Gerbestone Manor, Wellington, Somerset.

DEATHS

BAYLIS.—On September 1st, 1978, in a hospital at Guildford, Henry Baylis, Priest. Requiem Mass and burial at St. Albans, Hindhead, Surrey, on Wednesday, September 6th, at 11.45 a.m. "Jesu Mercy Mary Pray."

CATHCART, GEORGE HOWARD, peacefully on 30th August, 1978.

DABSKA-NERLICH. — On August 31st, 1978, in London, Countess Helena nee Mioczkowska, aged 75, beloved wife, mother and grandmother. Private cremation service.

DYSON.—On 1st Sept. 1978, peacefully at home, The Old Forge, Horningsham, Warminster, Wilts., Joan (nee Weldon), truly loved wife of Major Derrick Dyson, after a long illness fought with wonderful spirit and courage. Funeral and flowers family only.

GLASCOTT.—On August 29th, 1978, at Rashwood nursing home, Wychbold, near Droitwich, May Katharine, aged 89. Cremation 2.30 p.m. Monday, Sept. 4th, at Worcester Crematorium. Memorial service, The College, London Road, Bromley, 10.15 a.m. Friday, Sept. 9th, followed by interment at Bromley Cemetery.

GREEN.—On Saturday, 2nd September, suddenly, at home, his Honour Judge Geoffrey Green. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced.

HANSON-LAWSON. — On Aug. 30th, John Gordon, of King's Ride House, Ascot, late partner of Pember and Boyle, loved father of Michael, and for 16 years much-loved husband of Patience. Private cremation. No letters or flowers, please, but donations if desired to St. Bartholomew's Hospital Cancer Research Fund. Memorial service at All Saints, Ascot Heath, at 4 p.m. on Friday, September 15th.

HARDISTY.—On September 1st peacefully at the Runyard Nursing Home, Rupert Woodville, aged 74, much loved husband of Winifred and father of Stephen. Funeral at All Saints Church, Blackheath, on Wednesday, 6th September, at 1.15 pm. Cremation afterwards at Lewisham Crematorium. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to the Runyard Memorial Nursing Home, Blessington Road, SE13, or to Parkinson's Disease Society, 81 Queens Road, SW19.

HARRISON.—On September 1st, 1978, suddenly at home after a very happy day, Jeffery Graham Harrison, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.R.C.O.G., aged 56 years. A wonderful husband, father and brother, and friend to so many. A Service of Thanksgiving at St. Nicholas Parish Church, Sevenoaks, on Thursday, September 7th, at 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation (private). Flowers, or if desired, donations to his Harrison Zoological Museum. Enquiries to W. Hodges & Co., Sevenoaks 54457.

JAMES.—On August 31st, John Thomas Walters James, MC, "Wyeways", 86 Hereford Road, Monmouth, and formerly of King Edward VI Grammar School, Five Ways, Birmingham, in his 85th year. Much loved by his late wife, Cicely, his children, Stephanie, Morgan and Christopher, his stepson, Godfrey, and his eight grandchildren. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Monmouth, on Wednesday, September 6th, at 1.45 pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please, but donations in his memory if desired to the Royal British Legion, c/o Henry Spencer, Funeral Director, Glendower Street, Monmouth.

KELLY.—On 31 August, 1978, suddenly, Robin, of Little Eaton, Derby, dearly beloved husband of Meg and father of Susan and Paul. No flowers, please.

DEATHS

MCINTYRE.—On August 31st, peacefully, after illness borne with great courage, at her daughters home, 58 Pearce Avenue, Parkstone, Poole, Marjorie Florence, widow of Group Captain D. F. McIntyre, adored mother of Dougal, Anne and Jane, and dearly loved grannie. Funeral at Alloway Parish Church on September 6th, 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to: The Arthritis & Rheumatism Council, 8 Charing Cross Rd., London.

MACLAREN.—On 1st September, in a York nursing home, Dolina, aged 92 years, at Holtby House, Holtby, York, widow of John MacLaren of Wanstead, London, and dear mother of Nan and Ian. Service and cremation at Middlethorpe, York, on Tuesday at 1.30 p.m. Flowers, please, to Hunter & Small Page Ltd.

McCLELLAND. — On Aug. 31st, Robert, aged 88, peacefully at home, 73 Shirehall Park, London, N.W.4. Funeral, West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, 3 p.m. Tues., 5th Sept. No flowers.

PENFIELD, HELEN KATHERINE KERMOTT.—Peacefully at the Montreal Neurological Hospital, in her 88th year. Wife of the late Dr. Wilder Penfield, mother of Wilder and Ruthmary (Mrs Crosby Lewis) of Montreal, Canada, Priscilla (Mrs William Chester) of Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A., and Dr Jeff of Syracuse, New York, U.S.A. Grandmother of fifteen and great-grandmother of five.

POHL (formerly Heyman).—On September 2nd, 1978, peacefully, at The Retreat, York, in her 91st year, Recha (nee de Taube), widow of Robert Pohl, D.Eng., D.Sc., F.I.E.E., and dear mother of Horace Heyman, and of John Pohl; a loving and beloved sister, aunt, grandmother, and great grandmother.

ROBINSON.—On August 31st, 1978, peacefully, in a nursing home Hilda (Tony), aged 82, for many years of Cromer, wife of the late Colonel Beverley Robinson and dearly loved mother of Betty, Jean, Barbara and Anne, and devoted grandmother. Requiem Mass at Our Lady of Fatima, Stapleford, Tuesday, 5th September, at 11.45 a.m., followed by private cremation. Enquiries to George Hilton & Sons, Haywards Heath 412121. Family flowers only, please. R.I.P.

STABLEFORTH.—On 31st August, 1978, A. Wallace Stableforth, C.B., F.R.C.V.S., dearly beloved husband of Hilda, loving father of Paul and Diana and of his grandchildren. Service at St. Johns Church, Merrow, Guildford, on Wednesday 6th September, at 2.30 p.m.

STEVENS.—On 31st August, peacefully after a long illness, Norton, of Thaxted, Essex. Cremation private. *No flowers, please.*

VERNEY, ESME LOUISE.—Peacefully, at Garden House, Charlton, on September 2nd. Beloved wife of Ulick and mother and grandmother. Funeral at Charlton Church on Friday, 8th, at 3.30 p.m. Family cut flowers, by request. Donations to Friends of St. Michael's, 24 Markall Close, Cheriton, Alresford, Hants.

WINGATE, Sir RONALD WINGATE, BART., C.B., C.B.E., C.I.E., O.B.E.—On 31st August. Dearly loved husband of Mary, peacefully, at Barford Manor, Barford St. Martin, Salisbury. The funeral will take place at St. Martin's Church, Barford St. Martin, Salisbury, on Wednesday, September 6th, at 2.30 p.m. No letters, please—no flowers.

WISE.—On September 1st, 1978, peacefully, at home, 115 High St., Broadway, Worcestershire, Marjorie Linwood, darling wife of Group Captain S. G. Wise. Cremation on Tuesday, September 5th, at Cheltenham Crematorium, 3.30 p.m. No flowers, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

O'CONNOR.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Hugh Mansfield O'Connor will be held at St. Peter-upon-Cornhill on Wednesday, 6th September, 1978, at 12 noon.

RICHARDS.—The memorial service for Raymond Richards will be held on Saturday, September 16th, at Yawsworth Church at 11.00 a.m.

SOUTHORN.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Andrew Herbert Southorn will be held at the parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Shiplake, at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 7th September.

IN MEMORIAM

BANEY, G. T., C.B.E. Loving thoughts of George on his birthday and every day. So missed.—C.

MADGE.—In undying affection, esteem and gratitude, especially on this, which would have been our Golden Wedding Anniversary.—Jack.

MARTIN.—Richard Hadlow, September 4th, 1976. Deepest love always, Nicky.

ROBERTS, STANLEY CORYTON HUGH, founder of the College of Aeronautical and Automobile Engineering and the British School of Motoring, who was called to rest on the 3rd September, 1957, and his wife, Marie-Louise, on 18th May, 1976. In loving memory, their daughter, Sonia, and family.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

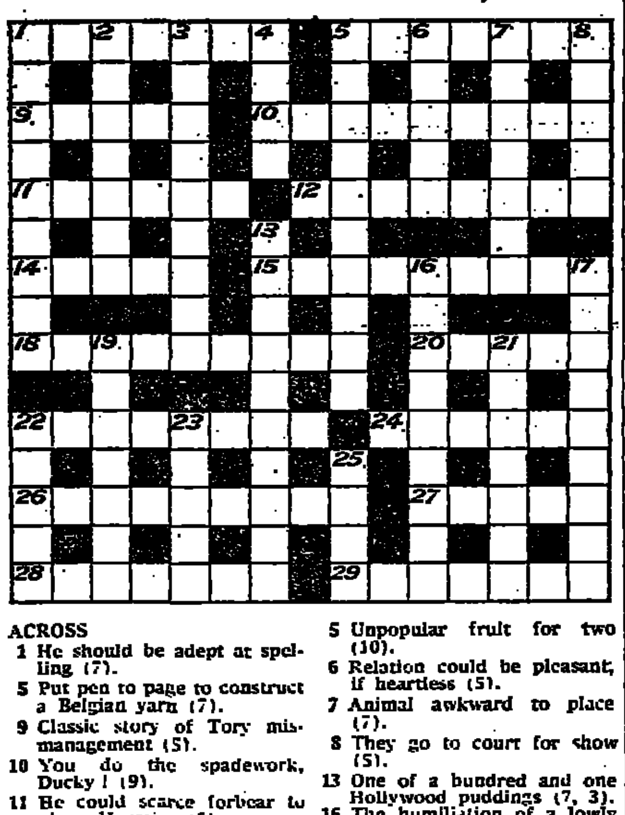
PRIDDLE, NORMAN CHARLES, deceased.—Mrs. Clara Adams, the late Mr. Priddle's family and his executors, wish to express their grateful thanks to all those people who kindly sent flowers to the funeral of the above, which took place on 30th August, 1978.

THE RELATIVES of the late Miss Annie B. Pritchard, 36 Westfield Park, Stonehaven, latterly of 32 Maple Street, London, wish to thank all who expressed sympathy in their recent bereavement.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,995



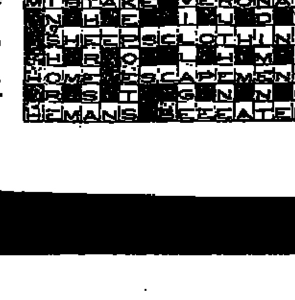
ACROSS

1 He should be adept at spelling (7).
5 Put pen to page to construct a Belgian yarn (7).
9 Classic story of Tory mismanagement (5).
10 You do the spadework, Ducky ! (9).
11 He could scarce forbear to cheer Horatius (6).
12 *Removes field boundaries* for fortifications (8).
14 We get, in the East, right sluggish (5).
15 One slightly versed in mystery and imagination ? (9).
18 Machinery in current use (9).
20 One thing Peter Pan couldn't be (5).
22 One of the international lines (8).
24 Storm location in China (6).
26 Suitable reward for silence ? (4, 5).
27 Messenger shows jealousy, all about nothing (5).
28 Model hoping for a sitting (4, 3).
29 Bill's not kept in suspense by him (7).

DOWN

1 Raising the wind with game and fish ? (9).
2 New printing arranged, sire, to take to court (7).
3 *Hanging his destiny ?* (3, 6).
4 Greeting may get a cheeky reception (4).
5 Unpopular fruit for two (10).
6 Relation could be pleasant, if heartless (5).
7 Animal awkward to place (7).
8 They go to court for show (5).
13 One of a hundred and one Hollywood puddings (7, 3).
16 The humiliation of a lowly abode (9).
17 Householder fined for speeding ? (9).
19 They're stupid to get into the soup (7).
21 Like servants showing "the insolence of office" ? (7).
22 Dickensian apparently a cigarette-smoker (5).
23 Riddle of the writing in the little old sandhill ? (5).
25 A sign of more to follow (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,994



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THE LEAGUE AGAINST CRUEL Sports is one of the leading societies campaigning for the protection of wild animals. Members' donations, legacies and gifts of land for sanctuaries welcomed. Write to the Secretary at 1 Reform Row, London N17 9TW.

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A LEVELS and Oxbridge. Try d'Overbroeck's.—See Educational.

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SMALL S/C FURN. Pied-a-terre required by Peer.—See Rentals Col.

GCE, O/A LEVELS.—Oxbridge. Milestone Tut. School—see Services.

ANTIQUE DESKS and Barometers. See D. Goodhew, For Sales.

VIVITAR LENSES, Cameras, Flash Guns, etc., etc., from Euro Foto.—See For Sale.

THE TIMES CALENDAR of Britain 1979. If you would like to receive an order form for calendars to be sent to your friends and relatives all over the world, please write to Times Calendar, Times Books, 18 Ogle Street, London, W.1.

SINGLE BARRISTER requires purchase or rent flat. See personal rentals.

ESTATE/FARM OFFICE ASSISTANT required.—See General Vacs.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/P.A. See Creme de la Creme.

BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL requires school leaver.—See Stepping Stones.

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SECRETARY/PA in Architectural Practice—See Sec. Vacs.

EDITORIAL SEC. £3,400. See Secretarial Vacs.

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ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Windsor Castle. One tenor lay clerk required. See Pub. and Ed.

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COUPLE required as Housekeeper and *Gardener/Handyman.* See Dom and Cat.

WELL ESTABLISHED Manufacturing Co., London. See Bus.-Bus.

SCOTLAND.—North Berwick, ladies hairdressing. See Businesses for Sale.

SCHOLARSHIP.—The Old Malthouse. I.A.P.S. See Educational Scholarships.

CHARTERED SURVEYOR, good conditions. See Gen. Vacs.

NORTH NORFOLK coast, residential hotel for sale, freehold. See Commercial and Industrial property.

AMERICAN Hamburger restaurant. See Businesses for sale.

DREAMING of a bookshop ? See Businesses for Sale.

YOUNG PERSON, Porcelain gallery, good training. See Gen. Vacs.

GEOGRAPHY teacher required for Lycee in Sept. See General Vacancies.

ANTIQUES and babies in Highgate, N.6. See Non. Sec.

THE ROYAL Court Theatre require experienced Casting Director. See Gen. Vacs.

ROYAL Agricultural College, Cirencester, seeks Bursar and Registrar. See Pub. and Ed.

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MOLIERE . . . see you at the new adaptation of Andromaque by Westfield Players, Sept. 4th-9th. Salisbury Church Hall, 95 Causewayside, Edinburgh. Racine.

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LOST red setter Hampstead area. Phone: 348 1129.

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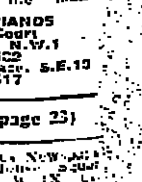
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